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JOURNAL

OF THE

Illinois

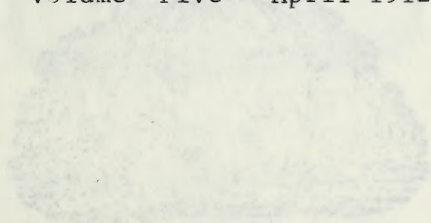
State Historical Society

VOLUME V

APRIL, 1912 TO JANUARY, 1913

Journal of the Illinois State Historical Society

Volume Five April 1912-January 1913



Entered at Washington, D. C., as Second Class Matter under Act of Congress
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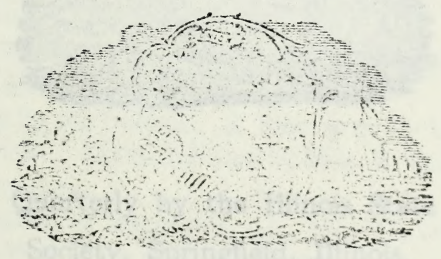
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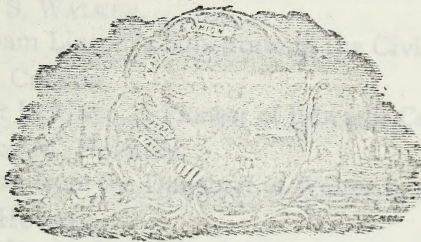
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The following is a somewhat free translation of Father Hennepin's statement:

"The etymology of the word 'Illinois' which, as we have said, from the term 'Illini,' which is the language of that nation (Indian) signifies a man hardened or resolute. The same as the word 'Alleman' expresses all that a man wished to signify by this that a German is imbued with the spirit, fortitude, and heroism of all the men of every age that has existed, or can exist."—From Father Hennepin's "Discovery of a Country Greater Than Europe."

This work of Father Hennepin gives an account of his expedition with LaSalle through the territory of Illinois, in 1679 and 1680.

The first European nation to claim title to the vast region, of which Illinois is a part, was Spain. Explorers under the leadership of Ferdinand de Soto, who discovered

ILLINOIS

BY CLARK E. CARR.

AN ADDRESS DELIVERED BEFORE THE FACULTY AND
STUDENTS OF THE UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS,
ILLINOIS DAY, DECEMBER 3, 1911.

"L-etymologie de ce mot Illinois vient, selon ce qui nous avons dit, du terme Illini qui dans langue de cette Nation signifie un homme fait ou acheve, de meme qui ce mot Alleman veut dire tout homme; comme si on vouloit signifier par la qu'un Alleman tient du couer & de la bravoure de tous les hommes de quelque Nation qu'ils soient."

Pere Hennepin, "Decouverte d'un pays plus grand que l'Europe."

I give here the etymology and definition of the name of our state as given by Father Hennepin, in his own language.

The following is a somewhat free translation of Father Hennepin's statement:

"The etymology of the word 'Illinois' comes, as we have said, from the term 'Illini,' which in the language of that nation (Indian) signifies a man finished or complete, the same as the word 'Alleman' expresses full man, as if they wished to signify by this that a German is imbued with the spirit, fortitude, and heroism of all the men of every race that has existed, or can exist."—From Father Hennepin's "Discovery of a Country Greater Than Europe."

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The first European nation to claim title to the vast region, of which Illinois is a part, was Spain. Spaniards, under the leadership of Ferdinand de Soto, who discovered

Florida and, finally, the Mississippi River, claimed, as a part of Florida, all the region drained by the Mighty Father of Waters and its tributaries. This was in 1541, when the Spanish claim was conceded. So it appears, that Illinois was first under the dominion of Spain. But the Spaniards did not then, and never have occupied the Illinois territory.

In 1673, James Marquette, a French Priest, with five of his countrymen, reached the Mississippi near its source, which they descended for a long distance, and, in returning, ascended the Illinois River. They were, probably, the first white persons who traversed Illinois.

The fame of Marquette induced others to follow, among whom, in 1678, was Chevalier de LaSalle with a party of Frenchmen, among whom was Father Hennepin. Others of their countrymen followed, and Illinois was occupied, to a great degree, by the French, and was practically held by them until through the conquest of Quebec, by Wolfe, in 1759, it became subject to Great Britain.

The territory of Illinois was, immediately after independence had been achieved, conceded to belong to Virginia, and Virginia, by an act of her legislature passed on December 9th, 1778, proceeded to organize it into a county—the county of Illinois. Illinois existed as such county until January, 1782, about four years when, by the failure of the Virginia Legislature to act the county of Illinois ceased to exist.

During her existence as a county, Illinois was in a state of lawlessness, such as had never before been known, until, finally, the country was in a state of anarchy, which prevailed until Government in 1790, under the ordinance of 1787, was inaugurated.

It is generally understood, that all the territory comprising Illinois belonged to Virginia. This is true of a large portion of our Illinois territory, but not of all.

At the closing of the Revolutionary War, those states of the union having no claims upon western lands, beyond such as had been occupied by settlers, declared that the

western lands should belong—not to any individual state, but to the United States, as a whole. Upon this proposition, Maryland was the most pronounced, she going so far as to refuse, so long as those claims were urged and until they were surrendered, to ratify the Articles of Confederation, which was necessary to put a government in motion.

The result was, that Congress, on September 6, 1780, requested the surrender of, and cession to the United States, of those lands. New York was the first state to cede her western lands to the United States. She was followed by Virginia, Massachusetts, and Connecticut.

These claims, of those individual states, were made under the theory that each colony or state, as it emerged from under the rule of Great Britain, owned all the lands west of it, so far as the jurisdiction of the mother country had extended.

Virginia had stronger claim to the Illinois country than any other state, because an expedition sent out by her governor, Patrick Henry, under George Rogers Clark, in 1778, during the Revolutionary war, had conquered the country and wrested it from the British. The great Patrick Henry took extraordinary interest in the expedition of Clark, which he, himself, sent out, and he may not inappropriately be called The Father of Illinois.

For her territory Illinois is, therefore, indebted to Virginia for much the greater portion, but she is also indebted to Connecticut and Massachusetts for a considerable portion.

This Western Territory was ceded to the United States, and the general government passed an ordinance known as the ordinance of 1787, under which the vast region was organized into states. Article 5 of the ordinance provided for the formation out of the territory north-west of the Ohio, of not less than three nor more than five states.

By the Ordinance of 1787, the northern boundary of Illinois was to have been on a line drawn from east to west, touching the most southerly point, or bend, of Lake Michigan. This line would have been about sixty-one

miles south of the northern boundary of Illinois, as finally established. The northern boundary would have been latitude forty-one degrees and thirty-seven minutes, instead of at forty-two degrees and thirty minutes, where it is. The counties of Jo Daviess, Stephenson, Winnebago, Boone, McHenry, Lake, Carroll, Whiteside, Lee, Ogle, DeKalb, Kane, Dupage and Cook, including Chicago with all its vast trade, would have been in Wisconsin.

Judge Nathaniel Pope was the delegate of the territory of Illinois in Congress.

In December, 1817, the territorial Legislature of Illinois, prepared a memorial to Congress, praying for leave to form a state government, in this territory, which memorial was sent to Judge Pope, the territorial delegate in Congress. On Judge Pope's motion, a bill was introduced in accordance with the memorial sent by the Territorial Legislature of Illinois, leaving the northern boundary at forty-one degrees and thirty-seven minutes, the southern point of Lake Michigan, but immediately after he introduced this bill, Judge Pope, on his own responsibility, without instructions from Illinois, nor from any other source, himself made a motion that the Enabling Act which had been formulated in Illinois, be so amended as to move the northern boundary of Illinois to its present position.

It is seldom that any man is in a position to render a great and valuable service to the people with whom he is connected, and it is not always the case, when one happens to be in such a position, that he realizes its importance and has the courage and enterprise to seize upon it. Judge Pope, at once, realized the importance to his own state, about to be organized, and to this whole nation, of moving the boundary of Illinois to the North. No one in Illinois, nor elsewhere, realized the importance of such movement. The idea originated in the brain of this great man—he was in a position to carry it into execution and he did not hesitate. It may be justly said, that Judge Pope's interest in his own state, in the matter, was not paramount to his interest in the whole great nation. With a prescience

that now seems wonderful, he realized the danger of secession and disruption of the union, which was attempted forty years later, and he argued that, situated as she was, with her hold through the Mississippi and Ohio rivers, upon the South and Southern commerce, if she could acquire a similar hold upon the North and East, upon New York and New England, Pennsylvania and Ohio, Illinois would be the most potential of any state of the union in holding the states together. That so situated in the midst of the Republic her grasp upon the East and North, and upon the South, Illinois could never be shaken off—that the union could never be dissolved. He saw that if Illinois had only commerce with the South, as would have been the case had she been limited to the river trade, she would have been inclined, should secession be attempted, to go with the South.

These arguments were made, in Congress, by Judge Pope, while the Enabling Act for Illinois was being considered, and carried the day. Long after that great statesman had passed away, his arguments were tested, in the midst of carnage and death, in the smoke of battle by brave Illinois heroes, some of them led by his own son, a major general in the United States army* and proved to be sound.

As may be supposed, the people of Wisconsin, as that region became occupied and after a Territory was organized, expressed their disapproval of a measure, which took from their State so much valuable territory and gave it to Illinois.

In 1838, the Territorial Legislature, of Wisconsin, sent a memorial to Congress protesting against this change of boundary, claiming that, by the Ordinance of 1787, they were entitled to the region in dispute, and urging that it be restored to them. The Wisconsin Territorial Legislature of 1839, took similar action. Judge Doty, the Territorial Governor in 1841, was especially earnest and eloquent in urging the claims of Wisconsin.

* Mayor General John Pope.

Even in Illinois, in the disputed Territory, there were those who favored the claims of Wisconsin. There were meetings, in the disputed Territory, to advocate the claims of Wisconsin, culminating in a delegate convention at Rockford, in 1840, in which delegates, from nine counties of the disputed Territory, declared in favor of Wisconsin.

The controversy was finally and completely set at rest, forever, when, in 1848, Wisconsin accepted, as her Southern boundary, the line of forty-two degrees and thirty minutes, already adopted as the Northern boundary of Illinois, upon the motion of Judge Pope in Congress thirty years before.

It may be remarked, in passing, that Michigan had a similar controversy with Ohio. Her southern boundary was, by Ordinance of 1787, as she claimed, the same parallel as was that of Illinois, before moved to the north through the efforts of Judge Pope, a line running due *east* from the southern point of Lake Michigan. She was obliged to relinquish much of southern Territory but she was richly compensated by being granted the Northern Peninsula.

All laws of Illinois are made in the name of the people and must be introduced with the words "Be it enacted by the people of the State of Illinois." If not always carried out in practice, the theory is that everything emanates from the people. This being the case, no study is more interesting nor important, to Illinoisans, than that of the people. Pope's aphorism that, "The Proper Study of Mankind, is Man," is, with us, particularly worth following.

The people of the State of Illinois are, perhaps in a greater degree than those of any other state, drawn from those who dominate the earth.

They are made up from the best of the southern, the middle and the northern States, and of Europe. Here, upon the prairies, the best blood of the earth co-mingles and is producing a race surpassing any the world has ever known. The men and women of the North are allying themselves with those of the South, and vice versa. A marriage is recalled, in which the groom is descended from

the Cavaliers of Virginia, and the bride from the Puritans of New England. So far as possible to ascertain, the husband has no Puritan blood, and the wife no Cavalier blood. His ancestors were of Virginia, his grand parents migrated from Virginia to Kentucky, where his father and mother were born, and his father and mother migrated to Missouri, where he was born.

The grand parents of his wife were of New England and migrated to New York, where her father and mother were born, and her parents, in turn, moved to Illinois, where she was born.

Those who have come to Illinois naturally, have, in their bosoms, at first prejudice in a greater or less degree, in favor of the customs and people, among whom they were born, and against those of regions more remote. Here in Illinois, we learn that other regions produce men and women, equal and sometimes superior, to those with whom we are related, and it has a tendency to broaden us.

Illinois, when she became a state by her admission into the union, in 1818, had not so great a population as now have several of her counties, only 35,000.

This population was composed, mostly of people from the southern states, but there were many French who had made their impress, in a great degree, upon the state, and given it character. The population was mostly confined to the region since designated as Egypt. There were few people north of St. Louis, north of the line of the Ohio and Mississippi Railway. It was not until twenty-five years later, that people migrated, in great numbers, to northern and central Illinois. When she became a state, northern Illinois was uninhabited, or occupied by savages. Finally, people came in to northern Illinois, from the northern and middle, and other states, and they were followed, in great numbers, by immigrants from northern and central Europe, English, Irish, Scandinavians, Germans and other races, who have assimilated with and become homogeneous with native Americans, to such a degree, that the second generation can hardly be distinguished from those whose ances-

tors came over in the Mayflower, or with John Smith of Pocahontas fame.

The blood of men, whose ancestors fought under Gustavus Adolphus and Marlborough, and Frederick the Great, and Oliver Cromwell and at the battle of the Boyne co-mingling, upon the prairies, with that of those who fought under George Washington, is producing a race of Illini worthy of the name.

Now are coming from Italy and Greece, and all southern Europe, races whose influence cannot yet be estimated.

By the Ordinance of 1787, the vast region, comprising Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin and Michigan, was dedicated to freedom. Slavery, or involuntary servitude, was prohibited. Ohio was admitted into the Union, as a state, in 1803, Indiana in 1816, Illinois in 1818, Wisconsin in 1848, and Michigan in 1837.

The immense region in which Missouri is comprised, acquired by us in 1803, under the Louisiana Purchase, had no inhibition of slavery, and Missouri was admitted into the union as a slave state.

The State of Illinois has been governed under three constitutions—the first that of 1818, when the state was admitted into the Union; the second that of 1848, and the third, that of 1870, under which latter we are now living. Unsuccessful attempts have been made to adopt a new constitution, or amend the one existing, that of 1824 in order to establish slavery, and that of 1862 to change the administration of the state government.

The three constitutions of Illinois are within the reach of all and need not, now, be especially considered, except in regard to one or two matters.

The Constitution of 1818, contained, in its preamble, no recognition of the Deity. Such a recognition was urged, with great force and persistence, by several religious bodies, and quite a number of people, without success. The framers refused to accede to their demands. So intense was the feeling upon this matter, that religious bodies, notably the covenanters, refused to vote, as did

individual members of other religious bodies. They claimed that that constitution, by so failing to recognise the existence of a God, virtually denied that there was a God. Both constitutions of Illinois since adopted, that of 1848 and that of 1870, recognize the Deity.

But the time came when there was such a paramount issue, that nobody, including the covenanters, could be restrained from voting. Slaves were brought to Illinois, by individuals, from its earliest settlement, but human beings were never lawfully held in bondage within the limits of the state.

In 1820, only two years after Illinois was admitted as a free state, Missouri was admitted as a slave state.

The early emigration to Missouri, as was the case with Illinois, was from the south. The migration to Missouri, from Virginia, Kentucky, Tennessee, and the Carolinas, was, much of it, through Illinois. The emigrants crossed the Ohio river at Cincinnati, Louisville, Shawneetown and other places, and after traversing Illinois, crossed the Mississippi into Missouri. Many of these emigrants to Missouri were slaveholders and wealthy. As they passed along the highways of Illinois, with their great trains, prairie schooner wagons, horses and mules, and other stock, household utensils, dogs and guns and slaves, naturally, they arrested the attention of the Illinois people and, naturally, the Illinois people wanted them to stop and settle among them, and so declared. Illinoisans urged upon these emigrants, that we had a better state than Missouri, that our lands were as good and as cheap as the lands in Missouri, and that we had natural advantages superior to those of Missouri.

While generally admitting that the claims of the Illinois people, in regard to the excellencies of their state, were just, those opulent emigrants answered that they could not, in Illinois, "hold their property" (slaves), because slavery was not lawful in Illinois, and that, in order to hold their slaves, they must go on to Missouri, a slave state. The

effect of this upon many Illinois people can better be imagined than described.

To see all this wealth and luxury pass by them, was a serious matter for those poor Illinois pioneers, in that sparsely settled country. The southern states were right at their doors. Nearly all of Illinois, that was then inhabited, bordered upon the south. The southern people were neighbors and kindred of the Illinois people, of the same stock and of the same ancestry. The trade relations, the commerce of Illinois people, were all with the south extending as far as New Orleans, which was their chief entrepot. Flatboatmen loaded their craft along the banks of the Mississippi, the Ohio, the Wabash and the Illinois rivers and their tributaries with the produce and pelts and furs, and wool, and even with live-stock, which were floated into the great southern market of New Orleans. These Illinoisans, on their leisurely journey home, flush with money from the sale of their flatboats and cargoes, made friends in neighborhoods they passed through, and it was not uncommon for an Illinois swain to bring back with him, a fair southern belle as his bride.

The relations of Illinoisans, commercially and socially, with the southern people, could not have been closer. Slavery had been prohibited, in all the northwest territory, by the ordinance of 1787. But now, Illinois was no longer subject to that ordinance. She had become a sovereign state, as independent as was Virginia, or any other state, and upon an equality with every other state. She now had the same right and authority to establish slavery, as had Virginia or any other state.

The slavery question had not yet become a bitter burning sensational issue. The word "abolitionist," which afterwards became odious, had scarcely been spoken.

Benjamin Lundy, "The first of our countrymen who devoted his life and all his powers, exclusively, to the cause of the slave," who awakened William Lloyd Garrison to the Holy cause, to which he devoted his life, Benjamin Lundy, whose sacred dust mingles with and enriches, in

Putnam county, the soil of Illinois, had but just entered upon his life work. Slavery was regarded, in the neighboring states, as the natural normal condition of the negro. Black men were, really although unlawfully, held in bondage in Illinois. Why not establish the institution in our own state, by law, and stop this migration to Missouri, and keep these lordly plutocrats, with their wealth, to ourselves?

With such environments, such relations, and such captivating inducements, when all their interests seemed to be in that direction, how those good people of Illinois could have resisted the inducements held out to them, by the advocates of slavery, is beyond compare. That they did so hold out, proves them to belong to the ILLINI—to be “imbued with the spirit, fortitude, and heroism of all the men, of every race that ever existed.”

To amend the constitution required, first, the vote of two thirds of each house of the legislature to call an election, and then the vote of a majority of the people in favor of it. The two-thirds majorities, of both houses of the legislature, were obtained, but not without some political manipulation, somewhat similar to what has been witnessed in more modern legislatures.

The proslavery men had the requisite two-thirds in the senate, but lacked one vote of two-thirds in the house. By a contest at the opening of the session, between two men, Nicholas Hansen and John Shaw, both claiming to have been elected in the remote country of Pike, after a thorough investigation, Hansen was declared elected and seated. Shaw gave up the contest and went home. Hansen was opposed to amending the constitution and it was learned that Shaw favored it. The proslavery men reconsidered the vote by which Hansen had been declared elected and seated, and admitted Shaw, who was quietly at home 150 miles away. Shaw was sent for and made a flying trip, on horseback, to the capitol and the proslavery men had their two-thirds majority. But still the question had to be submitted to the vote of the people.

Such a contest as was then waged in "Egypt," then all of Illinois, was scarcely ever hitherto known.

Edward Coles, a name that should be pronounced, by Illinois people with reverence for all time, was governor. He had been a Virginia slaveholder. When a young man but 24 years of age, he was made secretary to President James Madison. He was a cousin of the celebrated Dolly Madison, the wife of the president. His position with the president brought him into relations with the statesmen of his time. He was, when a young man, a *protege* of Thomas Jefferson. He, like Jefferson, came to abhor human slavery. When he came to Illinois, he brought his slaves with him, and when descending the Ohio river, he called them together and set them free.

Edward Coles was the leader of, what at first seemed to be, but a handful, the anti-slavery men of Illinois. Their numbers augmented until they began to have hopes, faint at first, of success. Strong, able, conscientious men appeared to fight for freedom. Among these men, perhaps the strongest, next to the governor, were Reverend John M. Peck and Morris Birkbeck. A great champion of freedom was Henry Eddy of Shawneetown. Of the many others who took part, against a convention and in favor of freedom, were George Churchill, Hooper Warren, Jonathan H. Pugh, George Forquer, Daniel P. Cook, Thomas Lippincott and Thomas Mather.

The contest grew in intensity, until it became as acrimonious as were those between the proslavery men and abolitionists in the days just preceding the Civil War.

In recounting the history of that awful contest, Governor Reynolds, in his "My Own Times," says:

"Men, women and children entered the arena of party warfare and strife, and the families and neighborhoods were so divided and fierce, and bitter towards one another, that it seemed a regular Civil War might be the result—Many personal combats were indulged in, upon the question, and the whole country seemed, at times, to be ready and willing to resort to physical force to decide the contest."

Governor Ford, in his "History of Illinois," says of that campaign:

"Newspapers, hand bills, and pamphlets were scattered everywhere, and everywhere they scorched and scathed as they flew. Almost every stump, in every county, had its bellowing, indignant orator, on one side or the other, and the whole people, for the space of months, did scarcely anything but read newspapers, hand bills, and pamphlets, quarrel, wrangle, and argue with each other, whenever they met together to hear the violent harangues of their orators."

Another writer declares that "Even the gentler sex came within the vortex of this whirlwind of passion—and many were the angry disputations of those whose cares and interests were usually confined to their household duties."

Curiously, and it must be said, to their everlasting honor, many of those who so zealously and heroically fought to save the state to freedom, had migrated from the South. They had, in Virginia and Tennessee, and Kentucky and the Carolinas, like Governor Coles, seen and appreciated the evils of human slavery, and were willing to fight to the death, to save Illinois from them. In fact, many of those Southern people, had left their homes in the South, and come to Illinois, to get away from the blighting curse.

The fierce campaign continued for eighteen months—a year and a half. Entering into the contest, with little hope of success, the free state men made as gallant a fight, as any of which we have any record. The election was set for the first Monday of August, 1824. It actually occurred on the second of August. As the momentous day approached, the free state men were more and more hopeful, but they did not relax their efforts, until the polls were closed. They won, by such a majority as to set the question at rest forever. They had a majority of 1,872 votes. The whole vote cast was 11,772.

It stood, against a convention to amend the constitution and permit slavery, 6,822; for such a convention 4,950; majority for free state, 1,872.

Considering the number of votes, in all, only 11,772, the majority for freedom was remarkable. Can any one doubt the propriety of the people of the State being called "The Illini?"

There has been another epoch, in the history of Illinois, scarcely less glorious than the one we have attempted to describe.

In the year 1836, twelve years after she made her sublime record of dedicating the State to freedom, the people of Illinois, in their ambition to put the state forward, in development and prosperity, entered upon a system of internal improvements, which came near proving to be our ruin.

The legislature, of that year, was supplemented by an internal improvement convention, composed of some of the ablest men of the state. Two questions were paramount, that of embarking upon a vast system of internal improvement, and that of the removal of the state capital from Vandalia to Springfield.

There was a coterie of men, who seemed to hold the legislature within their grasp, nine in number, all of unusual height—of whom Abraham Lincoln was one—known as "The Long Nine." These, all able men, held the balance of power in the legislature. They usually went together. They favored the movement for internal improvement, and also the removal of the state capital to Springfield, both of which carried.

Then the money began to be poured out and times were good. Everything produced by the farmers commanded a good price. There was so much money and such good times, that the people became generous and even lavish in their expenditures.

It was expected, that most of the money would be expended in the improvement of waterways, and money was raised for that purpose. Such counties as had no navigable streams, but had paid, had the money paid back to them, as was the case with Knox County.

But a large sum was to be devoted to the building of railroads. The system of internal improvements provided for the building, at once, of 1,342 miles of railway, at a cost of over nine million dollars.

Before the people began to realize that there was any danger, they awoke to find that the state was in debt more than twelve millions of dollars, and bankrupt. The system of extravagance was repealed, but not until the state was unable to pay the interest on its bonds, and the credit of the state became a bye-word all over the commercial world. Finally, the people were driven almost to the extremity of repudiation. A period of depression and stagnation continued from 1839 to 1857.

In 1840, four years after the inauguration of this wild policy of internal improvement began, the population of the whole state was only 476,183. A half dozen of our 102 counties, not including Cook, now have more population than did the whole state then.

The property value of the state was little in proportion to population. The people finally woke up to find that the state owed, in proportion to population and property, far more than one hundred millions would be now.

The people of the state were nearly all farmers. They had, in produce of their farms, plenty, but it would bring nothing. Corn 8 and 10 cents a bushel; wheat, 40 cents; pork, 2 and 3 cents a pound; a fat steer from 5 to 10 dollars; eggs, 3 cents a dozen.

In speaking of those times, a member of the constitutional convention in 1870, said:

"It was a glorious time for two or three years, but after the money ran through and was all gone, and pay day come, the people had to pass through an ordeal, such as no community, perhaps on this continent, ever went through before. It lasted twenty years; it paralyzed industry, it drove emigrants from the state, it reduced communities to pauperism.

"Then a party arose that proposed repudiation. There were localities where the payment of taxes was refused.

In others, a compromise with creditors—another name for repudiation—was proposed. The question of payment was considered a very dangerous one. Both political parties evaded it. It was said, "We can't pay the debt." "We might as well say so. It will take all our property, all we can raise—all our farms and stock—everything. It is ruin. Let us tell our creditors, frankly, that we cannot meet this enormous debt and that in order to get anything they must compromise."

But there were brave men in those days. There were "*Illini*" men imbued with the spirit, fortitude and heroism of all the men of every race that ever lived."

They would not hear to repudiation. They would not listen to compromise. They declared that they would not live in a state that repudiated. They would not live in a state that would ask a creditor to compromise one dollar of a lawful claim against them. They said: "We will mortgage everything, pledge everything, give up everything to our creditors—and lest we, ourselves, shall faint by the way, we will place ourselves in a position where we, ourselves, cannot avoid it. We will make a new fundamental law binding upon every inhabitant of the state for all time." And so the constitution of 1848 was formulated and adopted.

That constitution provided for a tax of two mills, on every dollar of property, to be applied entirely to the payment of the debt. Two mills on a dollar, one-fifth of one per cent., seemed to be but a small amount, but it was sufficient to show the American people, and to show the world, that the people of Illinois stood up to their obligations. The result was, that first hundreds, then thousands, then hundreds of thousands, from the east, the middle States, the South, and from Europe, flocked to the prairies. Between 1850 and 1860, twelve years after the two mill tax was assumed, the population more than doubled. In 1850, it was 851,270. In 1860, it was 1,704,290. The two mill tax was collected until 1870, and at that time, the population had, since it was adopted, increased threefold.

It had reached the enormous number of 2,529,891 souls. Before we knew it, the entire State debt was paid and wiped out and the credit of no other state, in the Union, was, and is better.

The two mill tax was a matter of such vast importance and resulted in such beneficence, to the people of Illinois, that we are constrained to give Article 15, of the Constitution of 1848, in full.

ARTICLE 15.

"There shall be annually assessed and collected, in the same manner as other state revenue may be assessed and collected, a tax of two mills on each dollar's worth of taxable property, in addition to all other taxes, to be applied as follows, to-wit: The fund so created shall be kept separate, and shall annually, on the first day of January, be apportioned and paid over *pro rata*, upon all such indebtedness, other than the canal and school indebtedness, as may, for that purpose, be presented by the holders of the same, to be entered as credits upon and to that intent, in extinguishment of the principal of said indebtedness."

THE MEXICAN WAR.

It would be gratifying, if we had the time, to tell of the splendors of the achievements of Illinois soldiers in the war with Mexico. There are few chapters in American history more thrilling than those giving accounts of the deeds of American soldiers in that war. None were more brave and gallant than were the men of Illinois.

There were never more brave and efficient officers than were Bissell, Hardin, Shields and Baker.

The Mexican war proved to be of advantage to officers of the Civil war, as a school of training, of whom Generals Grant and Logan were conspicuous examples. There are four hundred Mexican war veterans now living in Illinois, but they are so old and feeble that only eighteen were able to attend their last reunion.

THE CIVIL WAR.

But the most important epoch in the history of Illinois was that of the Civil war. She sent to the field 267,057 volunteers in proportion to population, more than any other state. They were, besides those on special duty, divided up into 175 regiments, 156 of infantry, 17 of cavalry and 2 of artillery. She lost 5,874, killed in battle, and 22,786 by disease.

The prediction of Judge Pope proved to be more than true. Through her relations with the North and South, Illinois held both in her inexorable grasp. As population increased, her hold upon both sections became more firm.

Upon the first demonstration of hostility to the government, she at once acted, and the importance of her position became apparent. Almost immediately after the firing on Fort Sumpter, in the darkness of night, the shrill whistle of a locomotive was heard from a train of cars on the Illinois Central Railway, sent out by the mightiest war governor, and the most alert the country ever produced, Richard Yates, under the command of General Swift, bearing men and munitions of war; and the people awoke in the morning, to find that the most important strategic point in the Continent, was occupied by Illinois troops, never to be given up. Northern Illinois, at Chicago, and now Southern Illinois at Cairo, reached out, the one to the North and the other to the South, grasping each section in a grip that could not be shaken off, from that hour, and was never relaxed, except to get a stronger and firmer and better hold, extending the advance of United States volunteers from this vantage ground clear down the Mississippi, taking in and restoring to the Union, the South-western States.

From Belmont to Appomatox, there was not a battle field upon which Illinois soldiers were not conspicuous in fighting for the Union.

Her statesmen and officers in those dark days, were among the best and wisest and noblest of men. She gave

to the land, Stephen A. Douglas, a statesman whose clarion voice when the war burst forth, awakened the people to their duty and united men of all parties in one common purpose to save their country. She produced John A. Logan, the greatest volunteer-soldier.

She finally, after several others failed, gave to the country General Ulysses S. Grant who, when directing a million of men, was capable of making every one useful and helpful, in bringing about the grand result. And above all, Illinois placed over the army and navy and all the people, Abraham Lincoln, the greatest, wisest and most considerate of men of all the ages, and he led us to victory.

Lincoln, Douglas, Grant and Logan! What other commonwealth can number among her immortals such great names? Such as these can scarcely be found in the realms of fancy. In the epics of Homer, such a galaxy does not appear. If one ascends the heights of Olympus and contemplates the Divinities in the sublimity and glory with which mythology endows them, he will search in vain for attributes so sublime and character so majestic. Had Illinois only given these four to the nation, she would have been distinguished as is no other commonwealth among the sisterhood of states. Yet were Lincoln and Douglas and Grant and Logan not numbered among those sent forth from the prairies, there would still appear in the firmament of American glory a constellation of Illinois statesmen and heroes that would illumine the world.

The temple of which the states of the American Union form the integral parts is the most sublime that was ever reared. Its foundations are laid in principles more substantial and enduring than granite; while the superstructure embodies and amplifies in sublimity and beneficence, the wisdom and hopes and aspirations of all the ages.

In the midst of this mighty structure, exalted to lofty eminence, supported and dependent upon all the other states, uniting and giving strength and grace and beauty to the whole, so conspicuous through the achievements of her sons that all the people instinctively turn their eyes

toward her, rises Illinois, whose splendors and glories illumine every part of the mighty edifice which she majestically canopies.

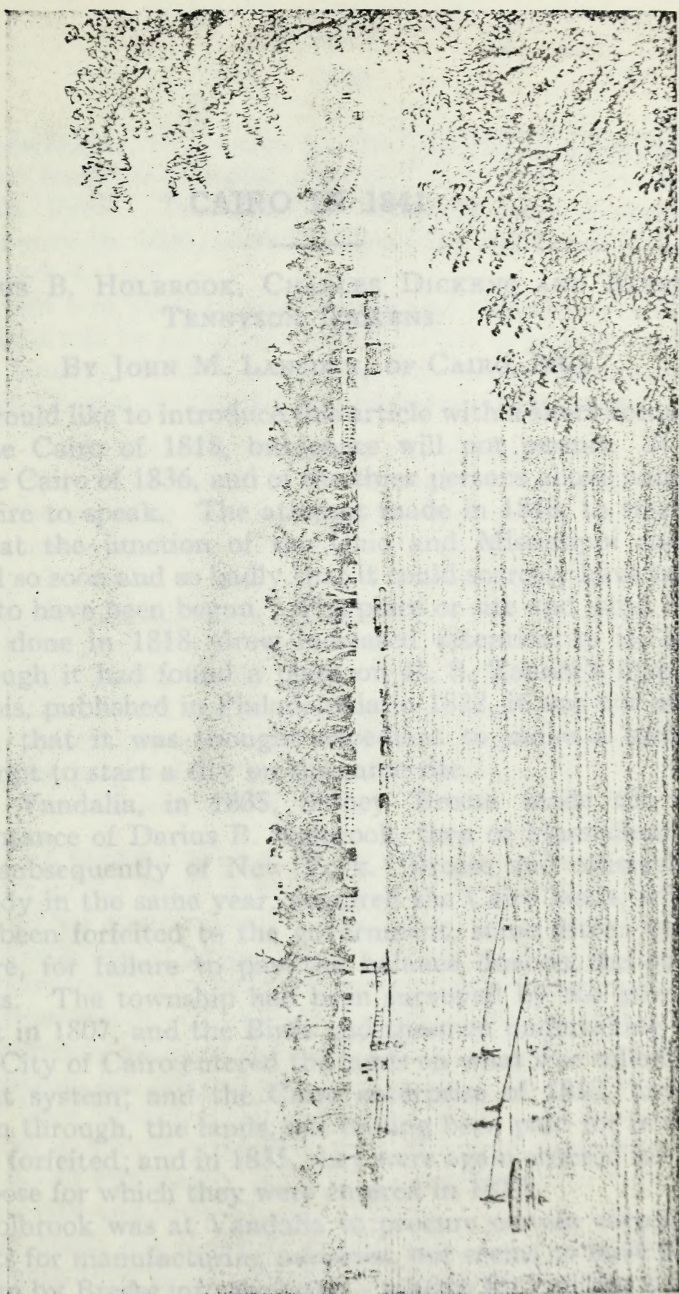
New York is justly called the Empire State, and Pennsylvania the Keystone State. Illinois must be recognised as the stately Dome of the American Republic.

* * * * *

NOTE.—The above address was delivered in the great auditorium of the University which was filled.

Doctor Evarts B. Greene, dean of the College of Literature and Arts of the University, called the assembly to order and presented as its presiding officer, Honorable Oliver A. Harker, dean of the law department, an intimate acquaintance and friend of the orator of the day.

Judge Harker, in introducing the speaker, happily referred to his honorable public service, both at home and abroad, and to the books of which he is the author, to his valuable contributions to history, to his service as president of the Illinois State Historical Society and to the esteem in which he is held throughout our great state.



CAIRO AS IT APPEARED IN 1841.

CAIRO IN 1841

DARIUS B. HOLBROOK, CHARLES DICKENS AND ALFRED
TENNYSON DICKENS.

By JOHN M. LANSDEN, OF CAIRO, ILL.

I would like to introduce this article with a short account of the Cairo of 1818, but space will not permit. It is of the Cairo of 1836, and of the three persons above named I desire to speak. The attempt made in 1818, to start a city at the junction of the Ohio and Mississippi rivers failed so soon and so badly that it could scarcely have been said to have been begun. The place or site and what had been done in 1818, drew increased attention to it; and although it had found a place on H. S. Tanner's map of Illinois, published in Philadelphia in 1822, it was not until 1835, that it was thought expedient to make a second attempt to start a city on the same site.

At Vandalia, in 1835, Sidney Breese made the acquaintance of Darius B. Holbrook, then of Massachusetts and subsequently of New York. Breese and others had already in the same year, acquired the Cairo lands, which had been forfeited to the government, some fifteen years before, for failure to pay the balance due on the entry prices. The township had been surveyed by the government in 1807, and the Birds and the men undertaking the first City of Cairo entered the lands on what was called the credit system; and the Cairo enterprise of 1818, having fallen through, the lands, not having been paid for in full, were forfeited; and in 1835, they were again entered for the purpose for which they were entered in 1817.

Holbrook was at Vandalia to procure certain corporate rights for manufacturing purposes, but seems to have been drawn by Breese into the latter's scheme for building a city on the Cairo site and at the same time, and as a part of one

undertaking, to arrange for the building of a central railroad from the so-called City of Cairo to Peru on the Illinois River. The railroad company was incorporated January 16, 1836, and the Cairo City and Canal Company March 4, 1837.

Just how the city and the railroad company started out is best told by Judge Breese in his letter to Senator Douglas, of January 25, 1851, a week or two before the present Illinois Central Railroad Company was incorporated:

"At the called session of the legislature * * * in '35-'36, I found Mr. Holbrook at Vandalia, then a stranger to me, endeavoring to procure charters for manufacturing purposes, as I understood. Believing him to be a man of great intelligence and expanded views, I unfolded my plans to him, and seizing upon the project which had been started in 1818, to build a city at the mouth of the Ohio, which the projectors, Gov. Bond and others, had then denominated 'Cairo,' he fell into my views, and being a man of great energy, *he proposed the formation of a company to construct the road and build the city.*"

This railroad scheme of January 16, 1836, was pushed aside by the State, when by its act of February 27, 1837, it entered upon its general scheme of building railroads, one of which was to be an Illinois Central Railroad and for the construction of which it appropriated three and a half million dollars. Up to this time Breese seems to have been the leading spirit of the undertaking to build the city and construct the railroad; but their attempt at the latter having been thwarted, Holbrook seems to have become the leader in almost everything that related to the city. They no doubt felt greatly crippled, for their railroad was to aid their city and their city the railroad; but such men as they were could not easily be turned aside from any object or purpose they greatly desired to accomplish. They could not contend against the power of the State and build their railroad in spite of it, but they owned the Cairo lands and

were able to have their city or proposed city, made the southern terminus of the State's railway.

Holbrook was fully as strong in the business world as was Judge Breese in the political world. He was a sort of a steam engine of a man—a locomotive engine. He was said to have been not merely the chief representative of the Cairo companies but the companies themselves. If such was the case, it must have been due to the very general belief that what he wanted was needed and what he did not want must be laid aside or left alone. He made two or three trips to London and the great banking house of John Wright & Company, of Henrietta Street, Covent Garden, became his company's financial representative in that city. Those bankers were at the same time the agents of our State for the sale of its Canal Bonds. Besides Holbrook, there were in London, Richard M. Young, one of our United States senators, and Ex-Governor John Reynolds, agents for the State in arranging with Wright & Company to take charge of the State's bond sales. Daniel Webster was also there, and while there, gave his written opinion to Holbrook regarding the company's title to the lands it had mortgaged to the New York Life Insurance & Trust Company to secure the payment of its bonds. Holbrook did everything, went everywhere, saw everybody, legislators and capitalists and other men of prominence and influence, whom he supposed might aid him. He secured in London large sums of money and must have expended in Cairo much more than a million of dollars, which for that day was a very large sum of money. He paid large prices for the lands he bought from the Kaskaskia people, their heirs or grantees. He and his company had great faith in their enterprise, and they determined to obtain titles to lands almost regardless of the prices demanded.

We cannot go very fully into this matter here, only saying that Holbrook worked on faithfully even after the failure of Wright & Company, November 23, 1840. He must have known, however, long before the end came, that his attempt

must meet a fate not unlike that which came to the Kaskaskia people in 1818. The great bankers of London had turned against Wright & Company and brought them to bankruptcy; and Holbrook knew that if he could not raise money on his Cairo bonds at the outstart in this country, he certainly could not do it now that the whole financial world was in a state of suspense as to the outcome of the monetary depression the world over. Seeing he could go no further, he set about finding what entirely new arrangements might be made by which he and those associated with him might save something out of the failed enterprise.

A number of writers about Cairo have criticized him and some of them very severely. We do not know enough of the facts and circumstances, running through a number of years, to enable us to express a very satisfactory opinion as to those matters about which he was criticized. The work which he had undertaken was difficult in the extreme; but as we have before stated, he seems to have firmly believed that he could accomplish it. After the first two or three years he must have seen more clearly the difficulties of the situation. These called forth only greater efforts on his part; but when it became evident that the situation was growing more and more doubtful, he may have resorted to measures which seemed more or less inconsistent with that straightforward kind of conduct about which all men speak well but which many of them find it exceedingly difficult to follow when overtaken by unexpected embarrassments. Observation shows that most men in times of severe financial trial and when failure seems impending, will turn aside here and there and do this or that which they would have before severely criticized. Holbrook was determined that his enterprise should not fail, and it was a long time before he could see anything but success ahead of him. What he did at Washington, at Springfield and New York, even as late as 1849, shows that his hope was not entirely gone, although his Cairo City and Canal Company had already sold out to the

Cairo City Property Trust. His last act of surrender to the State is seen in the act of February 17, 1851, repealing his act of January 16, 1836, incorporating the first Illinois Central Railroad Company.

Holbrook did quite as much as either Breese or Douglas in the work of securing an Illinois Central Railway. Breese and he began the work in 1835, and he worked on at it continuously until September 20, 1850. For this great railway, Illinois is indebted to Breese, Holbrook, Wentworth, Webster, and George Ashmun of Massachusetts, quite as much as to Senator Douglas. Holbrook, Wentworth, Webster, and Ashmun furnished such aid to the land grant scheme for the road that the long pending bill therefor finally, and after fifteen years of work, became the act of September 20, 1850, without which there is no telling when such a road would have been built. (Wentworth's Reminiscences.) After 1846, the Trustees of the Cairo City Property bore most of the expense of the work of securing the land grant act.

(If there is no such book, one should be written upon the unreliability of history, ancient and modern. Were a great corps of scholars to catalogue and print the falsehoods of history, to contain the volumes, not five feet but five hundred feet of shelving would be required; and were they to separate matters of fact from matters of fiction, the former would bulk small in comparison with the latter.)

Holbrook's new arrangement substituted American for English capitalists, and out of what he did in the general reorganization came the Trustees of the Cairo City Property and its ten or eleven thousand acres of land between the two rivers and at their junction, *and, also, the City of Cairo.*

Much money, English money, had been lost in this second attempt to build a city on the Cairo site of 1818; and this brings us to the Cairo of Charles Dickens.

It has become a much better looking place or city than it was for a long time in the history of the country. But as unfavorable as it may have appeared when Dickens saw it

The picture of Cairo in 1841, on another page, is a very correct representation of the place at that time. Until the last one or two years there were persons in Cairo who could name every one of the buildings seen in the picture—the hotel near the point, the post office, the stores and houses for workmen and laborers, the machine shops, the saw mills with their slanting log-ways to the river, the founderies, the marine ways, just above which a steamboat is seen in course of building, the dry docks, and on further up the Ohio levee, other stores, brickyards, etc. In a word, the cut is known to have been as correct as anything of the kind could have been made at that time. Moreover, it shows with great exactness, the small strip of land and country lying along the Ohio which had been cleared of woods. In 1850, the Trustees of the Cairo City Property, successors of the Holbrook people, caused a very full and complete topographical map of Cairo and vicinity to be made, and the same shows the location of every building as seen in that picture of Cairo as it was in 1841. It shows the lines and lengths of the levees, the strip of land first cleared away, the line of the Illinois Central Railroad of 1838, the grading of which extended from Cairo to Jonesboro, thirty-six miles distant. The picture is taken from the December number, 1841, of "The Valley of the Mississippi, Illustrated," drawings and lithographing by J. C. Wild, published at the Republican Printing office St. Louis, Missouri, 1841.

I have thus spoken at considerable length of this picture to show what Cairo was and how it looked when Dickens was here an hour or two Saturday, April 9th, 1842, and to show that his description of it as found in *The American Notes*, like almost everything else in America described by him, was distorted in the extreme. The place no doubt looked bad enough, owing to its low site. It never was an attractive looking town, and it is only in recent years that it has become a much better looking place or city than it was for a long time in the history of the country. But as unfavorable as it may have appeared when Dickens saw it

from the top of the Ohio Levee, no one who desired to keep within sight of the truth would have written as he did about it.

It seems that there are differences of opinion as to why Dickens visited the United States in 1842, and why he gave such an account of his visit as that found in his *American Notes*. Dr. John F. Snyder says that Dickens had invested in Cairo bonds and that fearing things were not going on at Cairo as they should, he made his trip to satisfy himself as to the condition and safety of his investment. The following is what Dr. Snyder says in the October number, 1910, of this Journal:

"To see Cairo was really the main object of his journey to America. In 1837, one Darius B. Holbrook, a shrewd Boston Yankee, organized the Cairo City and Canal Company, a scheme as audaciously illusive as the John Laws' Bubble in 1718; and going to Europe he plastered the walls everywhere with flaming lithographs of a grand city at the junction of the Mississippi and Ohio rivers—in fact, as mythical as the fabled Quivira of Coronado's search. In London was the banking house of John Wright & Company, the same that in 1839 confided the Illinois Fund Commissioners, Gov. Reynolds, Senator Young, General Rawlings and Colonel Oakley, into depositing with them \$1,000,000 of Illinois Bonds, resulting in a loss to the State of half their value. Through John Wright & Company, Holbrook actually sold bonds of his Cairo Company to the amount of \$2,000,000. Among his numerous victims was Mr. Dickens, who, it is asserted, invested in them a large part of his slender means."

The above from Dr. Snyder is quoted and approved by Mr. W. Glyde Wilkins, of Pittsburg, in his "*Charles Dickens In America*," published last year by Charles

Scribner's Sons; and it is followed by this comment of Wilkins:—

"It will be noted that this occurred while Dickens was writing *The Pickwick Papers*, and Dickens may at that time have had in mind the trip to America and his *American Notes*; for, in chapter xlv, Tony Weller says to Sam, 'Have a passage taken ready for 'Merrika . . . and then let him come back and write a book about the 'Merrikans as'll pay all his expenses and more, if he blows 'em up enough.'"

We cannot agree with this view for the following reasons: A number of Englishmen and two or three or more English women had preceded Dickens to this country and on their return home wrote books about the United States. All of them told very much the same story—a story Englishmen liked to hear. Dickens was twenty-four years of age when he wrote *The Pickwick Papers*, and yet it appears that at that early age and in the year 1836, he purposed not only to visit 'Merrika but that he would write a book about his visit and that he would "*blow 'em up enough to pay all his expenses and more.*" But when he wrote *Pickwick* in 1836, there was no Cairo except upon paper. There was no Cairo City and Canal Company, no Cairo bonds—none until late in 1839, almost three years later. His contemplated visit is again seen in a letter to Chapman & Hall, his publishers, in July 1839, before any Cairo bonds were ready for sale. His time was so occupied and the sales of his books were making him so much money that his trip to America was deferred from time to time, and it was not until he had finished *Master Humphrey's Clock* that he announced the time of his sailing.

Charles H. Jones, in his short biography of Dickens, and introductory to what he says of his first visit to America, writes as follows:—

"It has already been shown that when the idea of '*Master Humphrey's Clock*' was first shaping itself in his mind, it was not until he had decided to appear in America that his part to America formed

part of his plan, and that by the time the periodical reached its close in November, 1841, he was able to announce the date of the proposed visit. Some letters which he interchanged with Washington Irving confirmed his resolution, if he had thought of wavering, and in little more than a month after the 'wind-up' of the *Clock* all his arrangements had been made, *including an agreement for the publication of a book which should record his impressions of America.*"

It must, therefore, be conceded that Dickens' chief purpose in coming to the United States was to gather materials for another book. *He contracted to write it some months before he sailed.* The second object he had in view was protection for the sale of his book by some kind of copyright law, international or otherwise. He landed at Boston, January 21, 1842, and before he had left that city he began his campaign of education. His subject was international copyright, a subject in which he had more interest than any other living man, perhaps. Judging by the fever of his advocacy and the bitterness of his denunciation, one would suppose the subject was about the only one before the English speaking world. Here is a part of his letter to Mr. Henry Austin, of May 1, 1842, two weeks after he saw Cairo and Belleville:—

"Is it not a horrible thing that scoundrel booksellers should grow rich here from publishing books, the authors of which do not reap one farthing from their issue by scores of thousands; and that every vile blackguard and detestable newspaper, so filthy and bestial that no honest man would admit one into his house for a scullery doormat, should be able to publish those same writings side by side, cheek by jowl, with the coarsest and most obscene companions with which they must become connected, in course of time, in people's minds? Is it tolerable that besides being robbed and rifled an author should be forced to appear in any form, in any vulgar dress, in any

atrocious company; that he should have no choice of his audience, no control over his distorted text, and that he should be compelled to jostle out of the course the best men in this country who only ask to live by writing? I vow before high heaven that my blood so boils at these enormities that, when I speak about them, I seem to grow twenty feet high, and to swell out in proportion. 'Robbers that ye are,' I think to myself when I get upon my legs, 'here goes.'"

Here is a part of his letter to Mr. Forster, written just after the great dinner given him in New York, with Washington Irving in the chair:—

"I spoke, as you know, of international copyright at Boston; and I spoke of it again at Hartford. My friends were paralyzed with wonder at such audacious daring. The notion that I, a man alone by himself, in America, should venture to suggest to the Americans that there was one point on which they were neither just to their own countrymen nor to us, actually struck the boldest dumb. Washington Irving, Prescott, Hoffman, Bryant, Halleck, Dana, Washington Allston—every man who writes in this country is devoted to the question, and not one of them *dares* to raise his voice and complain of the atrocious state of the law. It is nothing that of all men living I am the greatest loser by it. It is nothing that I have a claim to speak and be heard. The wonder is that a breathing man can be found with temerity enough to suggest to the Americans the possibility of their having done wrong. I wish you could have seen the faces that I saw, down both sides of the table at Hartford, when I began to talk about Scott. I wish you could have heard how I gave it out. My blood so boiled as I thought of the monstrous injustice that I felt as if I were twelve feet high when I thrust it down their throats.

"I had no sooner made the second speech than such

atrocious company; that he should have no choice of his audience, no control over his distorted text, and that he should be compelled to justify out of the course the best men in the country who only ask to live by writing? I vow before high heaven that my blood so boils at these circumstances that when I speak about them, I seem to grow twenty feet high, and to swell out in proportion. 'Robbers that ye are,' I think to myself when I get upon my legs, 'here goes.'"

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"I had no sooner made the second speech than such

an outcry began . . . as an Englishman can form no notion of . . . The dinner committee here, . . . were so dismayed that they besought me not to pursue the subject. . . . I answered that I would; that nothing should deter me, that the shame was theirs, not mine; *and that, as I would not spare them when I got home*, I would not be silenced here. Accordingly, when the night came, I asserted my right, with all the means I could command to give it dignity, in face, manner, or words."

His early letters home seemed friendly enough; but by the time he left Baltimore for his western trip he had found it difficult and probably impossible to arouse in the public mind the interest he felt in copyright matters, and the tone of his letters changed to accord with his feeling of disappointment. His unfavorable impressions of the country deepened as he dwelt on the obstinacy of the American people; and to this is due, largely, the spirit the Notes everywhere manifest. It was to be expected, of course, that he would on his return home write a book—an account of his experiences and impressions while in the United States; but it was not supposed that the volume would be filled with sneers and caricatures.

His perfervid letters quoted above and many others like them to his friends at home show that while he came to gather materials to write a book about America, he desired quite as much to do what he could while here to secure in this country a fair remuneration for his literary labors, commensurate somewhat with what the people here were profiting by them. These two objects were well nigh one and the same. He was under contract to write a book about 'Merrika and 'Merrikans, and he very justly desired that it and his other books sold here should bring a proper return for their production.

From 1842 to 1891, we have the long period of forty-nine years, and yet it was not until March 3, 1891, that the United States extended to foreign authors the same privi-

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His previous letters quoted above and many others like them to his friends at home show that while he came to gather materials to write a book about America, he desired quite as much to do what he could while here to secure in this country a fair remuneration for his literary labors, commensurate somewhat with what the people here were profiting by them. These two objects were well nigh and the same. He was under contract to write a book about *Memphis* and *Memorials*, and he very justly desired that it and his other books sold here should bring a proper return for their production.

From 1843 to 1891, we have the long period of forty-nine years, and yet it was not until March 25, 1891, that the United States extended to foreign authors the same privi-

leges extended by their governments to authors here. Dickens' American Notes and his denunciatory letters and addresses, as might have been expected, put off thus long anything like international copyright.

But how shall we describe the book and tell why he made it what it is and not some other kind of a volume. It needs no description. It speaks for itself. In all the annals of literature or history it has no equal. If in man there are two natures, the one good and the other evil, it is out of the latter in Dickens that the American Notes issued. Its pages fairly vie with each other and alternate with a sneer and a caricature, affording the strongest evidences that he was paying a debt to a supposed enemy or getting even with him.—Revenge is a very hard word, but in attempting to account for the tone or temper of the author in his production of the Notes, that word seems the most appropriate. It is useless to quote from the volume. One cannot select. The whole book would have to be copied. He wrote Forster, as just quoted, that *he would not spare the country when he got home*. He did not spare it; on the contrary, he *speared* it, *speared* it through and through, its government, its men, its women, its civilization. When he wrote Pickwick he spoke of 'Merrika and 'Merrikans, and of *blowing 'em up*. A trip here and the kind of a blowing up he would give the 'Merrikans, were even at that early day in his mind. He wrote that he came to America a friend of Republican government, but that his five months nearer view of it and its people had made him a monarchist. While at Cincinnati, April 4th and 5th, 1842, Judge Timothy Walker entertained him and Mrs. Dickens with as fine a company as could be brought together almost anywhere and showed them every possible courtesy; and yet in his diary he wrote of the guests of his host as follows:—"In the evening we went to a party at Walker's and were introduced to at least one hundred and fifty first-rate bores, separately and singly." A little further down the river and at Louisville, he stopped at the widely-known Galt House, whose proprietor was Mr. Throckmorton, a high-strung southerner

of much character and influence and an intimate friend of Clay, Crittenden, and a great many other distinguished men. Mr. Dickens had not been there long when Mr. Throckmorton called upon him and offered his services in introducing him to the prominent families of the city, and of other parts of the State, attracted there by the presence of the great writer. To Mr. Throckmorton's inquiries and tender of courtesies Mr. Dickens replied:—"Sir, are you the publican who keeps this inn?" "Yes, Sir," replied Throckmorton. "Then," said Mr. Dickens, "when I have need for your services, I will ring for you."

Mr. Wilkins, in his *Charles Dickens in America*, does not vouch for this last story, but says that he found it in a number of the *Courier Journal* of 1870. Wilkins might have safely vouched for it; for if Dickens could write of Judge Walker's guests and say that at his residence he and Mrs. Dickens were introduced to one hundred and fifty first rate bores, separately and singly, it would be entirely safe to affirm that he addressed Mr. Throckmorton at the Galt House as above stated.

I do not say that by these two or three instances we must judge all; but just go through the book and cull out of it all the like natured references to us, our government and our people, and you will see how little is left of the volume.

Dickens had his revenge. He paid his debt of enmity and with good measure, pressed down, shaken together and running over. Many of his letters home were written in the heat of passion, such as is exhibited in the two letters above quoted; but the book was written after an age for cooling had elapsed. Moreover, his wrath was carefully nursed. It slumbered for a little time and then broke out again in Chuzzlewit. Not until twenty-five years had passed did it seem to have exhausted itself. In 1867 he again visited the country he had so maliciously insulted and traduced. One wonders at his coming a second time, and also, that coming, he should have been received in most places as if his *American Notes* had been as friendly as was *DeTocqueville's Democracy in America*.

If Dickens was such a saint in literature and is to be beatified in America, how is it that he came to us a republican and looking us over from head to foot for five months went home a monarchist? If the French Bourbon forgets nothing, the 'Merrikan Republican seems to forget everything. Dickens did not apologize for his villifications of '42; he couldn't. There was too much of it. The whole tour would have been consumed in apologetic work. He put on a brave front, if such an expression is allowable, and said, "I am the Englishman who was here in '42; what have you to say?" Well, what did they say? Why, only this, "We welcome you." He did not fall on their necks, however, but they fell on his, forgetting entirely what a shocking sort of people he said they were—in '42.

By way of extenuation, let me say that in Dickens' day Englishmen hated the United States with a hearty good will, equaled only by the hearty good will with which the Americans hated them. He knew better than any one else that Englishmen did not want to read anything good of or about the United States. He wrote chiefly for them; but he knew that his books would soon reach the States where foreign books were *freely* published and that as Americans were to have his books free of charge almost he would make it somewhat like the little book in the Apocalypse; it was to be as honey in the mouths of Englishmen, but in the stomachs of Americans it was to be very bitter.

If this article is not of an extremely friendly nature so far as relates to the elder Dickens, it may be explained if not extenuated, by saying that it is a historical fact that the little junction city long had a struggling existence not because it was between the devil and the deep sea, but because it was between two deep rivers on the one hand, and Dickens on the other. Dickens has now remained with it as long as the rivers, and many persons say he will remain with it as long as the rivers run or as long as the maligned city exists as a monument to the great novelist. Like Joseph's brethren, he seems to have thought to do it evil, but it is to be hoped that Heaven will turn it into good.

It seems slow about it, however. The reproaches he had for the whole country he seemed to pile upon the village at the confluence, where his *slimy Mississippi*, which he had hoped never to see again, surges into the Ohio. The *detestable morass* in the one book became the ironical *Eden* of the other; and one is almost constrained to say that portions of the income from *Pickwick* and *Oliver Twist* must have found their way into the *dismal swamp*, his description of which none could equal, but which was as untruthful as it was strikingly forceful.

(I may here state that the younger Dickens, while in Cairo recently, said his father had at no time invested in Cairo bonds or had any kind of financial interests in the place; but the son was not born until 1844, four or five years after the investment, if one was made; and it is altogether likely that the incident of the investment was never mentioned in the Dickens family, at Gads' Hill or elsewhere.)

But the little city has borne its reproaches with becoming patience, seeming to believe that all things come to him who waits. It has forgotten its former floods and well nigh its blowing up or down by the versatile Englishman in '42.

I have neither time nor space to speak of the good in Dickens as a man nor of his books as literary productions. Of the latter men everywhere seem to speak extravagantly, but speaking with such unanimity shows that they cannot, perhaps, speak too extravagantly. The *American Notes* was perhaps his poorest book. Macaulay said as much. In England the *American Notes* will do little to preserve the author's memory. In the United States, it, more than any other book from his pen, will carry his name along until these States shall cease to be the *United States* or until they shall become some other nation than that of which he wrote.

("The satire of the book is *malicious satire*, and Dickens' letters make it too evident that he himself regarded it as an essential part of the controversy that had been aroused, as does the introductory chapter *which was suppressed at*

the time by the advice of friends, but which was printed in the second volume of Mr. Forster's biography.") Charles H. Jones.

Of such a man one cannot say much in a mere article. Of Dickens, almost apart from his books, a writer might fill not a few pages but a whole number of such a journal as this.

(Dickens' heart was in David Copperfield. He liked it best of all his writings; a sad picture it was; too much of biography and autobiography in it, many have said.)

And now let me say of his son, Alfred Tennyson Dickens, in addition to what Mr. Perrin, in the January Journal has so well said of him, that he spent November 30th and December 1st and 2d, 1911, in Cairo. He was entertained at the residence of Mayor George Parsons all that time. He was given a public reception at the fine building of the Alexander Club, Thursday afternoon, November 30th. No affair of the kind ever occurred in Cairo which was so generally attended and so well enjoyed by its citizens, and we believe it was equally as well enjoyed and appreciated by Mr. Dickens. In the evening of that day he delivered his lecture at the Cairo Opera House to a fine audience. On that occasion he introduced his lecture by a most beautiful reference to what his father had written of the place and of the great, not to say amazing, contrast between what his father must have seen when here and what he, his son, now saw. His lecture was a review somewhat of his father's life as a writer and of a number of his most noted books. He seemed to place above all others *A Tale of Two Cities*. At the close of his lecture he was presented by the Mayor of the City with a number of very appropriate mementoes, which highly pleased him. On Friday evening a reception was given him at the residence of the mayor, on which occasion, after one or two short addresses, the principal one by the Hon. Walter Warder, Mr. Dickens addressed the company in a most interesting and admirable manner. All present were delighted

with his most beautiful words, expressive of the great pleasure given him in his entertainment by Mayor Parsons and his daughter, Mrs. Peabody. Parts of Friday and Saturday were spent in driving through Alexander and Pulaski counties, parts of the latter of which, with its hills and fine improvements, reminded him, he said, of some parts of Scotland. He desired to see some parts of the city which might still look as did Cairo to his father in 1842. The dense woods were all gone, and there only remained in one or two more distant places the low uneven grounds, very much as they were when the waters of the two rivers annually commingled over them. He left the city saying to his host and hostess and many others that the three days spent here had been of the most pleasant of his life.

He was then in his sixty-seventh year. He had left England in his twentieth year for Australia, where he remained the long period of forty-five years, not having returned to England at any time until very near the centennial year of his father's birth. His sudden death in New York City, January 2d, 1912, was deeply regretted here where he had made many new friends, to whom he expressed the hope that he might soon come again. But to many of us he did not seem strong enough for the trip or tour he was making; and so it proved; and now his last resting place is in the church-yard of Trinity Church, New York, so worthy to receive into its bosom a son of one of the very greatest literary writers of our language.

(NOTE.—How vain is our boasting! In the foregoing article I speak of the city having forgotten its former floods; and yet, before the proof reaches me from the printer's hands, we are found contesting against a flood much greater than any which have occurred since its attempted foundation in 1818. Until this year, April, 1912, our highest known floods occurred in the consecutive years of 1882, 1883 and 1884—the water reaching February 25th, 1882, 51.8 feet; February 26th, 1883, 52.2 feet; February 24th, 1884, 51.8 feet; and this year and now, April 8th, 1912, and for the last few days, 54 feet. We have had no overflow or broken levee since June 12th 1858, 54 years ago, and do not expect to have one now, but it looks more than possible. Almost always the highest water in the Ohio occurs about three months before the highest in the Mississippi. This year it came a month later in the Ohio and two months earlier in the Mississippi—a conjunction that has not occurred before for one hundred years.—J. M. L.)

THE VISIT OF ALFRED TENNYSON DICKENS
TO LEBANON, BELLEVILLE AND EAST
ST. LOUIS, NOVEMBER 22, 1911.

BY MRS. CHARLES P. JOHNSON

[The following graphic account of the late visit of the son of Charles Dickens to Looking Glass Prairie, written for the *Journal* by Mrs. Chas. P. Johnson, of St. Louis, was received too late for insertion in the January number. Though belated, its literary and historic merit well entitles it to space in the present number.—ED.]

Such a truly delightful journey did we have with Alfred Tennyson Dickens, on November 22, 1911, and a party of about thirty-five ladies and gentlemen from East St. Louis, Belleville and St. Louis, whose names you will find further on, that it gives me great pleasure to relate the incidents of the day and especially to tell of Mr. Dickens himself, with whom I had the pleasure of conversing in the most informal manner for an hour while en route.

At the Scruggs, Vandervoort and Barney Store, where we had a reception and luncheon before beginning the journey, Mr. Dickens arrived very early. "I have never felt in such good spirits for whatever might come during the day," he remarked. Over one hundred and twenty guests had the opportunity of exchanging pleasantries with him before luncheon. During the repast he made an address so that all of those invited to the reception might hear him as it was the good fortune of about thirty-five only to accompany him to Lebanon, on the trolley car provided for the day by the East St. Louis and Suburban Railway Company.

While speaking, the Anglo-Australian son of the great novelist said: "I am well aware that as you go out from

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At the Scruggs, Vandervoort and Barney Store, where we had a reception and luncheon before beginning the journey, Mr. Dickens arrived very early. "I have never felt in such good spirits for whatever night come during the day," he remarked. Over one hundred and twenty guests had the opportunity of exchanging pleasantries with him before luncheon. During the repast he made an address so that all of those invited to the reception might hear him as it was the good fortune of about thirty-five only to accompany him to Lebanon, on the first day provided for the day by the East St. Louis and Lebanon Railway Company.

While speaking, the Anglo-Australian son of the great novelist said: "I am well aware that as you go out from

here you will naturally be exchanging remarks about me. 'He isn't much,' one of you may say. 'He is a bit heavy in the jowl,' another will remark, and I fear a third may rejoin—'Well! if he doesn't speak better on the platform than he does today, God save us all!' I have read about a number of great men, and I have been unable to learn that any of them transmitted their genius to their sons, therefore I shall have to ask you not to expect too much of me and not be too greatly disappointed if I turn out to be only a plain, ordinary member of society."

And in replying to the ovations which he received there, and other places where he spoke, he always accepted them as a mark of reverence for his father and thanked the audiences in his name.

He had one of those "thoroughly English voices" and the genuine accent which made his conversation so agreeable and himself so likable and unassuming. Direct and full of appeal was his manner of speech—striking one's fancy because of the simplicity of the kindly man. His build was short and stout and his complexion ruddy. He was, in fact, a typical Englishman.

Luncheon over about one o'clock, the ride across the Mississippi River Bridge was made in a short time to the East Saint Louis High School, where Mr. Dickens was presented by the President of the Board of Education, Dr. J. H. Campbell. About 500 pupils were in the school and as he entered "God Save the King" was played by the orchestra. Here, Mr. Dickens made an interesting address to the students advising them to make the most of their advantages and opportunities, saying that "a man without an education in the present day is like a ship without a rudder."

When everyone was made comfortable on the special car "The Bluffs," which was profusely festooned with ferns and flowers, we were off for Lebanon and the Looking Glass Prairie, where Dickens, the elder, had visited in 1842, the object of this trip being to take the son over the

same route, practically, as that gone over by his father, and show him what improvements had been made since then. The method of travel was found to be a wonderful advance over the old way.

Mr. Dickens was most entertaining in his talk about his family. His wife's death occurred when his daughters, Kathleen and Violet, were mere babies, but he did not marry again. At that time he owned an extensive ranch in Australia, but soon after was unfortunate in investments and lost his property. The day before his wife's death, she had driven over to a neighboring ranch to call for a young girl to spend the night with her, and on returning found a man lying in the road who had died of heart disease.

This accident made such a deep impression on her that in her distress she walked the floor all night, and on driving the little girl back to her home the next morning, the horse became frightened at the same place where the man was found the day before. Mrs. Dickens was thrown from the cart and died in a very short time.

Kathleen, the older daughter, is a teacher of instrumental music in a Young Ladies' Seminary in Melbourne, where her sister Violet, who is in very poor health, lives with her.

He devoted his life to these daughters and every little souvenir, book, picture, clippings of reports of his lectures were sent on to them. While he was talking, he unwrapped a copy of Mr. Frederick O. Sylvester's Mississippi River Paintings and Poems, which had been presented to him that morning during the luncheon by Miss Amelia Fruchte, of the Saint Louis High School, saying "Keep the box and paper as I will send this to my girls to-night, when we return. It is one of the most beautiful gifts I have received in America."

He then spoke of Australia. "Melbourne is a paradise of flowers and the gardens here can not equal those at home. Next to my daughters I love my beds of red geraniums as my father did." He glowed with pride and affection when he said that his daughter Kathleen often wore these

flowers in her dark hair to please him, "where they look prettier than anywhere else."

When the children of the Saint Louis High School gathered in their auditorium the day before wearing the little bouquet of geraniums as a tribute to his father, he thought for a minute or two he would be almost too overcome to address them. "In fancy I again saw the home of my boyhood and my father working in his flower beds."

He spoke so confidently of what he would do on his return to Australia, and what he would write about, that it is sad to realize that just six weeks later he was dead.

"It is really hard," he continued, "for me to lecture, as I am not a literary man—my life has been so busy in other lines—but I want to give the American people this intimate knowledge and insight into my father's life, which one of his closest relations alone could do, and this lecture, 'My Father's Life and Works,' corrects the impression that he was not a companionable man, for he was this, indeed.

"He loved company, and our life at Gad's Hill was delightful. Visitors were constantly entertained there, but of course when my father was writing he did not care to be disturbed and was often very absent-minded. Sometimes this caused very considerable amusement, as on one occasion when one of the ladies was about to take her departure, he thought he was helping her put on her coat when in reality he was laying a pair of his trousers around her shoulders. Of course, he joined in with the merriment as heartily as the rest when he saw what he had done. Again, he would be so absorbed in thought as to forget for the time entirely that others were in the room with him.

"When there was anything droll suggested, a delightful sparkle of lurking humor began to kindle and spread to his mouth, so that even before he had commenced to speak one felt that something humorous was at hand. No one ever told a story so entertainingly and, what is not so common, enjoyed another man's story so heartily.

"My father might have chosen what company he pleased

and was welcomed in the highest circles, but he was always happiest with one or two intimate friends who were in good spirits and cheerful."

"Gad's Hill, on the Rochester Road, is a snug old red brick house—quaint too—with a belfry in the roof, a little lawn in front, a cosy porch, bow windows. It was old-fashioned and comfortable, and yet modern. He often read lying down on the grass on the croquet grounds near his favorite beds of red geraniums.

"Often, after dinner, we would have games, one of which showed his extraordinary cleverness to great advantage, this was in guessing a subject fixed on when he was out of the room in a half dozen questions.

"The selection of subjects to puzzle others when their turn came was just as unique and masterly.

"One of the attractions at Gad's Hill was the dogs; there were always two or three fine ones which were his special pets. He understood their fine nature and ways as we can tell from his writings.

"My father was ever ready, not so much with a jest or joke as with sympathetic good humor, so much more welcome."

On arriving at Lebanon at four o'clock, we were met by a reception committee of which Mr. William T. Gray was a member. He is 81 years old now and was a student at McKendree when Dickens, the elder, visited Lebanon in 1842.

At the edge of the town we had one view of the "Looking Glass" Prairie and then driving in motor cars about three miles out of the town we had another and better view.

One of the party asked Mr. Dickens if it did not make him feel sad to stand where his father had stood so many years ago. "Why should it? I am standing in the same places almost every day. I never forget my father for a moment. I fancy he is always with me, you know."

The remains of the old "Mermaid Tavern," where the father stopped in 1842 were shown him. This was run by an old sailor who really believed in mermaids, or at

least he said he did. Now a saloon occupies that part of the building which is still standing.

Just at dusk, McKendree, looking so sombre and imposing, was reached and with a mighty cheer Mr. Dickens was ushered into the chapel where the townspeople and students were gathered to hear him. Accompanied by the president of the college, Professor J. T. Harmon, who introduced him, Mr. Alfred Tennyson Dickens made a very touching and interesting address, speaking of the development of the country which his father in his "American Notes" had criticized unfavorably.

"When this journey to America shall have been over," he said, "he would write a sequel to "American Notes," because I consider it merely a portion of my father's work which he did not live long enough to finish. I am sure, could he see what I have seen on this trip, he would be only too proud to sing its just praises. My father published a few notes before his death which conclusively show that he altered his earlier opinions about this country. My father believed in a greater future for you than he predicted in some chapters of his "American Notes." In company with the members of the Fellowship Society, I have practically gone over the same points visited by him, and I find it all beautiful."

Miss Sara Elizabeth Edwards, the President of the Dickens Fellowship, followed with a short talk about the object of the Society. After this, Ex-Lieutenant Governor Chas. P. Johnson entertained the audience and guests. Governor Johnson felt very much at home on the old McKendree platform, having received a part of his education there, and a rousing and hearty welcome he surely received. He praised the novelist for his accurate portrayal of the country as he saw it in 1842, saying, however, that he had come at an unfortunate period so far as the social development of the country was concerned. No Englishman could then see or appreciate the under-current of thought working which later carried the country through the heroic achievements of the second revolution. At that

time men were living whose names were unknown to the world who afterwards reached the highest position as the advocates and heroes of humanity.

Going back to the trolley car we found a dainty supper awaiting us which had been served under the direction of Mr. and Mrs. L. C. Haynes, with other officials of the road and their wives, whose names are also given later. Just about the time supper was over we arrived in Belleville and found that it had begun to rain pretty hard. This was about eight o'clock. We were met here by the reception committee of the Commercial Club and taken to the Mansion House, where Charles Dickens stopped in 1842, when passing through Belleville. A reception was held here and refreshments served.

George B. Rogers, the president of the Commercial Club, presented Mr. Dickens with a set of views of Belleville and "A Greeting," on parchment, beautifully lettered, was tendered him by the St. Clair County Historical Society.

Mayor Kern delivered the words of welcome at the Court House, followed by Mr. Dickens' address. Mrs. Carrie A. Bahrenburg, whose father, John Thomas, was on the committee that entertained the elder Dickens, made a few bright and interesting remarks. Mr. Nick Perrin was also one of the speakers. Disappointment was expressed because Dr. John F. Snyder, of Virginia, Illinois, who had met Mr. Charles Dickens when he visited Belleville, and who had lately written an interesting description of this visit for the Illinois State Historical Society, could not attend. Mr. James N. Baskett added to the program, with appropriate remarks. It continued to rain all the while we were in Belleville. With genuine regret that the day was over, we parted when our car brought us into Saint Louis about eleven o'clock.

About six weeks later, on January 2, 1912, the sad news of Mr. Dickens' death was announced. After an illness of only a few hours with acute gastritis, he died at the Astor Hotel in New York City, just before he was about to take a

train for Kingston, N. Y., where he was going to fill an engagement to lecture. In the morning he had dictated a letter to his daughters telling them how well he felt and happily he had spent the holidays. Mr. Dickens was 67 years old. He leaves one sister, Mrs. Kate Perugini, and one brother, Henry Fielding Dickens, both living in London.

The following is a list of the guests on trip to Lebanon and Belleville, Nov. 22, 1911:

Mr. James Newton Baskett	Miss Isabelle Myerson
Mr. F. A. Behymer	Hon. J. Nick Perrin
Miss Sara Elizabeth Edwards	Mr. F. N. Robinson
Miss Amelia C. Fruchte	Mr. Joseph L. Saenger
Mr. and Mrs. G. L. Easterbrook	Mrs. E. J. Spohr
Rev. D. C. Garrett	Mr. F. H. Thomas
Mr. Don Gerking	Miss Mildred Whitney
Mr. and Mrs. T. W. Gregory	Mrs. W. F. Whitney
Mr. and Mrs. David Harris	Mrs. Samuel Williams
Rev. J. T. Harmon	Miss Jane Frances Winn
Mr. and Mrs. L. C. Haynes	J. W. Reid
Mr. and Mrs. C. F. Hewitt	C. B. Booth
Governor and Mrs. Charles P. Johnson	Mr. E. C. Erwin
Mr. Wm. Jones	Mr. H. E. La Merta
	Prof. D. Walter Potts
	Prof. H. J. Alvis

A SKETCH OF THE DUBOIS FAMILY, PIONEERS OF INDIANA AND ILLINOIS.

BY HELEN L. ALLEN.

"In the life of a nation ideas are not the only things of value. Sentiment also is of great value; and the way to foster sentiment in a people, and to develop it in the young, is to have a well-recorded past, and to be familiar with it."

As in fancy there unfolds a panorama of the progress of events which have played a part in the making of American history, a thrill of patriotism sweeps the on-looker at the sight of certain scenes and faces made familiar through the annals of fact and fiction chronicled by the passing years.

While some points stand out in bold relief, others, more in the shadow perhaps and less easily recognized, are nevertheless essential to the general representation, and others even more obscure—merging into the background—aid in giving to the whole its proper tone.

Gradually the well known features fade from view and the canvas portrays an unbroken wilderness. Along the banks of its streams stand the stately sycamores and birches, the walnuts, maples, elms, oaks, beeches and giant tulip trees, while the willows bow their heads across the waters.

Flying from the treetops, hiding in their branches, or skimming o'er the water are seen the woodpeckers, blue jays, wild pigeons, turkeys, geese and ducks, as well as gulls, cranes, swans, terns, and the cormorant and spoon-bill, while from the hillsides swoop the bald and golden eagles.

Lurking in the shadows, peering from their caverns, are foxes, black bears, wolves and panthers, the wild hog and

lynx, with the red deer and buffaloes adding to the general wildness.

Not a white man visible, but gliding through the forests, balancing in birch canoes, hunting game, or smoking about the camp fire are many different tribes of red man.

Surely no artist could desire a more fitting background for the portrayal of pioneer hardihood in the march of civilization to the "far west" of those early days,—in reality, a portion of the "middle west," narrowing even to the confines of the present County of Dubois in southwestern Indiana.

Continuously unrolling, the picture brings the beginning of changes in this "forest primeval" as the clock of the ages strikes A. D. 1801.

Up from Kentucky, following the "Buffalo Trace"—that wide path beaten from time almost immemorial by the tread of many thousands of buffaloes, and which affords an entrance to this then practically unexplored region—the sturdy Scot, William McDonald and his wife, Jane B. McDonald are answering "the call of the wild."

Proceeding warily, they come to the present site of Boone Township and here they halt and make the first permanent white settlement at what is now Sherritt's Graveyard, in Dubois County. Meeting bravely the hardships of that primitive life, these hardy McDonalds and the other white settlers following shortly over the same trail, soon wrest from Nature homes and sustenance, build Fort McDonald for common defense from the Indians, and with characteristic self-reliance, courage and patriotism, add interesting chapters to the general history of the nation in the development of the country's resources and the preservation of the Union.

"History itself is nothing more than legend and romance" and "every form of human life is romantic."

From out this background, prepared by Nature with such lavish hand, stand certain figures whose influence in the many vicissitudes attendant upon the settlement of a new country and the growth of its people has been most marked.

These men, commanding respect and confidence because proving themselves worthy of it, demonstrate that after all "Biography is the only true history."

At this time interest is directed to one person—not widely recognized perhaps at this date—whose strong personality dominated succeeding events to such an extent as to excite wonder and to create a desire for a clearer understanding of the position occupied by him in the conduct of affairs of the Middle West.

His name is TOUSSAINT du BOIS (Tusang du Bwa), or as it has become Anglicized "Toussant Dubois," and he was a native of France.

It is generally conceded amongst genealogists and historians that the name "du Bois" is of feudal origin, and one of the oldest, if not the most ancient, patronymic descending unchanged to the present time. In the royal library at Paris, certain records trace lines of descent from Geoffroi du Bois, a knight banneret under William the Conqueror; some writers trace this family to Macquaire du Bois, Count de Roussy in 1110, whose ancestor built the Castle de Roussy in 948 and added this title to his patronymic. This castle was situated in Artois, France, where many suppose the name "du Bois" to have originated, although some trace the origin to Normandy, and still other evidence points to its having been an old name in Neustria before the time of Rollo or Hrolf (born probably in 860 and dying in 932), Norwegian Viking and first Duke of Normandy.

"Surnames originally designated occupation, estate, place of residence, or some particular thing or event that related to the person." Some writers mention the family of du Bois as "Grand Masters of the Forests of France," "du" being the French contraction "of the" and "bois" meaning wood.

While all ancient families of this surname are believed to have a common origin, yet genealogies cannot be traced with certainty beyond the time of Louis XIV, because of the destruction, following his order, of protestant family

From Lower Canada it was natural, in learning from the

records, particularly those in any way allied to a noble family and in a line of succession to the estate.

For instance, the registers at Wicres, near Lisle, now in the Province of Artois, France, are mutilated in the place where evidently was once written the Christian names of the eldest sons of one Chretien du Bois. But surnames were first assumed as distinctive marks of nobility in the eleventh century, and one writer says that "all family surnames which can be traced prior to the 13th century are of noble origin," while another says "All ancient du Bois families who were entitled by nobiliary right to spell their name with a capital B have a common origin to the 11th century." It must be remembered too that in feudal times, the surname could not belong to two families without the addition of an agnomen, of which there are many examples in France and Belgium.

With the erasure of names from the baptismal and genealogical registers and the confiscation of land and goods, there naturally followed the expatriation of the Huguenots or French Protestants, many of whom drifted to America, and amongst them different branches, both Protestant and Catholic, of the du Bois Family. Some settled in the far east, particularly in the Valley of the Hudson, while others stopped first in Canada and afterwards, following the fortunes of war, became residents of the Thirteen Colonies, or, in the zeal of exploration and the founding of new homes, became in truth pioneers of civilization, as in the case of the subject of this sketch, Toussaint du Bois.

Many gaps and a general cloudiness as to detail are manifest in the passing picture as one endeavors to trace authentically the early life of this man. The bulk of evidence, however, seems to indicate that Jean Baptiste du Bois, his wife Euphrayse, and three sons, Francois, Joseph and Toussaint, departed from France at the same time, prior to 1740, doubtless intending to take up their abode in New France or Canada, largely peopled at that time by the French.

From Lower Canada it was natural, in learning from the

French missionaries and trappers of the wide domain beyond the border, to follow the water courses which eventually brought them into the vast region from which were ultimately carved the great States of the Middle West,—Michigan, Missouri, Ohio, Illinois and Indiana.

The seat of the Empire of France in the Ohio Valley was for many years the trading post and fort "on the banks of the Wabash," known as "The Post," but later called "Vincenne," in honor of the post commander, Francis Morgan de Vincenne, who met death at the hands of the Indians. With "Vincenne," or as anglicized "Vincennes," as a starting point, many settlements were made by the French in this vicinity, including those first found in Lawrence County, now in the State of Illinois. Under the French rule, settlers received allotments of land and titles thereto from the French Commandants of Vincennes, and here, along the bluffs of the Oubache (Wabash) River, above the old ferry landing, Jean Baptiste—himself a French Commandant—located on "Dubois Hill." While the Oubache River marked the boundary line in 1809 of Indiana Territory, later "Dubois Hill," on its western shore was included in the grant of land forming the State of Illinois. Casting in their lot with this new country, du Bois and his sons proved themselves ever ready to defend, succor and advance its best interests, and the changing conditions of this section plainly showed the great need of loyal faithful service from those finding here a shelter and a home.

Blurred by reason of the lapse of years, it is difficult to distinguish all the threads of history weaving at this time about the du Bois Family. Through the mist, one sees but faintly Toussaint du Bois and his two brothers threading their way to Canada, there setting sail for their native land, perhaps to search for family records, to seek the restoration of confiscated property, to interest friends and relatives in the richness of the Colonies, or, mayhap, to renew some old love suit, perchance to wed the sweetheart of youth for the helpmeet of maturer years in that "New

World," whose hold is so strong as to draw them back for further testing of its fortunes.

Success crowns determined persistent effort and Tous-saint du Bois, through his diplomacy, keen foresight, and knowledge of men and affairs, soon occupied an enviable position of trust and wealth. Giving particular attention to trading with the Indians, learning their habits, likes and dislikes, he soon acquired a powerful influence over them and was enabled to adjust wisely the many difficulties arising between them and the whites incident to frontier life.

An enterprising merchant, he established stores in Vincennes, Kaskaskia, and Cahokia, having associated with him Pierre Menard and Francis Vigo, the former a partner for sixteen years. Transacting a large business for that period, he accumulated a vast estate, including much land in Illinois and Indiana.

On one of the "Dubois Hills,"—the bluffs along the river,—is seen the old "Family Mansion," whose material it had taken months at least to bring up the river by bateaux from New Orleans. Built of native rough stone, with clapboard roof and dormer windows, this two story structure was indeed an imposing edifice among the large number of humbler dwellings of the populace of that region.

A passing glance at the interior of this home revealed the artistic nature of the French, in the arrangement of rooms and furniture,—many exquisite pieces of the latter, as well as some of the massive old silver on display, having accompanied these people from their home beyond the sea.

While Toussaint Dubois is recognized in Vincennes as an important and influential citizen, yet in his home it was the gracious presence of Madame Dubois, which, like a sweet perfume, manifested itself from the quaint portico with its wealth of vines and roses, beyond into the garden with its riot of old fashioned flowers, even to the boulangerie, with its huge fire place hung with cranes and its great oven, from which the savoury haunch of venison and other toothsome viands were carried by the panis (Indian slaves) to the dining room for the delectation of family and guests.

A most estimable character is Janne Bonneau du Bois, who presided with so much grace over this home, and who, at the early age of twenty-eight, left husband and children (four sons and one daughter) so desolate when Death called her beyond.

On the stone which marks her resting place in the Roman Catholic Cemetery, at the rear of St. Francis Xavier Cathedral at Vincennes, is found this inscription:

Here lies the body of
 JANNE BONEAU
 The wife of Toussaint Dubois
 Who departed this life
 the 15th November, 1800
 Aged 28 years.

In the records of the cathedral itself, there is the following glowing tribute to this noble woman:

On the 16th day of November, 1800, was buried in the cemetery of this parish (St. Francis Xavier, Vincennes, Ind.), the body of Jeannette Bonneau, wife of Toussaint Dubois, who died on the preceding day, as a true Christian, mourned by the young and old people, being loved and esteemed by them, on account of her charity, her beneficence, her good disposition, and other precious traits of character.

The whole village assisted at her funeral, and few there were who did not shed tears. The burial service was interrupted two or three times, a testimony to her virtue, which we make mention of in the parish records, thinking it a proper thing to do.

Vincennes, this 16th day of November, 1800.

J. FR. RIVET, Mission.

Some time later, Toussaint Dubois wooed and married Miss Jane Baird, a Protestant, residing near Bloomington, Indiana, and to this union three sons were born: Thomas, James and Jesse Kilgore Dubois.

In quick succession, one secures glimpses of the changes

about Vincennes. In 1763 the British took possession, but paid little attention to the acquisition until 1777, when Lieutenant Governor Abbott, of Detroit, arrived and changed the name of the place to Fort Sackville, his followers incited the Indians to attacks on the whites under French rule or in rebellion to Great Britain.

The protection of the country from these disastrous attacks became a momentous issue and George Rogers Clark, of Kentucky, rose to the occasion as a leader of the people.

The physically strong and the fearless have their place in the picture, but permeating the clouds of discord, unrest and bitter struggle like a pure breath from the virgin forests is the benign influence, the strong faith, the untiring zeal, the firm hold for good, emanating from that rarely sweet, yet forceful character, who knew and loved these people—both French and Indian—Father Gibault. This quiet retiring spirit wielded a most potent influence upon the events of this time, for it is he who secured for Clark the good will and services of the French at Vincennes and Kaskaskia.

In these troublesome times, it was to the home of Jean Baptiste Dubois that Father Gibault wended his way to discuss the weighty matters of state now confronting the colonists. Here, after serious debate, it was agreed that both Jean Baptiste Dubois and his son Toussaint Dubois, shall be the first the next day to take the oath of allegiance to the American cause.

At the little log church, flooded with sunshine on this memorable July morning, the simple service proceeded with pious solemnity, the benediction was pronounced, and then in earnest tones Father Gibault urged the allegiance of his people to this new republic. As he held his missal aloft, the two Dubois—Jean Baptiste and Toussaint—stepped forward and took the oath, the people then pressed forward to follow their example.

Indomitable courage, bloodshed, victory,—these words seem to tell the story of the next few years, when George

Rogers Clark, his Virginians, and the devoted French of the Ohio Valley saved to the Union "The Key to the Northwest,"—Vincennes, on the banks of the Wabash,—that historic city, the scene of many heroic deeds, which brought the great mid-west to the Union and made the Louisiana purchase a possibility.

Palpitating with the excitement of approaching warfare, a gradual change of attitude is revealed on the part of the once friendly tribes of red men, now brought more and more under the malignant influence of "The Prophet"—unscrupulous brother of Tecumseh—the main instigator of hostilities between the Indians and the settlers.

From the settlement of these Chiefs on Tippecanoe Creek, near the present city of Lafayette, Indiana, the depredations of the savages multiplied rapidly and crowded closer and closer to Vincennes, alarming the people, retarding the further improvement of the western Indiana Territory, and having the encouragement of the British in Lower Canada.

Toussaint Dubois—because of his intimate knowledge of Indian affairs—was one of the confidential messengers chosen by General William Henry Harrison, then Governor of the Territory of Indiana, to visit the different tribes and warn them against maintaining the attitude of hostility incited by "The Prophet" and the British traders, but at the same time he carried assurances of the desire for friendship on the part of the government and offers of its protection.

During one interview in 1810, Dubois pressed "The Prophet" to state his grounds for complaint against the United States and was told that "the Indians have been cheated out of their lands, that no sale is good unless made by all the tribes, that he had settled near the mouth of the Tippecanoe by order of the Great Spirit, and that he is likewise ordered to assemble as many Indians as he can collect at this place."

All attempts toward a friendly solution of the difficulties proved futile. Prompt measures were necessary. The organization of an army at Vincennes followed. Toussaint

offered his services at this crisis and was given the rank of Captain, with charge of the spies and guides. Having traversed many times the country from Vincennes along the Wabash to Detroit, he was eminently fitted for a leader in this campaign.

The cautious march beginning September 26, 1811, from Vincennes; the stop at two o'clock in the afternoon of November 6th a mile and a half from "The Prophet's Town" while Captain Dubois went forward with a flag of truce for conference; the refusal of the Indians to hear him and the attempt to prevent his return; the deception practiced upon General Harrison by messengers from "The Prophet;" the march forward in order of battle and encampment for the night; the furious early morning assault November 7th, the hours of desperate fighting which followed, and the ultimate defeat of the Indians, all pass in rapid review.

Captain Dubois, the last white man to visit the headstrong "Prophet," and his two older sons, Toussaint Dubois, Jr., and Henry Dubois, Privates, show indomitable courage in this greatest military engagement ever fought on Indiana soil, this "Battle of Tippecanoe—the precursor of the War of 1812,—and "On September 26, 1812, Captain Dubois was commissioned Major commandant of all the spies in Indiana."

Again upon the canvas is seen the region opened up for settlement by the intrepid McDonalds and in their home in 1817 a meeting of the commissioners appointed by the Legislature to select a site for the seat of justice in County of Dubois, created on December 20th of that year, and named in honor of the civil and military services rendered the State and Union by Toussaint Dubois.

Within its present boundaries—for the original picture shows it to be of far greater area—Toussaint Dubois was the first white man to purchase land there, entering on May 7, 1807, the north half of Section 3, Township 1 South, Range 5 West, in Boone Township,—across which extends the famous "Buffalo Trace," by means of which the first white

settlers penetrated this forest gloom, and where is found also the noted "Toussaint Dubois Spring" with its strong flow of unexcelled pure water. The patent—a quaint looking document, yellow with age—covering this land purchase, reads as follows:

Thomas Jefferson, President of the United States of America:

To all to whom these presents shall come, greeting:

Know ye, That Toussaint Dubois, of Vincennes, having deposited in the Treasury a certificate of the Register of the Land Office, at Vincennes, whereby it appears that he has made full payment for the north-east quarter of section number three, of township number one (South of the Basis line) in range number five (West of the Second Meridian) of the lands directed to be sold at Vincennes by the act of Congress, entitled "An act providing for the sale of Lands of the United States in the Territory northwest of the Ohio, and above the mouth of Kentucky river," and of the acts amendatory of the same, THERE IS GRANTED, by the United States, unto the said Toussaint Dubois, the quarter lot or section of land above described: TO HAVE AND TO HOLD the said quarter lot or section of land, with the appurtenances, unto the said Toussaint Dubois, his heirs and assigns forever.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have caused these letters to be made PATENT, and the seal of the United States to be hereunto affixed. Given

under my hand at the City of Washington, the sixteenth day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and nine, and of the Independence of the United States of America, the thirty-third.

By the President.

THOMAS JEFFERSON.

JAMES MADISON, Sec'y of State.

In depicting any period, one spirit hovers ever near, changing the course of all events, for no-one may withstand the hand of Death. To each his appointed time, and on March 11, 1816, the waters of the Little Wabash in Clay County, Illinois, not far from Vincennes, closed over the soldier and citizen, Toussaint Dubois.

On his way from visiting Pierre Menard at their store in Kaskaskia, with saddle bags heavily loaded, and accompanied by a negro slave, Dubois attempted to ford this stream recently swollen by heavy rains, but the undercurrent was too swift and he sank to rise no more.

The "Western Sun" on March 16, 1816, contains this notice:

"On Monday last, in attempting to cross the Little Wabash River, was drowned Major Toussaint Dubois. In him, the poor have lost a benefactor, his country a friend. He was a kind husband, an indulgent father and an honest man."

Nobility of character is strongly emphasized in the life of Toussaint Dubois. His untiring services in the early days of this country toward the colonization of the whites and the civilization of the Indians entitle him to a prominent place on the Honor Roll of the Nation, while his own State of Indiana—the scene of his heroic work—should consider it a duty and a privilege to proclaim his deeds to succeeding generations through the erection of suitable monuments and tablets to his memory,—particularly in the county created after his death which bears his name.

The mantle of the father often enwraps to some extent at least the son, and a glance at the passing years brings into view Major Toussaint Dubois' youngest son, Jesse Kilgore Dubois,—the warm personal friend and confidential advisor of Abraham Lincoln.

First seeing light, January 11, 1811, in the luxurious home of the Dubois overlooking the Wabash—the year in which his father, Capt. Toussaint Dubois, was winning renown in the Tippecanoe Campaign, Jesse Kilgore Dubois

grew to young manhood surrounded by the refinement of the Old French, the bravery of the frontiersman, and the patriotism of the defenders of the New Republic.

With the inherited desire of the pioneer for change and conquest, Jesse Kilgore Dubois early sought a new home amidst the rolling prairies of the present state of Illinois. He was a legislator from 1834 to 1844, voted for the removal of the capital from Vandalia to Springfield, was one of the first appointees of President William Henry Harrison as receiver of the land office at Palestine, having the same appointment from President Zachary Taylor; was elected county judge of Lawrence County, serving from 1853 to 1856; received the nomination and was elected state auditor on the first republican ticket, and was styled "The Nestor" of the War Cabinet of Governor Yates.

He exerted his influence in behalf of Grant, being made Colonel of the Twenty-First Regiment; his home became the political center of the State at which met statesmen from far and near, and he was member for Illinois of the National Executive Committee for the Northwest in the campaign of 1864.

When in attendance at the sessions of the Legislature at Springfield, Dubois lived in the home of James L. Lamb, whose daughter, Hannah, became the wife of General John M. Palmer, Governor of Illinois, from 1869 to 1873. On one of his trips, Dubois was accompanied by his cousin, Major Bowman of Virginia, who, meeting here another visitor, in the person of Mary Lamb, a cousin of the family, without delay fell in love with her, and proceeded to court and marry her.

Lincoln writes of this member of the Dubois Family, "My acquaintance first began with him in 1836. He was a member from Lawrence and Coles. Our friendship has continued and strengthened. When I first saw him he was a slim handsome young man, with auburn hair and sky-blue eyes, with the elegant manners of a Frenchman, from which nation he had his descent."

And again during his candidacy for the presidency,

Lincoln, in introducing Dubois to a friend writes: "You may safely confide in him and in all he would advise you to confide in."

While attending Asbury University, Jesse Kilgore Dubois married Nancy Batterton, of Kentucky, who at her death a few years later was placed by the side of their children in the American Catholic Cemetery at Vincennes, although her husband had, through the early training of his Scotch mother—Jane Baird Dubois—been reared a Protestant.

Jesse Kilgore Dubois accumulated a large estate in central Illinois, some of the property being within the present limits of Springfield—the Convent of the Sacred Heart, in the western part of that city being located on the Dubois land, and, in the same locality, the Dubois Public School, is a tribute to this early statesman of the Middle West.

In selecting his second wife, Dubois' choice fell upon Miss Delia Morris, of Lawrence County, who proved herself a most worthy helpmeet in the political and social life of her husband's later years, and side by side they lie in beautiful Oak Ridge Cemetery at Springfield, Illinois.

Many of the descendants of Jesse Kilgore Dubois are living, but again a haze envelops some of the panorama, for in these modern days, with the vast domain of the United States as well as the foreign countries so easy of access, it is difficult to correctly group the members of the different branches of any family, or, in fact, unless some particularly brilliant public service is rendered by an individual, to pay but little attention to the name.

In Crawford County, Illinois, near Vincennes, is recorded in 1845, the birth of a son bearing the name of the man so much admired by Jesse K. Dubois, and who later became his warm personal friend. Lincoln Dubois, a resident of the same city where lived the Great Emancipator when the Nation called him to its highest office, has in his possession a cane, cut from the wood found on the Lincoln birthplace in Kentucky, which was bequeathed him by the Martyred President.

In this same County, in 1851, was born another son of

Jesse Kilgore Dubois, by name Fred Toussaint Dubois. This young man graduated from Yale in 1872, and in 1875 became secretary of the board of Railroad and Warehouse Commissioners of Illinois. Possessing the inherent desire for locating in new fields, he engaged later in business in Idaho, was United States Marshal for four years, and represented his State as Senator in the Fiftieth and Fifty-First Congresses.

On the wall in Senator Fred Toussaint Dubois' home in Idaho there hangs an oil painting of Major Toussaint Dubois. Delicate of execution and probably the work of a French artist, this half length portrait of Major Dubois, in the prime of young manhood, presents a striking resemblance to Lafayette, Jefferson and Hamilton of the same period.

It would indeed seem strange if, in the capital city of Illinois, where lived the intimate friends Jesse Kilgore Dubois and Abraham Lincoln, there should not be at least one Dubois descendant.

The dissolving views show Susanne Dubois, daughter of Jesse Kilgore Dubois and Nancy Batterton Dubois, the wife of John B. Adams; they show also her last resting place in the old American and Catholic Cemetery at Vincennes, about fifty feet from the grave of Francis Vigo, whose history is closely interwoven with that of Toussaint Dubois in the early days of Indiana.

They show Susanne Dubois Adams' daughter, Agnes Harower Adams, the wife of Arthur Huntington, and their only child, Agnes Dubois Huntington, residing (1912) at Springfield, Illinois, and with them lives also Lincoln Dubois, the son of Jesse Kilgore Dubois.

In their home may be found the escritoire with its spindle legs, sliding panels and secret drawers full of old documents (some of them relating to the early history of the Territory of Indiana) which stood in the Dubois Home on the bluffs above the Wabash. Here, too, are the old mantel clock whose dial is marked "Paris," and the rosewood medicine case with its bottles of medicine as in the childhood of

Jesse Kilgore Dubois, and the sword and pistol used by Major Toussaint Dubois.

Faithful citizen, statesman, soldier, loyal in service to country and fellow man, this is the record of Toussaint Dubois, whose legacy to succeeding generations is without price: the illustrious example of a noble life.

"This is the true pride of ancestry. It is founded in the tenderness with which the child regards the father, and in the romance that time sheds upon history."

MR. SAWYER:

As it may not prove uninteresting to the majority of your readers, by your permission, I will indulge in a few hasty remarks in relation to the present disturbance with the Indians. My only inducement in appearing before the public in this attitude, is to place the matter in what I conceive to be its true light, and to deprive it of that false coloring and imposing appearance which has been given to it by those who have controlled the movements of the troops.

I must be permitted here to state that I arrived at Beards-town, the place of rendezvous, with a mind entirely unbiased against the commander-in-chief, and well assured of the necessity of the expedition. I was more friendly than otherwise to the Governor, not that I had voted for him from the conviction of his entire fitness, but because

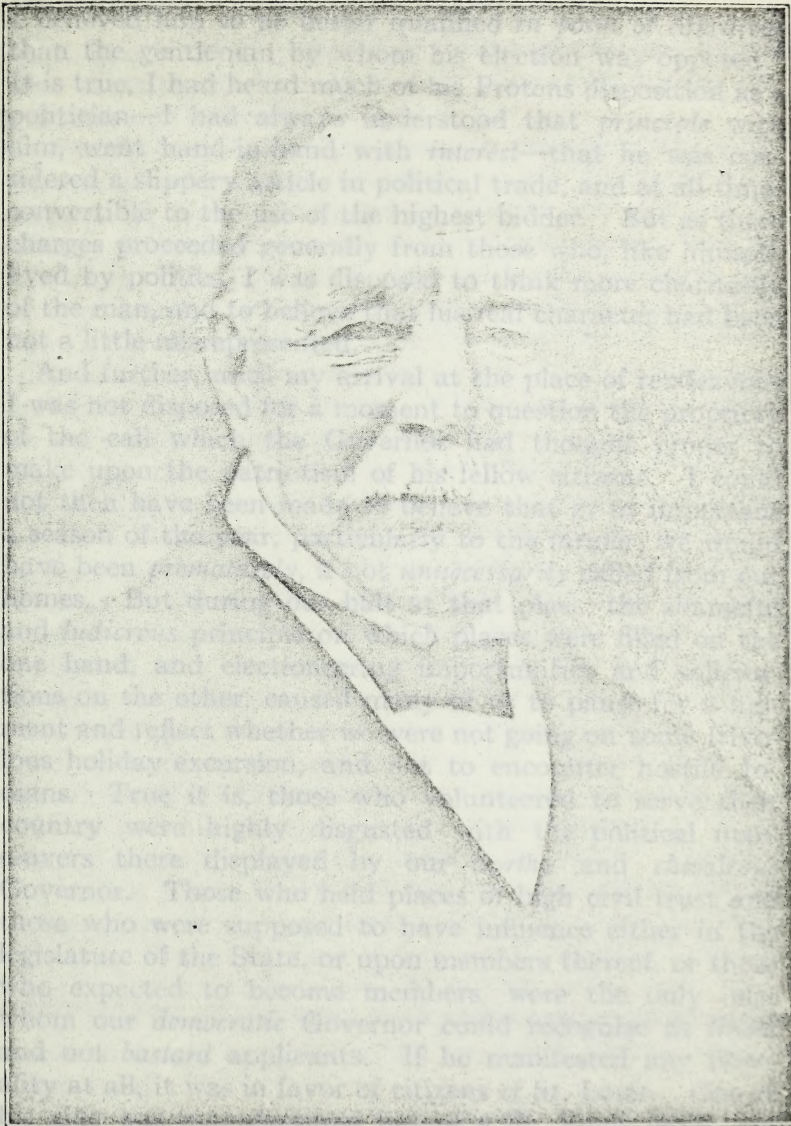
THE INDIAN WAR

[To Hon. Charles P. Johnson of St. Louis, Mo., the State Historical Society is indebted for the following letters written—just after the first militia army had been mustered out of service—by a disgusted volunteer of the Black Hawk war, to John York Sawyer, editor of the *Illinois Advocate* at Edwardsville; but were not published, perhaps because of the rapid developments in the continued prosecution of the war. The writer of them, William Orr, was a private in Capt. John Winstanley's company, of St. Clair county, and Genl. Sam. Whiteside's brigade. He was a bright, well educated young man, who came from New York to St. Louis in 1818, and there was publishing the *St. Louis Register* in 1822; but the next year was induced to remove to Kaskaskia. About that time a paper entitled *The Republican Advocate*, was started in Kaskaskia, by Elias Kent Kane and Gov. Reynolds to support the proslavery convention movement, purporting to be edited by Robert K. Fleming its publisher. In the heat of the campaign, it was transferred to Mr. Orr, who changed its name to the *Kaskaskia Republican*. Not long thereafter, Mr. Orr was united in marriage with Miss Minerva Fouke, daughter of Major Philip Fouke an early settler and very prominent citizen of Kaskaskia. Consequent upon defeat of the convention scheme, Mr. Orr suspended publication of his paper in 1825, but revived it in 1826, as the *Illinois Reporter*, and subsequently sold it to Sidney Breese. He later moved from Kaskaskia to Bellevue, and there died of Asiatic cholera in 1836.]

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WILLIAM ORR

amiable young man he was the commissary to a merchant of the same city and who will not fail to realize a

* Wm. Kinney.

I believed him to be better qualified *in point of education* than the gentleman by whom his election was opposed.* It is true, I had heard much of his Protens disposition as a politician—I had always understood that *principle* with him, went hand-in-hand with *interest*—that he was considered a slippery article in political trade, and at all times convertible to the use of the highest bidder. But as these charges proceeded generally from those who, like himself, lived by politics, I was disposed to think more charitably of the man, and to believe that his real character had been not a little misrepresented.

And further, until my arrival at the place of rendezvous I was not disposed for a moment to question the propriety of the call which the Governor had thought proper to make upon the patriotism of his fellow citizens. I could not then have been made to believe that at so important a season of the year, particularly to the farmer, we would have been *prematurely*, if not *unnecessarily* called from our homes. But during our halt at that place, the shameful and *ludicrous* principle on which places were filled on the one hand, and electioneering importunities and solicitations on the other, caused many of us to pause for a moment and reflect whether we were not going on some frivolous holiday excursion, and not to encounter hostile Indians. True it is, those who volunteered to serve their country were highly disgusted with the political manoeuvres there displayed by our *worthy* and *chivalrous* Governor. Those who held places of high civil trust and those who were supposed to have influence either in the legislature of the State, or upon members thereof, or those who expected to become members, were the only ones whom our *democratic* Governor could recognize as *lineal* and not *bastard* applicants. If he manifested any liberality at all, it was in favor of citizens of St. Louis. One of his aids was manufactured out of a St. Louis clerk, (an amiable young man however), and the commissary is a merchant of the same city and who will not fail to realize a

* Wm. Kinney.

handsome fortune by the place. Strange that our Illinois merchants should be held in such poor credit by our discriminating Governor.

We had been told when about to volunteer that Genl. Atkinson had made a requisition on the Governor for a respectable force of mounted volunteers, and this was implicitly believed in for the overwhelming reason that the Governor could not, unless deserted by the moderate portion of intellect with which nature seems to have gifted him, make a needless call upon the patriotism of his fellow citizens, particularly at a juncture when their services were never more needed at home. What then was my surprise to learn that the purport of the military express was merely to advise the Governor that the Indians had crossed the Mississippi in a hostile attitude. It was certainly the duty of Genl. Atkinson to advise the Governor of this fact in order that he might be admonished of the necessity of looking to the frontiers of the State; and from this information it became his duty only to place companies of mounted men at certain points for the protection of frontier settlements. The *prosecution* of the war evidently devolved upon the general government—upon Genl. Atkinson, and not upon *Governor Reynolds*. We all know that the origin of the disturbance was the attack made by Black Hawk and his party upon the Menominies near Prairie du Chien, and without the limits of the State. Therefore, to coerce Black Hawk and his followers with a *religious* observance of the late treaty devolved upon the United States. From this view of the case it clearly follows that but few of our citizens need have been called upon, and if this view be correct, it as clearly follows that the massacres now so deeply bewailed would not, in all probability have happened.

The Indians crossed at Rock Island, and passed Dixon's ferry on Rock River without committing one overt act of hostility; persons and property were alike respected by them. From this fact it may be inferred, that it was not their intention to become the aggressors, but to act on

the defensive. Indeed, their march was not in the direction of the settlements, but into an interior and inhospitable part of the country, and the first step on our part certainly should have been to have placed a small guard upon the frontier settlements, and thus to have insured *their* safety, let the disturbance have assumed whatever aspect it might afterwards. More than this was not the duty of the Governor in the then state of things; the coercion and punishment of the Indians was a matter that devolved exclusively upon the United States.

But the Governor seems only to have taken into consideration the fact that the Indians had shown themselves within the limits of the State in defiance of the late treaty, and his *warlike* disposition, (or, rather the *electioneering mania* that seems to have taken possession of him) induced him, without ever consulting the critical situation of the country, hastily and prematurely to call out a force that could only be justified by a formidable invasion. Adopting his own view of the case that the honor and dignity of the state required their immediate expulsion, does it follow that he should have detached so many men to the frontier without any preparation, without even an inspection of horses, equipments, etc? I answer that the danger was not of so threatening an aspect, and that the United States infantry under the command of Brigadier Atkinson was a force all-sufficient for the protection of the frontier inhabitants until a well organized mounted force, well equipped and properly prepared, could have been brought into the field. We are bound to believe that the regular force of the Government is efficient and serviceable against Indians, because a contrary opinion would imply a want of discrimination on the part of the Government in retaining them under pay. My own opinion is that they are capable of doing much service, if the officers would not dress quite so holiday-like and consent to march with their battalions through mud and water, as did those who achieved our glorious independence. It is true, that if well mounted,

the responsibility of this stigma upon the chivalry of Illi- they would be more expedite and serviceable, and it certainly would be less expensive to the Government to mount them than to call into service so many volunteers. I did think in these enlightened times, that a force composed of citizens called hastily into service, officers and men alike ignorant of discipline and the details of the military art, could not be considered very effective; yet, those whom *we* have so happily at the head of affairs, have placed the entire reliance upon this description of force! And what is the consequence? In the two encounters that have taken place our men, as might have been expected, were shamefully whipped, and in the last instance, by an inferior force of Indians.

If Genl. Atkinson, with a force of three hundred United States Infantry and one piece of artillery deems it unsafe to march in pursuit of the enemy, why did Gov. Reynolds order the detachment under Major Stillman of only about two hundred and sixty raw volunteers to pursue the Indians up Rock River, where it was to be apprehended their main force would be encountered?

This was the capital error, this was the grand blunder which caused the total and miserable failure of the whole campaign, and Gov. Reynolds need no more attempt to escape the responsibility of this act than he need attempt to prove that there is one military atom in his whole organization. This Battalion had not been received into the service of the United States, neither had it been organized into the Brigade under General Whiteside, and it was therefore subject only to the orders of the commander-in-chief of the forces of the State. But the blunder was not so much in ordering the Battalion to march, as in permitting the Brigade to lay idle at Dixon's ferry. Had the Brigade, or even one or two regiments, been ordered on to the support of the advance party, no defeat could have happened, and the war in all probability would have been speedily and happily terminated.

It was said in camp that Reynolds endeavored to evade

the responsibility of this stigma upon the chivalry of Illinois, by saying that he left it discretionary with Stillman to advance up Rock River, or remain with the Brigade. Stillman and his officers, on the contrary, assert that they acted under *positive orders* of Reynolds. But supposing either of these statements to be true, the responsibility must fall upon the shoulders of the Governor, and he is accountable to the people, I would not say for the conduct of the Battalion in the face of the enemy, but for *permitting*—I will not say *ordering*—it forward alone and unsupported to encounter, perhaps, the whole force of the enemy. Why was the Brigade permitted to lay inactive at Dixon's, when the probability was that the advance party would be attacked? If the whole Brigade was made to march cautiously with front and rear guards, why was a mere *forlorn hope* permitted to advance to the very front of danger, and so far from the main body? No one will answer this question affirmatively, and it follows that it was one of those blunders in the outset which often are known to defeat a whole campaign.

Yet the worst consequences did not happen that might have resulted from this ill-advised step;—if the irregular and unmilitary conduct of the Battalion had not forced on the battle, if a battle it might be called, I am strongly inclined to believe that the whole, or two-thirds of them, would have been massacred in the night. There is good reason to believe that it was the intention of the Indians to have surrounded the camp in the night, and with the rifle and tomahawk to have roused them from their slumbers;—the savage war cry would have been the knell to the long and dreamless sleep of death, and fortunate would have been he who could have escaped to tell the tale of blood. The Governor may well feel some compunctious visitings, for the loss of those who have been needlessly slain, but he may devise consolation from the fact that they were not *all* slain. Had the Indians been under a

the quintessence of folly when they

"S. S. Brooks, editor of The Green Bay Press,"
Rev. W. Smith.

more accomplished leader, or had more confidence in themselves, this might easily have been the case.

A PRIVATE.

(To be continued.)

N. B. Mr. Brooks is requested to republish the above.*

DR. SIR,

If the above please you, publish it with such corrections as you may deem necessary. I will send you another paper next week.

WILLIAM ORR.

Judge Sawyer
Edwardsville.

SECOND LETTER

INDIAN WAR.

MR. SAWYER:

The reason assigned why the Brigade did not continue the pursuit instead of halting at Dixon's ferry on Rock River within thirty miles of them, was, that we had but a few days' provisions, and that it was necessary to await at that point the coming up of the United States Infantry with the boats and provisions. Nothing can be more true than that we could not proceed far without the necessary supply for the stomach; that part of the human body must needs be sustained or locomotion cease; how glaringly visible must be the folly of that plan that would overlook a matter so all-important? Our march was rather forced than otherwise from the time we left Rock Island until our arrival at Rock River ferry, and particularly on the day previous to our arrival, when we could not have marched much less than forty miles, which caused the total failure of many of our horses. Was not this forced marching the quintessence of folly when the provisions were following

*S. S. Brooks, editor of *The Crisis*, the personal organ of Judge Theophilus W. Smith.

at the tardy rate of not more than from five to ten miles per day? Will not the thinking part of the community be strongly disposed to laugh at the generalship here displayed? What an admirable plan! An army pushing forward into a wilderness country subject to the degrading alternative of either starving or retrograding, perhaps just as they arrive in the neighborhood of the enemy. What could be more provoking than that we should be compelled to halt within a day march of the Indians?

There were about eighteen or twenty baggage wagons, and it was truly a sublime and military spectacle to behold so many wagons, the most of them hauled by from two to three pair of oxen, in pursuit of so fleet an enemy as the wild natives of the forest.

No doubt Gen. Black Hawk was much amused, and not a little edified in the art military by his civilized and *scientific* enemies. He must have been in great apprehension of being surrounded by so many ox teams in that extensive and unsettled country. The truth is, from what he saw of us, he must, savage as he is, have acquired additional contempt of us every day. Had our army been under anything like military direction and management, some of our numerous baggage wagons instead of being devoted exclusively to the convenience of the officers, would have been made really useful to the army, by carrying provisions, so that the contingency of either halting or retrograding at a critical juncture would not have been apprehended or experienced. Had this have been the case, we might have perhaps enjoyed the pleasure of seeing our copper-colored foes the day after our arrival at Dixon's;—and in this case a needless waste of the public money would have been avoided. The men used to exclaim, on finding the army in a dilemma, or "*quandary*," as the sailor said, "*May the Lord forgive us, for we know not what we do.*"

Many of the officers were candidates at home for the legislature, and other places of civil trust, and they invariably declared, ere their arrival at the place of rendez-

vous, that they would evince their disinterestedness and patriotism by not accepting any military office. But their patriotism did not prove equal to the task. No sooner was the General appointed, and the colonels elected than they were literally surrounded, and carried away by applicants, and principally by those same *patriotic* gentlemen. This was *tolerable*, but that the baggage wagons should all be taken possession of was *intolerable*. The horses owned by the officers were generally superior to those of the men, yet the officers could not be prevailed on to pack even their great coats, whilst the men were compelled to pack not only their personal baggage, but their rations for eight to ten days ahead, together with their cooking utensils. Did this tyranny in the officers, I would ask, advance the interests of the service? The mighty Napoleon was often known to march on foot, and to encounter all the fatigue and inconvenience of the common soldier, and it was for this, in part, that he was idolized by his army. Our officers availed themselves of every privilege their rank could give them; and were *hated* and *execrated*.

The Battalion under Stillman had been absent two days, I think, (whilst we lay idle eating our country's bread and meat for nothing) when news came into camp in the night of its defeat; "like heroes bold" we took up our line of march in the morning for the "battle ground;"—we reached the place about an hour before sun-set, and the melancholy proofs of the recent skirmish were presented to us in the cold and mutilated forms of those who had been slain. We were now close upon the Indians; they had evidently left their encampment in great precipitation, and doubtless could speedily have been overtaken; but alas! we were compelled to *march back again*, because we had nothing to eat! But we did not return without an achievement;—we displayed in the open prairie *in line of battle*, doubtless by way of challenge to Black Hawk!

In our march to this battle ground, it is due to the men to state, that their deportment was praiseworthy and

soldier-like. They paraded in the morning with more than usual promptitude, and marched with more order and silence than they had ever done before, notwithstanding the majority of them had nothing with them to eat, and had started with a very light breakfast—so light indeed, that even Frenchmen might have complained without any reproach to their characters. As the sun began to throw his evening rays upon the broad expanse of prairie, we approached the scene of the late conflict and beheld the headless trunks of those who had fallen laying “stark and stiff” upon its green carpet;—the countenances of many, on beholding so sad a spectacle lengthened almost immediately, insomuch that I was forcibly put in mind of the description of the “Knight of the Rueful Countenance.” I will not say that *one particular countenance*, naturally *very long**, and on this occasion *horribly lengthened*, called up Don Quixote himself before me, and compelled me to smile notwithstanding the solemnity of the scene before me.

After the bravado of forming line on the prairie near the battle ground we returned hastily to the ferry, packed down our horses with provisions, and once more marched in pursuit of our wary foe. In the course of a few days marching, in which we changed our course very often, seemingly at a loss what direction to take, we hit upon the fatal “ground” again;—the scouting Indians who hung upon our march must have thought that we made visits of mourning over the names of the departed. At length, however, we took the direction of the mouth of Fox River, and had not pursued it far, when it was reported in camp early one morning by two respectable men of St. Clair (county), that a body of about two hundred and fifty Indians had crossed our trail the previous evening. A council was held in consequence, *which decided against pursuing the Indians, notwithstanding the probability was that they could be overtaken in two or three hours!*

Who the officers were who thus decided is a secret to

* Evidently Gov. Reynolds.—Ed. *glorious. We have seen that a*

me, but I must do the Governor the justice to state that I had good reason to believe he was not of the number. The report soon circulated to every tent in the encampment, and the men, so far as my observation extended, were anxious and even ardent for the pursuit. The evening previous, in passing through a late encampment of the enemy, they witnessed a sight well calculated to put their minds in proper fighting mood:—they saw the scalps of white persons, particularly of women and children, some of which, it was said, were yet fresh from the bleeding heads of those who had been mercilessly slain. The two or three I looked at myself, however, were perfectly dry, and seemed to have been taken years ago. They had doubtless been left purposely by the Indians by way of insult.

Very little time intervened after this, till we found ourselves at the mouth of Fox River and disbanded; and thus ended *our* part in the campaign against the bloodthirsty and revengeful *Black Hawk*.

I trust I have said nothing in the above strictures that will prove offensive to the dispassionate reader, who is at the same time desirous of hearing the truth. No citizen of our young state can feel more proud of it, or more sensitive in anything touching its honor and its interests, and although holding but the place of a private in the Brigade—no one would have been more elated than myself, or returned home with more proud satisfaction, if its operations had been crowned with success. But so far from this being the case, I feel the strongest conviction that it would have been fortunate to the State and to the frontiers more especially if it had never been called into action. I cannot be persuaded that the Indians crossed our border with any hostile intention beyond that of raising corn for their subsistence; and whilst I freely grant that this was an infraction of the treaty of Rock Island, I must be permitted to contend that the manner in which we have attempted to repel it was unwise and injudicious as the result has proved disastrous and inglorious. We have seen that a

body of nearly 300 mounted men pushed too far in advance of the main body, attacked, or charged upon these Indians, without having the firmness to sustain the game they had thus imprudently commenced even for one moment. The great body of them, indeed, "ingloriously fled" leaving a few brave men "to die like Romans." Aye, they fled as if for their lives, forcing their horses at the top of their speed through deep quagmires and across creeks, whilst no voice was heard loud enough to make them stay their mad flight and stand to their arms. Such was their panic that thirty miles they fled without one attempt to rally.

Yet no intelligent man will infer from this that these very men, under auspicious circumstances, would not have stood their ground in a manner worthy their sires of Revolutionary memory, and compelled the victory to have declared on their side. But without any experience in the art of war, men and officers alike ignorant, nothing brilliant could be expected, and the result, bad as it was, is not to be wondered at. In the more recent re-encounter of the party led by Maj. Thomas and Capt. Snyder the result, it is true, was less disastrous; fewer men were killed on our side; but the same manœuvre was promptly displayed, that of showing their backs to the enemy, and it is fortunate indeed that the few brave men who stood their ground were not cut off. These two instances serve only to convince me that the whole Brigade might easily have been defeated even by six or seven hundred warriors, which is the probable amount of their force. If they had been aware of our real weakness they might have attacked us in the night to great advantage and slaughtered at least one-third of us before we could have been in position to have repelled the attack, if, indeed, we could have repelled it at all. I was on guard several nights and from the number of men we always found *snoring* on their posts we could not but believe that the Indians might on any night have commenced the work of death before we would have been aware of their approach. *I never heard*

a sentinel instructed in his duty, and I never knew the officers to go round the guard for the purpose of assuring themselves of the vigilance of the sentinels. Thus we slept every night in a manner unguarded, and for this reason, and many others of a similar nature, the war is procrastinated, and the effusion of blood unnecessarily great.

The foregoing remarks, it is possible, may be viewed by many as somewhat harsh and illtimed. I am aware that the truth is often an unwelcome visitant; that it is harsh and grating to those particularly to whom it calls up unpleasant occurrences. But it is necessary that the people should know the truth, and the whole truth, and it is wrong that they should be deceived. Our sympathies have been powerfully enlisted in behalf of those who have been overtaken in battle;—those individuals have been lost to their friends and to society unexpectedly by the incapacity of those *would-be officers*, it is now but right and fair that they should hear the truth and look responsibility in the face. Where has fled the military capacity and capability of heroic achievements for which our countrymen have heretofore been pre-eminently distinguished? Why is it that a mere fugitive band of Indians, in numbers insufficient to make one complete regiment, should thus long baffle our efforts and those of the United States to coerce them into an observance of their compacts, and even defeat us in battle? The fault does not lie in the men; it would be an outrage upon the known patriotism of our citizens to say that it does. The alacrity with which they obeyed the call to arms will forever place them high in the estimation of our common country, and it will long be regretted that they were not more ably officered. But wherein does blame really attach to the officers? The explanation is by no means difficult. They never drilled the men, or made anything like an attempt to practice them in the necessary evolutions. The whole time that I was out I never witnessed a company drill, a battalion drill, or regimental drill, nor a Brigade drill;—and what will still more demonstrate the absence of all military

usage, I never heard a roll-call in the whole Brigade from the time of its organization. Under march as we were three-fourths of the time, I will admit, there was not time for extensive drilling, nor was extensive drilling absolutely needed against such an enemy whose mode of warfare, however cruel it may be, is simple and without science. But we should not only have been drilled, but have been made skillful in the few manœuvres necessary in an engagement with the Indians—such as forming line, dismounting, disposition of the horses, etc. A sham fight might occasionally have been indulged in. A party of men might have represented Indians by approaching the others in Indian style and imitating the war whoop. Something of this kind would certainly have been resorted to by a judicious officer who was aware of the value of military reputation. In this way, men as well as horses would have become introduced at least to discipline, and have learned the necessity of obedience to orders. There was a total absence of discipline;—orders were obeyed or disobeyed as suited the pleasure or convenience of the men, and in this way men may grow gray in the service without becoming soldiers.

A CITIZEN OF ST. CLAIR COUNTY.

July 1st, 1832.

JUDGE SAWYER: If the above remarks please you, please give them a place in your paper with such corrections as you may deem necessary, and please insert a request for Mr. Brooks to republish.

Yours respectfully,

WILLIAM ORR.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN'S SUBSTITUTE IN THE CIVIL WAR.

BY REV. E. S. WALKER.

Of all that has been written of the life and public services of Abraham Lincoln, it is not generally known that he had a substitute, who served in the army during the Civil War.

The assertion that he had such a substitute, has often been made, and as often denied. The exemption of the President of the United States from taking up arms, or serving on the actual field of battle, was years ago provided for by a special statute, to meet such a contingency. Article Second, section 2nd, of the Constitution of the United States, provides that "the President shall be commander-in-chief of the army and navy of the United States, and of the militia of the several states, when called into the actual service of the United States." That Abraham Lincoln, was the actual commander-in-chief no student of history can deny, as it is well known that at the most critical period of the war, he personally ordered the movements of the army, in pursuance of a campaign, which disclosed his extraordinary military genius.

Although commander-in-chief, there was nothing to prevent him from sending a substitute to fight in his place, although Lincoln was the only president who ever took advantage of this fact. To the end that he might fulfil the oath of his great office, as commander-in-chief, he resolved to be represented in the ranks, where a combatant in the field of courage, might in person, strike actual blows in behalf of the Union.

The man who represented him in person, was JOHN SUMMERFIELD STAPLES, a young volunteer, from Pennsyl-

vania, aged about twenty-one years. Having been introduced to the President, this loyal boy signified his desire to fill the honorable position as his representative, who gladly accepted him as his representative.

The evening of the employment of the following Pensions,

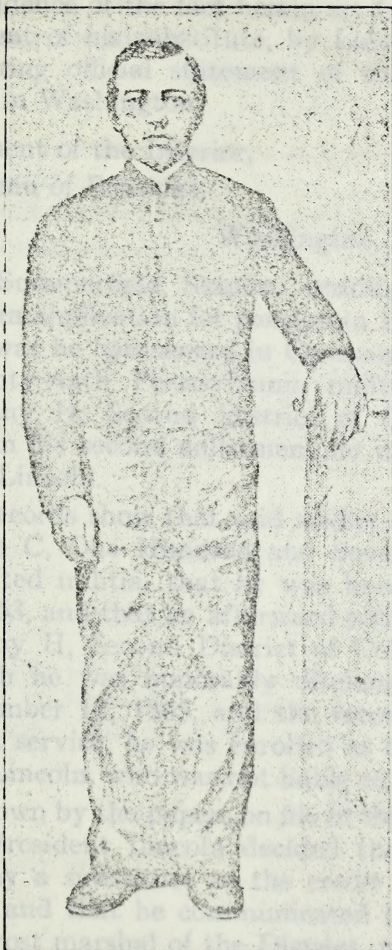
"Departments of the Bureau

"John Pa., filed in the Civil and Sever in Comp and that President

"The R 2, 1862, in vania drafted May 5, 1863 in Company H from which Va., September in this last serv Abraham Lincoln

"It is shown by the war, broad in the arms of Columbia, and to the prov

he select the and that the Larner, then a prominent citizen of this city, and stated to him the President's wishes, and Mr. Larner, afterwards



J. SUMMERFIELD STAPLES

vania, aged about twenty-one years. Having been introduced to the President, this loyal boy signified his desire to fill the honorable position as his substitute, who gladly accepted him, as his representative.

The evidence of the fact herein set forth, relating to the employment of his substitute, by Lincoln, is embraced in the following official statement of the Commissioner of Pensions, in Washington.

"Department of the Interior,
Bureau of Pensions,

Washington, May 11, 1910.

"John Summerfield Staples, residing at Stroudsburg, Pa., filed an application for pension in 1882, stating that in the Civil war he had served in Company C, One Hundred and Seventy-sixth Pennsylvania militia, and afterwards in Company H, Second District of Columbia infantry, and that in his second enlistment he was a substitute for President Lincoln.

"The Records show that said soldier enlisted November 2, 1862, in C, One Hundred and Seventy-sixth Pennsylvania drafted militia, that he was honorably discharged, May 5, 1863, and that he afterward enlisted April 3, 1864, in Company H, Second District of Columbia volunteers, from which he was honorably discharged at Alexandria, Va., September 12, 1865, and the record also shows that in this last service, he was enrolled as a representative of Abraham Lincoln, who was not liable to draft.

"It is shown by the papers on file in this case, that during the war, President Lincoln decided that he would place in the army a substitute to the credit of the District of Columbia, and that he communicated his desire to do so to the provost marshal of the District, with a request that he select the person, who should be placed in the service, and that the provost marshal then sent for Noble D. Larnier, then a prominent citizen of this city, and stated to him the President's wishes, and Mr. Larnier afterwards

succeeded in getting the substitute, in the person of Mr. Staples, and he was afterward mustered into the service.

"If you desire to learn anything about the private life of Mr. Staples, you might write to the post master, at Stroudsburg, Pa., where Mr. Staples lived and where he died, January 11, 1888."

(Signed)

J. L. DAVENPORT, Commissioner.

The man who thus represented in his person, the martyred President, as above shown, and whose body now lies in the cemetery at Stroudsburg, Pennsylvania, is entitled to enrollment among the heroes of the war for the Union.

The tombstone which marks his last resting place bears this inscription:

J. SUMMERFIELD STAPLES

A PRIVATE OF

Co. C, 176 REGT. P. V.

ALSO A MEMBER OF THE

2. REGT. D. C. VOLS. AS A

SUBSTITUTE FOR

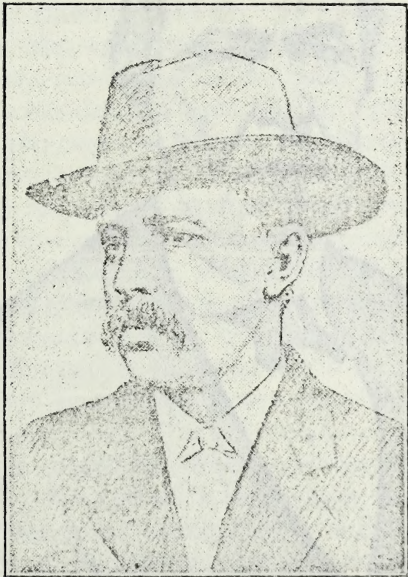
ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

DIED JAN. 11, 1888.

AGED 43 YEARS, 4 MOS. 25 DAYS.

The two photographs of J. Summerfield Staples represent him as he appeared, respectively, at the time he went to the front, 1863, and the second a few years before his death.

EDWIN SAWYER WALKER.



J. SUMMERFIELD STAPLES

Walter J. Mayo

WALTER L. MAYO, A PIONEER OF EDWARDS COUNTY, ILLINOIS.

By Walter L. Mayo

At a special term of the county court, Edwards county, Illinois, held on the 15th day of April, 1831, Walter L. Mayo, a school teacher who had for a time resided in the town of Ashland, and had shown considerable ability and energy, was appointed clerk of the court. He had just expired term of one Jesse L. Brown, resigned. The young Mayo, at this time, an English settler, found the time when the affairs of the county were in a wretched condition was a fortunate circumstance. Through his wonderful energy and ability, his unimpaired health and his best interests, the people of Edwards county became everywhere known as a county of good government.

Mr. Mayo was born on the 7th of March 1801. His father, a slave-owner and a merchant, was the mayor of the city of London. The father of Lewis Mayo, one of three brothers who came from England, and their genealogical table seems to indicate that they were of the same family with Rev. John Mayo who in the year 1639, settled at Barnstable, Cape Cod, Massachusetts. He was the first person who settled in the city of Boston.

Walter L. Mayo

Walter L. Mayo had three sons and two daughters. One of these brothers, Samuel T. Mayo, settled at Carlinville, Illinois, where he

WALTER L. MAYO, A PIONEER OF EDWARDS COUNTY, ILLINOIS.

BY WALTER COLYER.

At a special term of the county commissioners' court of Edwards county, Illinois, held on the 21st day of April, 1831, Walter L. Mayo, a young Virginia school teacher who had for a time resided in the neighborhood of Albion, and had shown considerable aptitude in figures, was appointed clerk of the court to fill out the unexpired term of one Jesse B. Brown, resigned. The coming of young Mayo into this English settlement at this opportune time when the affairs of the county were in a badly tangled condition was a fortunate circumstance, since it was mainly through his wonderful executive ability, his untiring energy, his unimpeachable honesty and his unceasing devotion to the best interests of the people that the name Edwards county became everywhere known as a synonym of law, order and good government.

Mr. Mayo was born in Albemarle county, Virginia, March 7th, 1810. His father, Lewis Mayo, was a planter, slave-owner and teacher. A nephew of Lewis Mayo was mayor of the city of Richmond just prior to the civil war. The father of Lewis Mayo, also named Lewis, was one of three brothers who came from England to America; and their genealogical table seems to indicate that they were of the same family with Rev. John Mayo who in the year 1639, settled at Barnstable, Cape Cod, Massachusetts. He was the first pastor of the second church built in the city of Boston.

Walter L. Mayo was one of a family of five children—three sons and two daughters. One of these brothers, Samuel T. Mayo, settled at Carlinville, Illinois, where he

married the sister of John M. Palmer and became a widely known citizen. Walter L. early in life, having acquired a fair education, displayed an ambition to cut loose from the ideas of his early schooling and seek his own fortune in the country beyond the Alleghenies. Stopping first to visit an uncle at Tateville, Kentucky, he soon resumed his journey westward to Edwards county, Illinois. This occurred in the year 1828. Upon his arrival in the English settlement he found himself among strangers and without any bank account. He was soon given employment as a country teacher, boarding in the family of County Commissioner Hunt. The young teacher made himself useful outside of his school hours and through his adeptness in figures he was called upon to perform all the difficult calculations for the county. This finally led to his appointment to the office of county clerk, a position he continued to hold during the almost unprecedented period of 39 years. In the meantime he also held the offices of circuit clerk, probate judge and treasurer. Judge Mayo during all those years acted as the arbiter of the disputes that arose among the people, and it is notorious that he adjusted more difficulties between neighbors than did the courts. No one hesitated to seek his advice which was freely given without fee. Naturally of a genial, jovial, sympathetic disposition it not unfrequently happened that men went to him with their quarrels, estranged, and went away the best of friends. The result of this was seen in the small amount of litigation in the county and the fact that during more than 40 years no lawyer could earn a living within the bounds of Edwards county. With two terms of circuit court a year, courts have adjourned without a jury trial and grand juries have been discharged without the return of a single indictment. It was oftentimes within the province of Judge Mayo to issue a marriage license, and then to perform the marriage ceremony.

Soon after accepting the appointment to the office of county clerk, young Mayo tendered his services to the Governor to assist in quelling the Black Hawk Indian

At the November election of 1870, Judge Mayo was elected on the Republican ticket to represent the 20th

outbreak, and he was promptly accepted and commissioned quartermaster for the battalion from Edwards and adjoining counties. His clerical qualifications especially fitted him for the work in that department. At the close of the Black Hawk war he returned and resumed his duties as county clerk.

Judge Mayo was thus referred to by George Flower in his History of the English Settlement:

"In the first years of the settlement, the public business of the county was rather loosely conducted, and the county deep in debt; but for the last twenty years public business has been punctually and promptly performed, and the records of the county kept in order for ready reference. This is due to the good administration of county affairs by Walter L. Mayo, Esq., who is said to be one of the best, if not the best, county clerks to be found in the State. The gatherings of the people from the country are now marked by decorum, quietude and respectability."

Never during his long official service did Mr. Mayo forget that he was a Virginian, and his conduct toward his fellow men was always that of a Virginia gentleman. He was warm and steadfast in his friendships, but he had small compassion for the man who would betray that friendship.

March 3d, 1834, Walter L. Mayo and Elizabeth Hall were united in marriage. The union resulted in a family of six children—Lewis, Florence, Alfred, Rosamond, Nellie and Alice. The two sons are dead, but the four daughters still survive. Mrs. Mayo was the daughter of William Hall, one of the early English colonists in Edwards county. William Hall raised a family of nine children, and all were educated beyond the standard of their day and generation. One of Mrs. Mayo's sisters became the wife of Rhymer Kohlsaatt, an honest German butcher at Albion whose sons are now so conspicuous in the great city by the lake in law, and journalism.

At the November election of 1870, Judge Mayo was elected on the Republican ticket to represent the 20th

district in the lower house of the twenty-seventh general assembly, in which body he made a creditable record as chairman of the committee on finance and as a member of the committees on legislative apportionment and revenue. In 1872, while the Judge was still a member of the Illinois legislature, his family removed to Leavenworth, Kansas, where resided the eldest daughter whose husband, Major Hopkins, was warden of the federal penitentiary. Although residing with his family at Leavenworth, Mr. Mayo continued to call Albion his home; and it was there that he exercised the rights of citizenship. During the years of his public service he had by careful saving and prudent investment, accumulated a competency which no one begrudged him, for all admitted it was well and honestly earned. A goodly share of this wealth was in the keeping of the First National Bank of Olney, Illinois, an institution in which he was a director and with the business affairs of which he was quite generally understood to be thoroughly familiar. This brings us to the sad and closing chapter in the life of Walter L. Mayo.

Judge Mayo died the victim of assassins. The story of his death, the names of the guilty fiends and the place of his burial are sealed mysteries, scarcely less mysterious to-day than they were the day the deed was committed more than 34 years ago.

On Friday, January 17th, 1878, Judge Mayo departed from Leavenworth for Olney, whither he went to attend a meeting of the bank directors. His safe arrival at St. Louis the next morning was noted on the register of the Laclede hotel where he always sojourned when in that city. He left the hotel at about six o'clock the same evening for the Union Station where he entered a coach on the old O. & M. road en route to Olney. It is known beyond question that he got aboard the train and that he arrived on the Illinois side of the river about seven o'clock, but after that all is a blank. The bank meeting was held on the following Thursday, and not until then was Mrs. Mayo apprised of the fact of his disappearance. This information first came

in the form of a telegram from the bank officials to the Mayo family asking an explanation for his non-appearance. The answer was returned that he had left home for Olney on the Friday previous. To this the bank officials replied that they knew absolutely nothing of his whereabouts; and then the first serious alarm of foul play was aroused. The valise and cane of the missing man were carried on to Cincinnati and returned to St. Louis. The son, Lewis Mayo, now deceased, but then and for years succeeding one of the best known citizens of Leavenworth, went immediately to St. Louis where every possible effort was made to discover some clue that would give light, but all without results. Beyond the fact that a great crime had been committed nothing was positively known. That he was either murdered outright or else carried away into captivity no one doubted, for he was not the man to desert his family and go into hiding from his friends. And that he took no wealth with him was positively known. There were theories advanced without number. It appeared reasonably certain that a crime had been committed while crossing the bridge. Some investigators surmised that the body had been thrown into the river. Others that it was dumped into Cahokia creek, while a respectable number believed and still believe the body was cremated in the furnace of the boiler. Yet others held that the victim was thrown from the eastern approach to the bridge and carried away by accomplices into captivity, possibly to be held for a ransom. Cahokia creek back of the old Relay house in East St. Louis was dragged in the hope that the body might be found; experienced detectives were employed and telegrams flew over the country. The theory of robbery, so often advanced, was scouted by his family and friends who knew that he never carried arms and would be the last man to offer resistance if he fell into the hands of highwaymen. Suicide, which some suggested, had no basis of probability, since he was not of that morose or melancholy nature which begets self destruction. Moreover, his financial affairs were in a prosperous condition

and his family relations the most congenial, and nothing could be presented that would suggest the idea of self destruction. Unquestionably the most plausible theory was that of abduction, but now after the lapse of years nothing has developed to substantiate such a theory. For years afterward his family would not have been surprised to receive propositions purporting to come from Mr. Mayo that money was required for his release, or that upon payment of a certain sum his family might hope to receive information of great importance to them. In fact, they rather expected that letters of this nature would come to them in after years. However, in this last hope they were doomed to suffer disappointment. In the course of a letter written by Lewis Mayo and addressed to the author of this sketch February 5th, 1889, he said:

"As a matter of fact, I have felt for years that father's disappearance was due to the fact that certain parties desired him out of the way, and that to make sure of it took means to accomplish that end which resulted in his death. I am not clear that it was the desire or intent of such parties to murder him, but believe in order to be sure that he did not trouble them at Olney they employed parties at St. Louis or rather led certain ones to think there was a chance to make a raise in an easy manner, not caring what they did so he was made away with, and that the active parties had not knowledge of the actual facts, but took chances for gain, with possibly a fee if he was heard of no more. That they performed well their work long years attest. I have often dreamed of seeing him, but never yet have I been near enough in my dreams to talk to him. Over and over again have I seen him coming down the street as in years before, but always to wake up when he was just within speaking distance. The thought that possibly he was still in some out of the way place I cannot entertain, because what leads men to such deeds is money or promise of gain, and any one mean enough to do such a thing would I imagine endeavor to make more out of it, particularly so since some of the principal parties

engaged in it, as I think, are not now in shape to take care of themselves—too busy attending to furnaces way below. Our experience with detectives leads me to think that we might as well have dispensed with them entirely, except for the fact that one cannot feel that he has done his duty without having the experience. I am now well satisfied that we had in our employ men who reported our every act to the guilty parties, thereby making it possible to anticipate each move and checkmate us. We did everything we could think of to at least find out what the truth was, if no more, and always something would happen. Convicts in penitentiaries would escape when we were getting what promised to be the revelation of the true story; or detectives would say it was no use to go further in a certain way and just quit, so what happened, we never knew and can only surmise. I feel quite sure he never left the bridge alive, or at least was thrown off the east approach near the river and there cared for by parties paid for it. Now who could have had any interest in the disappearance but those folks who feared he had knowledge of their own guilt?"

That a great crime was committed was conclusively proven, as when efforts were being made to ferret out the mystery upon more than one occasion the investigators were warned to desist. For instance, when some months afterward two prominent citizens of Southern Illinois were in Springfield doing detective work and were passing after dark en route from the Leland hotel to the state house they were held up by unknown men under the over-head railway crossing and warned that if they proceeded further with their investigation they, too, would go the way of Mayo. As to who the instigators of the crime were, there is slender reason to doubt, but it is not the part of wisdom to mention names in this sketch. That the guilty ones are now all dead is reasonably certain.

So general and so genuine was the grief over the disappearance of Judge Mayo throughout Edwards and adjoining counties that it was deemed proper all should join in some public expression of their feeling of abhorrence of

the great crime. Accordingly on March 9th, 1878, a great mass meeting was held for the purpose of taking some suitable action expressive of the general sorrow. Addresses were delivered commemorative of the virtues of the missing man and a committee of prominent citizens was appointed to draft suitable resolutions. This committee reported at the second meeting held the following Tuesday when a long series of resolutions were presented and adopted which for their pathos and heart-felt expressions of grief have been rarely equaled. The preamble recited, That, "Whereas, in the dispensations of Divine Providence, our community has been called upon to suffer so severely by the mysterious removal of Walter L. Mayo, who was so intimately connected with us for more than forty-five years; and as it becomes us to express our estimation of him and to offer our sympathies to his afflicted family in their sore distress, therefore, be it resolved," etc. It was finally Resolved, that "we will spare no efforts on our parts to trace out what has become of him; and that as one means we will invoke Him without whom no sparrow can fall to the ground; to make the truth and the facts known to his relatives to comfort withal through His providence and grace all who mourn this privation of husband, father, brother and friend."

It might be mentioned in passing that the last will and testament of Walter L. Mayo was probated in the probate court of Edwards county, June 25th, 1878. It was written July 16th, 1849, and bequeathed the entire estate of the testator to his wife.

Mrs. Walter L. Mayo passed over and beyond the veil of mysteries at her home in Leavenworth, January 9th, 1899, in her 88th year. She was a cultured christian woman, widely read in literature and a writer of both prose and poetry of no mean ability. She was deeply interested in all moves that had for their object the betterment and the up-building of humanity. Words are incapable of expressing the grief and bitter anguish of her latter years, hoping against hope that something would

yet transpire to lift at least in part the dark cloud and heavy burden. I can not do better in closing than to quote from a letter written by the eldest daughter, Mrs. Florence Mayo Hopkins, of Leavenworth, so recently as February 28th, 1912:

"The awful tragedy is still shrouded in mystery. The dark cloud hanging over us for so many years has never been lifted. As our dear mother so pathetically expressed the attitude of the remaining years of her life, it is still—

"To wait, to watch, to listen,
To turn to the opening door,
To welcome a well-known footstep
Returning—never more.
To wait, to watch, to listen,
To sit in dumb despair,
Like a ghost in the evening twilight,
Still waits the empty chair.
To wait, to watch, to listen,
For a voice that calleth me,
As a dream when one awaketh—
So shall the meeting be."

Albion, Ill.

WALTER COLYER.

A Letter From the Daughter of Walter L. Mayo

219 N. Broadway, Leavenworth, Kan.
March 19, 1912.

WALTER COLYER, ESQ.

Albion, Illinois.

Dear Friend:—Yours of March 13th is received. I certainly appreciate the interest you have shown in Father's career, and I would be pleased to render you whatever assistance possible. I know that he was warmly attached to the people of Edwards county,—he never forgot their friendship and kindness when he came, a mere stripling, to live among them. We have always lived in the North,

consequently have not known much about the family records.

His father, Lewis Mayo, lived in Scottsville, Albemarle county, Va., and was rather a strict disciplinarian and exceedingly religious—a Methodist—and the strictest of the strict.

I have always understood that father being a young man of warm impetuous temperment, and surrounded by slaves only fostered this independent spirit, that he took offense at his father's second marriage, and at the mature age of 17, he mounted his steed and rode away from his Virginian home—to see the world for himself—fortunately he had more education than fell to the lot of some in those early days, an aptitude for figures and an interest in public affairs.

I think his first venture in Edwards county was teaching school—and in the interim he wrote letters and kept accounts for those around him needing his services.

He had an office in Albion at the breaking out of the Black Hawk war, at which time, he was twenty or twenty-one, when the call for volunteers came he enlisted. This is about the earliest experience I have ever heard him talk about. I remember, especially, his comparing the awful loss of life during the Civil War with his experience of war, saying "this Black Hawk war was more like the boys exploitations on the Fourth of July" in comparison—but it may be that he was more favored than some others, for I have a distinct recollection of seeing a commission among the family papers where he was commissioned as aid-de-camp to Gen. Atkinson, but it was finally lost. I find in Frank E. Stevens' History of the Black Hawk war that he is reported as being quartermaster of 2nd Reg. commanded by Col. Adams, which was attached to the 2nd brigade. This may have been in 1831 and the other a re-enlistment, (but you being a director in the Historical Society, may be better informed in regard to this war than I).

In March 1834, he married Miss Elizabeth Hall, whose father Mr. Wm. Hall was an educated and philanthropic

Englishman, who had left a comfortable English home to come to this "Sweet land of Liberty" to enjoy its freedom so it is not astonishing that he joined very heartily with Morris Birkbeck and others, in using every measure in their power to prevent Illinois from becoming a slave state, in the contest of 1823-4, and it is said that the English contingent of "Little Edwards County" was quite a factor in the struggle.

As an evidence of the primitive state of affairs at the time of their marriage, I have often heard my mother say that they took their wedding journey from Albion to St. Louis on horseback.

From old time-stained letters more than three score and ten years old, I glean something of father's life. At this time, postage was twenty-five cents on a letter, and money exceedingly scarce, letters were not so frequently written as now, in many instances, not oftener than once a year.

After his return from the war, it seems that some young men, who afterwards became prominent in public affairs, were in the habit of meeting in father's office and discussing such topics. One of these intimate friends was Augustus French, who afterwards became Governor of Illinois.

In a letter dated 27th December, 1834, he writes to his friend Mayo, from Vandalia, then the capital of the State, whilst he was a member of the Legislature—and after some rather uncomplimentary remarks, about some of the politicians of the day he proceeds to say—"I wish you could be here this session—the subject of greatest interest now before the House is the Judiciary system. The Bill has passed the Senate for the old circuit system, it will, however, meet with strong opposition, it seems to be the prevailing opinion that it will pass the House. One word to you—I am not apprised of your wishes in this—but should the bill pass and you inclined to (here the word is illegible) Edwards, I am certain you might better your condition. Consider it—you are now aware that some officials will be created in case of appointments of new Judges."

Mr. French then adds in regard to his own affairs, "I

have altered my intention since I saw you in running for Cir. Atty."—"I am looking for you"—

In a letter to his father under date of Jan. 30th, 1838, he shows his interest in public affairs, saying the state is making advancement towards Internal Improvements. There is upwards of a 1,000 miles of railroad in view—the one in which I am directly interested is the Mt. Carmel and Alton Railroad, which runs right through this place and will be let for grading on the 8th of March next. Produce is low, corn 25 cents a bushel, oats the same, beef three cts. a pound. Southern markets are bad. Money market is so precarious at this time that you cannot safely say when you have a dollar, this State Bank paper is current—but all Southern money (New Orleans excepted), is from fifteen to twenty-five per cent discount and dull at that, some of the Northern and Eastern money as bad.

I should like to see some view taken in Congress which related to the people and which would tend to promote the actual interest of the people, our interests are not taken into consideration, for instance the General Government demands of every person purchasing public lands to pay specie for the same and at the same time the government will not pay any claim against her only in deposit Bank paper or Treasury warrants—I have, within the last four months, had claims for collection put in my hands against the government and I never yet have received the first dollar out of several hundred only in Treasury warrants or drafts on the deposit Banks—and the law expressly provides that nothing but the "Simon Pure" shall be received in payment to the government—in the last eighteen months I have made 300 and upward of land applications for the purchase of public lands for the people of this state, and for the last twelve months, gold and silver has been the only land office money which keeps us so nearly drained that it is with difficulty that we can keep sufficient for ordinary purposes—such a system is anti-republican and extremely oppressive.

This seems to me a very good description of these years

when Illinois banks and currency were in such a sad condition. My father began early in life—his large experience in Illinois legal lore and living among English people and doing business for them with the old country, he had quite a large experience in English law.

Eventually, two of my father's brothers followed his example and came to Illinois. Winston, who married and resided in Newton, Illinois, and his youngest brother, Sam T., who married Gov. John M. Palmer's sister, Elizabeth, and made his home in Carlinville, Illinois.

A terrible veil of mystery hangs like a pall over the last days of his life—to his family his last good-bye was on the 18th day of January, 1878. His family have always felt the greatest gratitude towards the people of Albion and Edwards County for their kind sympathy in their awful bereavement to them as to others, the mystery still remains unsolved.

Yours very truly,

(MRS.) FLORENCE M. HOPKINS.

KILLED BY THE INDIANS.

A TRUE STORY, BY HON. AUSTIN HUTSON.

[Contributed by Hon E. Callahan, Robinson, Ill.]

In the Year of Our Lord, 1810, Isaac Hutson, Sen., with a family consisting of a lovely and beautiful wife, and five interesting children, "bundled up" their moveable effects, bid farewell to an aged father and mother, living near the village of Solon, Madison County, Ohio, and upon pack horses, in company with ten or twelve other fearless adventurers, plunged into the dense and trackless forests, traveled half way through the State of Ohio, across the Indiana Territory, and halted at Fort Lamot, (La Motte) in Lamot (La Motte) Prairie, Crawford County, Illinois, just opposite Merom, on the west side of the Wabash River. The fort was then in progress of erection, the Indians very troublesome, and as there were comparatively few persons engaged in building the fort, the unlooked for advent of the little emigrant party was hailed with irrepressible demonstrations of joy. But a looker-on would most certainly have been puzzled to decide which of the two parties were the happiest.

No letters of introduction, or observance of rigid forms of showy etiquette were required.

After a lonely, uncertain and fatiguing journey of many weeks; through cheerless wilds, without a sight of the "human face divine," exposed every hour to the scalping knife of the savage, and to the prowling beasts of the forest, their happiness on seeing the curling smoke, listening to the sound of the ax, and hearing the sweet songs of patriotism and civilization, was, to the appreciative, no matter of amazement.

Upon the other hand, the brave party of the fort, labor-

ing and guarding, day and night, menaced by hostile Indians, whose fiendish yells and village tents could be heard and seen in the distance, and concerning whose bloody deeds they each day heard a fearful story, thus engaged and thus environed, no wonder that the immigrant arrival caused joy and gladness to the heroic defenders of the unfinished "City of Refuge." The newcomers, after a few days of rest and arrangements, willingly assisted in the urgent work of the fort, and it was to them a novel scene to witness the daily military maneuverings; to see the scouts return, some of them Indians,—treacherous wretches,—professing friendship for the whites at all hours of the day, reporting a greater or less number of warlike Indians seen in this or that direction, and very often reciting tales of murder, burning and bloodshed. One Indian called "The Pet," soon attracted their respectful attention by his many and earnest pretensions of devotion to the white man; and this same dubious pet became, in a short time, the confidant of Mr. Isaac Hutson, who, unfortunate man, knew but little of the heartlessness of the pretended Indian fidelity. Those but slightly acquainted with the history of the Indian War in the Wabash Valley in 1811-12, need not be informed that the situation of the citizens and soldiers of Fort La Motte was anything but pleasant. But, notwithstanding the paucity of their numbers,—about two hundred soldiers and citizens,—being well-armed, unflinchingly brave, and well skilled in the mode of Indian warfare, they became a terror to the savage foe for many leagues around; and this dread of the Spartan defenders of the fort was accompanied, of course, with burning hatred and fiendish plot against the whites of the surrounding country, without regard to age or sex. This hatred frequently culminated in the most cruel butcheries and horrid torturings of the unfortunate victims falling into their merciless grasp.

But finally the Indians moved their portable villages, seeking a more suitable field for their bloody tragedies, leaving only a few roving bands behind, which caused the

farmers of the fort to immediately re-occupy their little improvements, consisting of log cabins and a few acres of cultivated lands, adjoining their humble dwellings. The newcomers laid their claims, erected shanties or cabins upon them, cultivated small patches of ground and began to feel, after having endured many hardships, a certain degree of safety in their limited agricultural pursuits, when the burning of the Hutson family aroused the whole country to arms, and reproduced those sickening scenes which they fondly, but vainly, hoped had forever passed. When I was quite young, my father, by repetitions of this heart-rending story to friends and strangers so impressed my mind with the horrors of the hellish deed, as to cause in my heart an unconquerable hatred toward all the treacherous aborigines of America. There is upon the tablet of my memory an ineffaceable image of the revolting scene, and I hear a voice of duty emanating from the mysterious depths of the conscience, saying, "Write!" and, although fifty-five years have elapsed, and La Motte Prairie is one solid block of farms, adorned with beautiful frame houses, the lands once worth one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre, now worth from forty to seventy dollars per acre, in the north, south, and east, seen at one glance, this historic prairie is skirted by three thriving villages, and where once was heard the reveille of Fort La Motte, now is heard, from the neighboring Merom Bluff, the musical tones of the bell of Union Christian College, and I am encouraged to comply with the silent monitions of the voice, notwithstanding time and change. Ah! do I not remember the alternate impulses of anger and pity, as the story progressed, touching Indian barbarity, and the untold pleadings and sufferings of the heroic wife and faithful children?—when the latter by the former were confined in the house, the house set on fire, and—

The infant from the mother's breast was torn,
 And then by ruthless, bloody hands was borne
 To the foaming caldron.

Into the kettle full of boiling soap,
 They cast the mother's hope.
 Thank God, the past shall ne'er return,
 Instead the Indian, now the white man lives,
 To whom a providence so freely gives this land.

Mr. Hutson's cabin was built in the northern edge of the prairie, where now stands a large brick house, two miles south of the village of Hutsonville, named for him in memoriam of his deep affliction.

The victory gained over the Indians by General Harrison and his brave army, at Tippecanoe on the morning of the 7th of November, 1811, struck terror into the savage hordes all along the frontier of Indiana, and for a few months the Indians put on the deceptive semblance of peace. The men ventured away from home on business of urgent necessity, but not without feelings of uneasiness and dread, at times almost fearing to return lest they should find their families butchered or burned up by the implacable enemy, whose wrath was liable to return in rages of untold fury.

"We should suspect some danger nigh,
 Where we possess delight."

Mr. Hutson not unfrequently experienced a delusive degree of safety, at least to his family in his absence, from the repeated assurances of the Pet Indian of the friendly disposition of the neighboring tribes. On a lovely day in the summer of 1812, Mr. Hutson crossed over to the Indiana side, to procure some provisions,—the informant, a personal friend of Mr. Hutson, says a sack of meal, but did not return until late in the evening, and then, not to meet, as he often had, a smiling wife and bounding children, but to be a witness of the sad and overwhelming fact that his dear ones were no more. In a low place in the prairie, he was met by his trusty dog, and knew at once from Rover's unmistakable signs of grief, that all was not right. He came with surprising speed, and when opposite his

master, who had been, on account of a tired horse and a heavy boat, traveling slowly, stopped suddenly, placed his fore feet upon the end of the sack, whined piteously, darted off in the direction of the cabin, howling most sorrowfully. For a moment the horse and rider were still; the impatient dog repeated the ominous signs, which caused the father and husband to feel strange sensations of heart and blood. Mr. Hutson threw the sack upon the ground,

And spurred to dangerous speed,
His panting, tired steed.

Ascending a rolling eminence, about one mile from his humble dwelling, he saw the smoldering flames, the faint glare, the curling smoke, but no groans of pain or shrieks of despair came from the hissing coals and sighing embers of the pioneer's cabin. The dog encircled the fire with piercing howls; the master sat motionless upon his foaming horse for several awful minutes, then gave vent to a flood of tears, which he quickly brushed away with the rough hand of toil, and raising his manly form, nerving his legs, placing his feet against the sides of his noble steed, he took an oath of revenge upon all Indians, friendly and unfriendly, after which he repeated, in angry tones, "The Pet Indian!" "The Pet Indian!" A few moments of silence ensued; the features grew pale; the hand which had been raised to heaven in the fearful oath, fell listlessly upon the mane; the system relaxed; the face became haggard; the countenance beseeching; the eyes now incapable of tears—for sorrow may dry their fountain—were turned toward heaven, but now, with the most pitiable expression, the sorrow-smitten pioneer cried out, "My wife! O! my children!" But this agonizing expression of grief received no answer, save the hideous echo of the adjacent forest.

Mr. Hutson, within one hour after his arrival at the scene of the destruction of his earthly hopes, became partially capable of reasoning, and was inspired with the hope, first, that his family had escaped to some of the neighbors for protection and were safe or perhaps to the fort. Under

this pleasing impression, he started off through the settlement, hailing the houses but receiving no answer; and arriving at the fort, found most of the settlers there collected for mutual defense and protection against the hated foe; but no wife or children, which caused him to exclaim, with a heart-rending tone, "Burned to death, or miserable captives!"

Others had tales of burning houses, murdered friends, and captured children to relate; but the thoughtful and the self-possessed advised preparation for a defense, for the "crouching foe," said one, "may now be near us." "Let them come," said Mr. Hutson; "I have been robbed of all that is worth living for, and I long to meet the enemy that I may drown my sorrow in the sweets of revenge."

The dreary night passed away and the morning's sun, if it fell in apparent mockery upon the ashes and charred bones of wife and children, also cast its golden rays upon the heroic citizen soldier prepared for the pursuit and punishment of the retreating savages, but the pursuit was in vain; the main body of the enemy escaped.

This pursuing party, in passing the cinders of the emigrant's cabin, stopped just long enough to cast looks of mingled wrath and commiseration upon the glaring relics, and then, with dire resolve, dashed forth into forest and glade, through the rank grass of the prairies, into the willows and ambush of their borders. Forward! with the speed and fearlessness of those accustomed to facing danger and enduring perils of every revolting description, moved the brave avengers. We remarked that their pursuit was in vain, but those eager pursuers, perhaps, thought differently, for many a straggler did their unerring rifles bring to the dust. And the red men finding that the whites were in pursuit and in desperate earnestness, stopped not until they had put many miles between them and the dreaded pale face foe.

Mr. Hutson, with a few intimate friends, remained for a while at the place which had been to him more like home

than all other localities of temporary stays, since his restless residence upon the border. There was here and there a flickering blaze, a few glaring coals and charred smoking forms. Water was applied; the intensity of the heat reduced, and an examination made which revealed the frightful fact,—adding another bloody page to the history of Indian barbarity,—that Mrs. Hutson and her six children had been consumed in the fire.

The bones of Mrs. Hutson and those of her nearest son were found near the fire place. As the doors were barred, they had either attempted to climb out of the chimney, or rescue the little babe from the soap kettle into which it had been thrown, no doubt, before the house was fired. The kettle was suspended from an old fashioned crane, which was fastened in the jamb, and swung around like a gate. Think of the feelings of that mother when she saw her tender infant, about six months old, torn from her bosom by bloody hands and cast into the kettle. The sweet little hands are seen struggling with the bubbling surface; the strangling gurgle is heard; the foaming lava leaps the sides of the kettle; a noise of quenching fire is heard, mingled with the pleadings of the agonized mother, the deafening screams of the children and the threats of the brutal savages. Then followed the blows of the tomahawk; deep wounds were inflicted, from which the blood in streams did flow; the rough unpolished puncheon floor was colored red with human gore. The doors were fastened and the rude cabin set on fire. Around the burning house the remorseless red men danced with fiendish glee and yelled with demoniac merriment.

What must have been the feelings of those helpless, wounded ones, when the consuming heat and hissing flames enveloped them—and one of their murderers a professed friend, the Pet Indian!

Mr. Hutson kept his vow of revenge, for many a redskin fell before his unerring musket. The memory of his wife and children, at sight of an Indian, rendered him a danger-

ous, daring and reckless foe. How could it be otherwise? Human endurance has its limits, and, driven to desperation, hopeless madness, no wonder that life itself became an offering of small consideration.

THE BATTLE OF ADAIRSVILLE, GA., MAY 17, 1864.

SHERMAN'S GEORGIA CAMPAIGN.

[From the War Diary of C. W. Kealey, now of New Austin, Texas.]

Newton's 2nd Division of the 4th Corps started out as advanced guard for the army about 3 o'clock a. m. My regiment, the 73rd Ill. as skirmishers. We sought the skirmishers of the enemy about daylight and skirmishing was continued all day, once we pressed the enemy's line so close, that by a dash, we captured 50000 wagons.

About 5 o'clock p. m. the enemy reached a line of hills with a rail fence extending to right and left. This fence they quickly threw into piles, as breast works, and made a stand to save their wagons. In front of this line perhaps 40 rods, and on the road, was a plantation house known as the "Graves House," also a tobacco house. This tobacco house was filled with the enemies' sharpshooters. We as skirmishers, took position on the west side of the road opposite the Graves House where we were exposed to fire from the enemies' line behind the rail fence and a direct fire from the Graves House.

Several of our men were killed here skirmishing behind trees. There appeared more danger to go back than to go forward.

There was a very low fence dividing the ground we were in from the field occupied by the enemy, and making a better position behind a low stump a few rods ahead. I ran to it and laid as close as possible.

To my right ran a small ravine which ran down through the enemies' line. There were no obstructions toward the ravine, and I could see their line of battle there.

I had fired one shot at this line, when I saw the men

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Newton's 2nd Division of the 4th Corps started out as advanced guard for the army about 3 o'clock a. m., my regiment, the 73rd Ill. as skirmishers. We struck the skirmishers of the enemy about daylight and skirmishing was continued all day, once we pressed the enemies' line so close, that by a dash, we captured fifteen wagons.

About 5 o'clock p. m. the enemy reached a line of hills with a rail fence extending to right and left, this fence they quickly threw into piles, as breast works, and made a stand to save their wagons. In front of this line perhaps 40 rods, and on the road, was a plantation house known as the "Graves House," also a tobacco house. This tobacco house was filled with the enemies' sharpshooters. We as skirmishers, took position on the west side of the road opposite the Graves House where we were exposed to fire from the enemies' line behind the rail piles, and a cross fire from the Graves House.

Several of our men were killed here skirmishing behind trees. There appeared more danger to go back than to go forward.

There was a very low fence dividing the grove we were in from the field occupied by the enemy, and seeing a better position behind a low stump a few rods ahead, I ran to it and laid as close as possible.

To my right ran a small ravine which ran down through the enemies' line. There were no obstructions placed in the ravine, and I could see their line of battle standing.

I had fired one shot at this line, when I saw the blue

smoke of a rifle spring out of the dead grass at the base of an old tree snag, and at very close range, and the bullet struck the stump at my head. My gun being loaded, I fired into this smoke, but probably fired too high, as the next instant his second ball struck the stump throwing splinters into my face. I fired my second shot at the same point only lower. He did not return this fire.

By this time it was beginning to get dusk, and the firing soon ceased except an occasional shot from the Graves House.

After dark we were glad to see a relief come to us, owing to our hard service during the day, which had been sent us by General Newton, and we went back to partake of breakfast, dinner and supper all in one.

During the night the enemy moved on, taking his dead and wounded, of which there were not many, as there were not many troops engaged in the battle of Adairsville.

In the early dawn, I was at the base of the old snag, and saw the full imprint of a man in the grass, also his gun, cartridge box, and belt, haversack, also a white hat, and white blanket, both bloody.

The hat-hand had been cut by the ball in two places.

I thought to take away something to remember the place. I opened the haversack, and among other things found a small bible carefully wrapped. On its front fly leaf I read the name of "James S. Lytle, Washington, Iowa."

On a back fly leaf "Jesse W. Wyatts' book, captured at the Battle of Shiloh, April 6th, 1862, Company B, 12th Tenn. C. S. A. Smith's Brigade, Cheatams Division, Polks Corps, Braggs Army."

After the war, I wrote to the address of James S. Lytle, and received a reply from Iowa City, Iowa, from Dr. Lytle, stating the book was his, that he had been wounded at Shiloh and the book captured.

The history of the little book is recorded in Iowa Historical Record, and the book is at Iowa City.

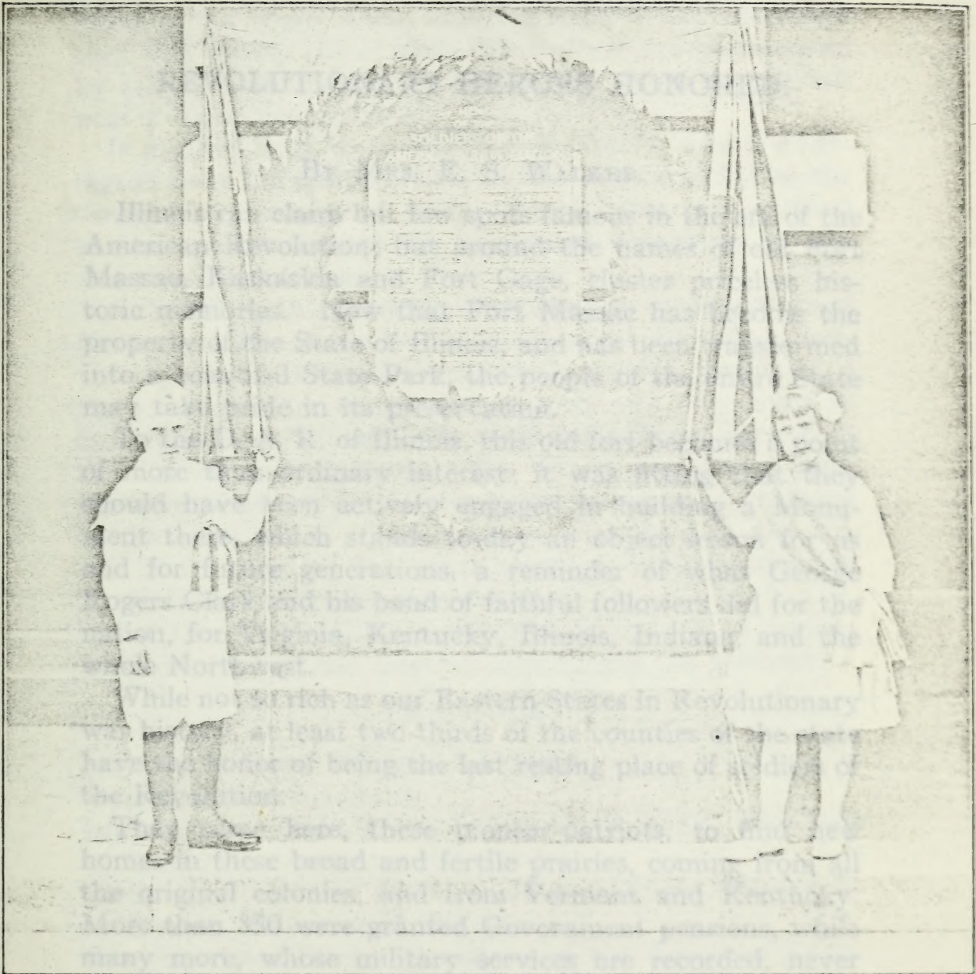
As near as I could estimate the distance between the tree snag and the stump it was ninety feet.

Since writing the above I have received a letter from a comrade of Jesse W. Wyatt at Dyer, Tenn., stating that Wyatt enlisted there in 1861, and was killed at the battle of Adairsville, Ga.

CHARLES W. KEELEY.

Formerly of 73rd Ill. Vol.

UNVEILING THE TABLET IN MEMORY OF HEROES OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION
SANGAMON COUNTY COURT HOUSE, OCTOBER 19, 1911



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D. A. R. Committee of "Historic Places" to recall in honor the names of these Revolutionary patriots, names which otherwise would in time be forgotten.

Some have long slept in undistinguished, unmarked

REVOLUTIONARY HEROES HONORED.

BY MRS. E. S. WALKER.

Illinois can claim but few spots famous in the era of the American Revolution; but around the names of old Fort Massac, Kaskaskia and Fort Gage, cluster priceless historic memories. Now that Fort Massac has become the property of the State of Illinois, and has been transformed into a beautiful State Park, the people of the entire State may take pride in its preservation.

To the D. A. R. of Illinois, this old fort becomes a point of more than ordinary interest; it was fitting that they should have been actively engaged in building a Monument there, which stands to-day an object lesson for us and for future generations, a reminder of what George Rogers Clark and his band of faithful followers did for the nation, for Virginia, Kentucky, Illinois, Indiana, and the whole Northwest.

While not so rich as our Eastern States in Revolutionary war history, at least two-thirds of the counties of the state have the honor of being the last resting place of soldiers of the Revolution.

They came here, these pioneer-patriots, to find new homes in these broad and fertile prairies, coming from all the original colonies, and from Vermont and Kentucky. More than 350 were granted Government pensions, while many more, whose military services are recorded, never applied for pensions.

It will be alike the duty and the privilege of the "State D. A. R. committee of "Historic Places" to recall in honor the names of these Revolutionary patriots, names which otherwise would in time be forgotten.

Some have long slept in undistinguished, unmarked

graves beneath the roots of tangled weeds in country grave yards; others where tottering slabs of slate still mark their last resting place; while other names are perpetuated by stately monuments, erected by the loving thoughtfulness of living descendants.

It matters little to us whether the soldier was a Washington or a Lafayette or one of the rank and file of the "ragged regimentals of Valley Forge," they are entitled to the special care of the Sons and Daughters of the American Revolution.

Actuated by this patriotic spirit, the two organizations of Springfield, Ill., on the 19th of October last, the 130th anniversary of the surrender of Lord Cornwallis, dedicated a Bronze Tablet in memory of 24 men who once lived in Sangamon county, and who rendered efficient service in the war for Independence. The Tablet was placed upon the base of one of the stone columns at the south entrance of the court-house. The exercises were held in the circuit court room of the court-house, a room memorable in the history of Sangamon county.

Col. Charles F. Mills, president of the S. A. R. of Springfield, presided at the meeting introducing the speakers.

PROGRAM.

Invocation—Rev. George C. Dunlop.

Song (Quartet)—America.

Introductory Remarks—Col. Charles F. Mills, President Sons of the American Revolution.

Greetings from the State of Illinois—Hon. Charles S. Deneen, Governor of Illinois.

Greetings from Illinois Daughters of the American Revolution—Mrs. George A. Lawrence, State Regent.

Song—Quartet.

Historical Sketch of the Revolutionary Soldiers buried in Sangamon County—Mrs. Edwin S. Walker.

Song—"Freedom's Sons," words by Mrs. George Clinton Smith. Tune, "Illinois."

Dedicatory Address—Hon. William A. Northcott.

Poem—Mrs. George Clinton Smith.

Presentation of the Tablet to Sangamon County.

Mrs. James H. Paddock, Regent, Springfield Chapter
Daughters of the American Revolution.

Unveiling of the Tablet, by Mary Lawrence Radcliff, and
Harold C. George—Descendants of Joel Maxcy, and
Philip Crowder.

Acceptance of the Tablet on behalf of Sangamon County—
B. L. Barber, Esq., Chairman of Board of Supervisors.

Calling the roll of these early patriots whose voices have been silent for more than half a century, there comes from them no answering response, it remains, therefore, for us to speak in their behalf, these men who in their time devoted their lives to laying the foundations of this Republic.

ISAAC BAKER.

A native of Fredericktown, Maryland, served as a fifer during the last two years of the war coming to Illinois in 1828, he settled in Rochester township where he died in 1848, at the age of 96 years.

So thoroughly imbued was he with the spirit of patriotism, that in the Harrison campaign of 1840, at the advanced age of 88 years, yet with the ardor of a lad, he rode through the streets of Springfield in a log cabin drawn by 32 yoke of oxen; the cabin was lined with deer and coon skins, while the barrel of cider with which the campaigners were regaled, spoke eloquently of the apple crop in the forties. Mr. Baker is buried in the Rochester cemetery.

MOSES BROADWELL.

A native of Elizabethtown, New Jersey, born in 1764, entered the army when a mere lad, serving but a limited time near the close of the war, in the 3rd New Jersey regiment, Col. Elias Dayton, enlisting September, 1780.

Mr. Broadwell came to Illinois in 1820, settling near Pleasant Plains, where he died in 1827, and lies buried in Oak Ridge Cemetery.

GEORGE BRYAN.

A native of North Carolina, born in 1758. When quite young, he removed with his parents to Virginia and from there to Kentucky in 1781. Mr. Bryan was not a member of any organized company, he yet rendered service in defending the Fort, which was named in his honor, against an attack by the Indians. The bravery of one of the young maidens exhibited during this attack of the Indians, won the heart of young Bryan, and a wedding followed in the early autumn.

In 1834, Mr. Bryan came to Sangamon county with his children and grand children, dying in 1845, and is buried in the Woodside burying ground.

JOHN BURTON.

Born in Mecklinburg county, Virginia, in 1761, enlisted from that county in 1780, for three months in Capt. Asa Oliver's company, Col. Fleming's regiment, and again in 1781, for three months in Stephen A. Berry's company, Virginia troops. He was at the siege of Yorktown. A pension was granted him in 1833, then a resident of Sangamon county, he died here in 1839, is buried in Chatham township.

ENOS CAMPBELL.

A Scotchman, early espoused the cause of the Colonies, enlisting in New Jersey, serving six years, for which service he was pensioned. After the war he removed to Pennsylvania and from there to Ohio, thence to Sangamon county in 1835, settling in Gardner township. Mr. Campbell lies buried in Salisbury township.

CHRISTIAN CARVER.

A native of Northampton county, Pennsylvania, born in 1759, entered the service in Surrey county, North Carolina, serving three months from August, 1777, in Capt. Henry Smith's company, and again for the same length of time, November, 1777, in Capt. John Crouse's company.

Mr. Carver removed to Sangamon county where he died and is buried in Clear Lake township. His widow, a second wife, received a pension at his death.

MICHAEL CLIFFORD.

Born in New Jersey in 1759, enlisted in North Carolina in 1775, serving to the close of the war, was attached to Capt. John Johnson's company in Col. Locke's regiment, was in the battle of Pedee river, and the expedition against the Cherokees in Tennessee. After his death in Sangamon county, Illinois, in 1835, his widow was allowed his pension.

PHILIP CROWDER.

Born near Petersburg, Virginia, in 1759, was a true patriot. An elder brother was drafted for the service, but as he had a family, Philip volunteered to serve in his place. Mr. Crowder was present at the surrender of Cornwallis. He was pensioned while living in Sangamon county in 1833, he died in 1844, and is buried in a family burying ground west of the city.

JAMES DINGMAN.

Born in Northampton county, Pennsylvania, in 1758, entered the service there in 1778, in Captain John Van Etten's fourth company, Col. Jacob Stroud's Regiment, sixth battalion.

Near Riverton in Sangamon county, in a family burying ground, rises a marble shaft which marks his last resting place, bearing the following inscription: "James Dingman died September 3rd, 1836, aged 79 years, 11 months and 3 days; a Revolutionary patriot who fought the battles of this country without reward save a consciousness of duty well done."

ROBERT FISK.

Was one among those who heard the tocsin of the American Revolution sounded April 19, 1775, at Lexington, Mass., his place of residence.

Serving as a minute man, he later enlisted for the entire war, was a sergeant in Capt. Joshua Walker's company, David Green's regiment. He was given 200 acres of land, a sum of money, and was granted a pension while a resident of Sangamon county.

JAMES HAGGARD.

Was born in Albemarle county, Virginia, 1757. He enlisted from that county in 1780, and again in 1781, in Col. Lindsey's regiment, Capt. John Henderson's company. A pension was granted him while living in Sangamon county, he died here in 1843, and is buried in Gardner township.

EZEKIEL HARRISON.

The son of Thomas, the founder of Harrisonburg, Virginia, was an active soldier in the Virginia line of troops, was wounded at the battle of Point Pleasant; coming to Illinois with his wife, three sons and one daughter in 1822, he settled in Cartwright township where he resided till his death in 1836, is buried on the farm where he settled.

JOHN LOCKRIDGE.

A native of Augusta county, Virginia, early enlisted in the service, was in many battles, principally Guilford Court House, and the Cowpens. In 1835, he came to Sangamon county with four sons and four daughters, settling in Ball township, where he died in 1848, aged 87 years.

THOMAS MASSIE.

Born 1759, in Albermarle county, Virginia, where he entered the service, drawing a pension near the close of his life. After the close of the war he removed to Kentucky, and from there came to Sangamon county, Illinois, settling in Curran township, where he died in 1835, is buried in the Salem burying ground in Curran.

JOEL MAXCY.

Another son of Virginia, born in Rockingham county,

in 1761, was in the Virginia line of troops, was in the battle of Guilford Court House. His memory of distinguished officers and events was clear.

Mr. Maxcy removed to Kentucky, and from there to Sangamon county, Illinois, where he died in 1844, aged 83 years. A government marker is placed at his grave in the old Salem burying ground.

PETER MILLINGTON.

A native of far-away Vermont was in the service from that State, accompanying Ethan Allen and Benedict Arnold on their expedition to Quebec, was taken prisoner, but when released, he again enlisted in Captain William Hutchin's company, was made sergeant, then Lieutenant. He came to Ohio, and from there to Sangamon county, settling in Cotton Hill township where he is buried.

ZACHARIAH NANCE.

Enlisted at New Kent county, Virginia, in Col. Harrison's regiment, was in the battles of Monmouth and Stony Point. He applied for a pension while a resident of Sangamon county, in 1833, lived but two years, dying December 22, 1835, aged 75 years.

JOHN OVERSTREET.

Enlisted in the First Virginia Cavalry, when only fifteen years of age, and again in 1777, for three years in the Fourteenth regiment. He was in many battles; Monmouth, Stony Point, Brandywine, and Germantown, re-enlisting, he was at the siege of Yorktown. He endured great hardships at Valley Forge. After the war was ended he removed to Ohio, and from there to Sangamon county, settling in Fancy Creek township, where he died in 1848, was buried with military honors.

WILLIAM PENNY.

Was born in North Carolina in 1751. He was Captain of a Cavalry company, and passed through great privations during the war. He removed to Pope county, Illi-

nois, and from there to Sangamon county, settling on Richland creek, where he died, is buried in the Richland cemetery, Cartwright township.

JOHN PURVINES.

A native of Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, born in 1763, enlisted in North Carolina, serving three years under Cols. Davis and Wade Hampton, with Capts. James White, William Penny, and — Burns. He was in the battle of Camden and in the last skirmish of the revolution, at Stono Ferry, South Carolina. He was given a pension after residing in Sangamon county, he died in 1833, and is buried in the Richland cemetery, Cartwright township.

WILLIAM RALSTON.

Was a native of Virginia, enlisted there when young, was present at the surrender of Cornwallis; he removed to Kentucky, and in 1828, came to Gardner township, Sangamon county, Illinois. He died in 1835, and is buried in the Morgan cemetery, Gardner township.

THOMAS ROYAL.

Born in Manchester, England, 1758, coming to America, he, with a comrade, enlisted in the war for Independence. The friend was instantly killed in battle and Mr. Royal was wounded in the ankle. At the close of the war, he removed from Virginia to Ohio, and from there to Ball township, Sangamon county, Illinois, where he died in 1834, is buried in the Brunk cemetery, Ball township.

JAMES TURLEY.

Entered the war from Virginia in 1777, in Capt. Thomas Pollard's company, Col. Rumsey's regiment; he again enlisted in 1781, and again for four weeks in Col. Lyon's regiment; he was in the battle of Germantown. A pension was granted him after coming to Sangamon county, Illinois. He died here in 1836, is buried three miles east of Springfield.

JOHN WHITE.

Was in the Pennsylvania line of troops in Capt. Benjamin Loxley's company, he enlisted in 1776, was pensioned while a resident of Sangamon county, Illinois, died here October, 1853, aged 92 years.

There were present at the unveiling ceremony, descendants of more than half the soldiers whose names are engraved upon the Tablet; aged men and women came from long distances to attend the exercises given in honor of their Revolutionary ancestors.

REPRINTS

A SPECK OF INDIAN WARFARE ON THE FRONTIER OF ILLINOIS IN 1811.

(From the Belleville Advertiser, June 25, 1851.)

The frontier of the north-west of Illinois Territory, in the year 1811, was the settlements of Wood River, Ralston's prairie, and the localities, which Alton now occupies, in Madison County. The settlement on the Mississippi where Alton is at present, was considered the most dangerous, as the Indians generally descended the river to their canoes—

REPRINTS

About this time of the year, 1811, A. M. Price and another man were cultivating their corn in a small field situated near the spring in Hunter's Alton, when a small band of Indians way-laid Price and companions, and shot Price; the other man made his escape by harrowing his plough horse and leaving the Indians behind.—Price was a fine young man and was killed and buried near the spring in Hunter's Alton.

What gives this case of Price more notoriety is that he was the first man killed in Illinois in the late war with Great Britain. The Indians in this year 1811, were provoked to hostility by the English and this was the first case of blood shed in all the west. It was rumored at the time; that the Indians committed this murder of Price at this place, because some years before, some white men had smothered a squaw at this same place, the Indians are guided in their revenge much by localities. This was idle rumor and may not be true; but at all events it was true, as to the murder of Price. This Indian outrage produced a great excitement throughout the country. A great many back-woods men assembled on the frontier, and a small

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party, headed by Gen. Samuel Whiteside, gave chase to the Indian murderers, and by the greatest exertions overhauled them at the head of Indian Creek in the present County of Morgan, one Indian was killed and the others made their escape. This small band of pursuers were composed of the most daring and energetic Indian fighters of that day, and by following the Indian Trail at night, they reached the Indians at the uppermost timber of Indian Creek. In the skirmish, most of the Indians escaped. The killing of this Indian at the head waters of this stream has given the name of Indian Creek to it, which it may retain forever. The murder of Price gave motion to the ball of war, and the frontiers from the Mississippi around by the Wabash to the mouth of the Ohio were greatly alarmed at their defenceless condition. It was manifest that the Indians were making preparations for hostilities; and it was also as manifest that the frontiers were much exposed to the assaults of an enemy. But that native energy and talent, which is pre-eminently possessed by an American back-woods man, gave to the frontiers of Illinois, a defence, that saved the country.

If the papers of Madison County would copy this notice of the death of Price; it would make many a pioneer of old Madison glad to contrast the difference in the country between June, 1811, and June, 1851.

AN EYE-WITNESS.

CARRIER'S ADDRESS TO THE PATRONS OF
THE BELLEVILLE ADVOCATE.

JANUARY 1ST, 1851.

(From the Belleville Advocate, January 2, 1851.)

The chiming bell proclaims the knell
Of a departing year,
And while the sound prevails around,
Another one is here.
Day unto day its speeches uttereth,
While night to night its knowledge muttereth.
Time passes on with eighteen fifty,
His shoulders bowed with burthens thrifty.
Farewell, old fellow, if you're going—
You've taught us lessons worth the knowing.
Hail Fifty-one! we bid you welcome;
May joy attend your steps, not ill come.
The Carrier bids you Hail! and proffers
A Happy New Year to his patrons,
While this address to each he offers,
And craves indulgence for its errors.
The theme inspired by this occasion,
Induces here an invocation:
And being inclined to invoke,
He'd try his hand at any rate.
Who knows but that his laboring muse,
Propitiated, won't refuse,
When he invokes, to lend her aid.
And thus between the two, by hook or crook, some verses
may be made?
Descend, oh Muse! whose charms great Homer courted;
To whom sweet Virgil was divinely wedded;

With whom a Lucian happily disported

And who with Tasso was indulgent bedded;
With Milton, too, thou many a time hast flirted,
Nor suffer lesser poets to be bed-rid.

I now invoke you to a subject rarer
Than e'er inspired them—softly! I won't dare her.
Dids't thou not actuate great Camoen's genius?

Whereby extravagantly he discoursed
Of heathen spirits, and of God's which screen us,
From direst demons when they work their worst?
Dids't thou not paint the crimes which most demean us,

Telling of passions which make men accurst,
By thy fam'd son old Cambray's worthy Bishop
Furnishing topics which he'd fairly dished up?
'Tis not for fiction that I crave your aid;

Fables in this have not a place, nor any
Magic, nor frightful scenes in forests laid,
Nor here are incidents, nor facts too many.
To senseless follies of this kind betrayed,

Is not my foible—we are not a zany:
The fact is here, we don't delight in fiction,
And at the best, are negligent of diction.
Sweet Muse! with me you'll find nought intricate,

Nor any vague, nor undigested matter;
My characters express nor love, nor hate,
Nor do they censure, praise, deride or flatter;
Each sentiment's enclosed in words not great;

Like oysters fried in palatable batter.
Still is the subject perfectly heroic;
The hero feeling though like any stoic.
But vain the attempt! alas, my pow'rs to reach

The gladsome heights of pure poetic glory,
Flag in the effort! 'tis in vain I stretch

My warming fancy to acquire new glory;
My timid muse like some demented wretch,
Pausing and wandering, dare not come before ye
Alons my muse! the subject rises higher—
I smoke—I steam—I blaze—I'm all on fire!

Hail Fifty-one—but that I said

When I commenced this light tirade

Therefore omitting iteration,

I'll on, without more invocation.

Pass'd through a season of unusual scenes.

Patrons we've entered on New Year's demesnes,

The past, like a vast landscape spread around,

Lays open to our retrospective gaze;

At times obscur'd by darkness most profound,

But mainly lighted by success' rays.

What though the Fanatic may threaten ill

To our fair land, and seek t' intimidate?

In every valley and on every hill,

Freemen will throng to justify the State.

Yes, long as Liberty shall be revered,

Long as the virtuous, and the wise and good

Shall live, so long shall Tyrants trembling and afeared,

Retire abashed with all their servile brood!

From our fair Land the rays of Freedom gleam,

And from our shores the vivid lightnings stream,

Till the whole world illum'd, exert their pow'rs,

And say in truthfulness the glorious boon is ours.

Hail, happy Country! land of power and ease,

Hail, as thou art, sublime in war and peace.

Matchless in beauty, high in intelligence,

Great without bombast, good without pretence.

The simple Carrier bids thee still be great;

The simple Carrier may aspire to State;

For here as proud, as good, as great, may be,

The veriest clown as crowned majesty.

All hail to Belleville! hail to our fair City;

First object for a stanza or a ditty!

Here have aris'n men of immortal mind,

The praise of all, the glory of our kind.

Fearless, yet modest Bissell, hence has gone,

And on the field of Buena Vista shown,

The pride of old St. Clair, we view elate

Him, gallant champion of our Prairie State.

The valorous Shields eager in glory's cause;
 A proper impulse bids him win applause,
 On battlefield he shed his generous blood;
 In Council Hall the Pow'rs of wrong withstood.
 Here, too, a Koerner, Trumbull, Underwood,
 Reynolds, Fouke, Kinney at the bar have stood,
 Morrison, Abend, Baker, Snyder, Niles,
 Anxious to earn their peers' approving smiles,
 Have poured in eloquence the legal strain,
 And held the Assembly bound with magic chain.
 Here—bless'd asylum from the oppressor's chain,
 Our open'd arms have not been op'd in vain,
 Heroic Hecker with his brave compeers,
 Has sought and found a Home for ending years.
 Here countless thousands—thousands yet unborn—
 At home oppress'd, down trodden and forlorn,
 Will come to prove the freedom of our shore,
 And feast on blessings never known before.
 Hail, land of Liberty! abode of peace,
 Where life and property are kept with ease!
 May no dark traitor aim a murderous blow
 At blessings here enjoyed, no others know.
 If paracidal hand be raised to thee,
 Curs'd to ill fame for all eternity,
 May the dire wretch be doom'd to endless hate;
 And sink the vilest miscreant in the state.
 May the tongue rot which fain would raise the cry
 Of fell disunion to our unity;
 And blacken'd deeper than the shades of hell,
 May his name stand among the names of ill.
 Nor would the Carrier cease his tuneful lays,
 'Till he has mentioned those "ABOVE ALL PRAISE,"
 The fairer, fairest portion of creation.
 Man's highest object of high adoration;
 Fair Woman! Belles of Belleville! health to you all!
 May you be bless'd, as to us you are true, all,
 May the best wishes of our heart attend you,
 And a kind Pow'r with choicest gift befriend you

And a kind Pow'r with choicest gift behind you,
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 In Council Hall the Pow'r of wrong withstood,
 On battle-field he shed his generous blood;
 A proper impulse bids him win applause,
 The valorous Shields eager in glory's cause;

May you be blessed at this the opening year
With heav'n in prospect, and with blessings here.
To Maids we wish good husbands, and to Wives
Plenty of buxom bairns and comfortable lives.
Once more the Carrier lifts his voice, and here
Wishes to each and all a glad New Year;
And as he lifts his voice, he lifts his cap,
Hoping dame Fortune may be pleased to hap,
And pour her choicest blessings in her lap.
May peace and plenty, health and conscience pure,
Attend your steps and happiness ensure;
And when old Time shall ring your funeral knell,
May a glad heart proclaim with truth, "ALL'S WELL."

EDITORIAL NOTES

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Wm. A. Mendenhall

H. W. Chadwick
George W. Smith

Robert B. Brown
Edward C. Page

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VOL. V.

APRIL, 1912.

No. 1.

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE ILLINOIS STATE HISTORICAL
SOCIETY. SPRINGFIELD, ILLINOIS, MAY 23-24,
1912.

EDITORIAL NOTES

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JOURNAL OF
THE ILLINOIS STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

Published Quarterly by the Society at Springfield, Illinois

JESSIE PALMER WEBER, Editor-in-Chief

Associate Editors

J. H. Burnham
Wm. A. Meese

H. W. Clendenin
George W. Smith

Andrew Russel
Edward C. Page

Applications for Membership in the Society may be sent to the Secretary of the Society, Mrs. Jessie Palmer Weber, Springfield, Ill.

Membership Fee, One Dollar, Paid Annually. Life Membership Fee, \$25.

VOL. V.

APRIL, 1912.

No. I.

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE ILLINOIS STATE HISTORICAL
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TO ATTEND.

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Professor Dodd will speak. Among others who will speak are Prof. F. I. Herriott of Drake University, Des Moines, who will speak on Senator Douglas and the Germans in 1854; Prof. M. M. Quaife of Lewis Institute, Chicago, who will speak on the supposed old French Fort at Chicago; Prof. C. M. Thompson of the University of Illinois, who will speak on the Genesis of the Whig Party in Illinois; Mrs. Minnie G. Cook of Milwaukee, who will speak on Virginia Currency in the Illinois; Prof. John P. Senning who will speak on the Know-Nothing Party in Illinois; Maj. W. R. Prickett who will address the Society on the life of Joseph Gillespie, a pioneer lawyer of Southern Illinois; M. L. Fuller, of the United States Weather Bureau, Peoria, whose address will be on some weather phenomena of Illinois in early days; Dr. C. B. Johnston of Champaign, who will tell of Early Educational Opportunities in Illinois in the middle of the nineteenth century; Capt. J. H. Burnham who will tell something of the part taken by the Thirty-third Volunteer Infantry in the Great Civil War; Mr. Henry W. Lee of Chicago, who will speak on the Calumet Portage, and Mrs. K. T. Anderson, of Rock Island, will tell us something about the Legends of the Mississippi.

There will be other speakers who have not yet given the secretary the titles of their addresses and there will be the usual business meeting with reports of officers and committees.

The titles of addresses as given above are none of them exact titles, but give the subjects upon which the speakers will address the Society. The exact titles and a complete program will be sent members a short time previous to the annual meeting.

The officers of the Society and the members of the program committee urge the members of the Society to make special efforts to attend the annual meeting. It is true that the papers in full reach you in the transactions of the Society, but much is lost in failing to hear the addresses

and in making the acquaintance of the speakers and other members of the Society.

It certainly would be an immense assistance and an inspiration to the Secretary and other officers of the Society and to the program committee if a larger number of the members of the Society would attend the annual meetings. Let the members of the Society not only attend the meeting, but urge their neighbors and friends to do so.

PLANS FOR A NEW BUILDING FOR STATE HISTORICAL AND ALLIED INTERESTS.

The Forty-Seventh General Assembly of the State of Illinois, appropriated five thousand (\$5,000) dollars and created a commission for the purpose of having plans drawn, a site selected and in a general way to make to the next General Assembly, suggestions or recommendations in regard to a building to house the State Historical Library, the State Historical Society, the Natural History Museum, the office of State Superintendent of Public Instruction and allied interests. The commission under the Act is made up of the Governor, Secretary of State, Superintendent of Public Instruction, President of the Board of Trustees of the Illinois State Historical Library, the President of the State Historical Society, the Auditor of Public Accounts, and the Department Commander of the State G. A. R. This commission has held a meeting and organized by making Governor Deneen, chairman, and Dean E. B. Greene, President of the Board of Trustees of the Illinois State Historical Library, the secretary. The Commission appointed a sub-committee consisting of the Governor, Prof. F. G. Blair, superintendent of Public Instruction, and E. B. Greene. This sub-committee was authorized to employ Mr. W. G. Leland, secretary of the American Historical Association who is an expert archivist to visit Springfield and examine the State archives as they are at present and make recommendations for the care of the archives in a new building and also to estimate the space required by each department, institution and board

in a hall of archives if such department should be made a part of the contemplated new building. Mr. Leland has spent much time in Europe and has examined the public record and archive departments in England and on the continent. He has also visited the more important American archive depositories.

Mr. Leland accordingly came to Springfield and made a most thorough and exhaustive search and examination of the State records. He spent several weeks in this labor and will make a full report to the Commission.

Mr. Leland's visit was a most helpful one to the officials and employes of the Historical Library. He advised and encouraged them in the care of manuscripts, rare books, and maps and in many ways made his visit a pleasure and profit to the Library and the Historical Society.

Upon the completion of his work at Springfield, Mr. Leland visited Chicago and held a conference with the State Architect.

The Commission will hold several other meetings during the coming summer and will by the meeting of the next General Assembly, have a report ready making recommendations to the Legislature in regard to the proposed building.

It is hoped by the Commission and the Members of the Historical Society that Illinois will be able on the one hundredth anniversary of its admission as a State in 1918, to dedicate a beautiful and stately Historical and Educational building, one which will be appropriate for the purposes for which it is to be designed and commensurate with the greatness of the State of Illinois.

The full text of the Act creating the Commission is hereby given.

All these departments are closely related, and could, when placed side by side, contribute much to the advancement of science, literature, history, patriotism and education in the State of Illinois.

Section 1. Be it enacted by the people of the State of Illinois, represented in the General Assembly, that a

INVESTIGATIONS EDUCATIONAL BUILDING COMMISSION.

- Preamble. 2. Plans and specifications.
 1. Commission created. Report to next General
 Assembly.
 3. Appropriates \$5,000—how
 drawn.

(Senate Bill No. 465. Approved May 26, 1911.)

AN ACT to provide for the procuring of plans and specifications for a State education building, to investigate and report on a suitable site for its location and for the appointment of commissioners, and to make an appropriation to defray the expense of the same.

WHEREAS, The State of Illinois has a large and valuable collection of specimens, useful and necessary, in the scientific work being done by the citizens of this and other states and by our educational institutions; and,

WHEREAS, The State Historical Society represents the historical interests of the State, and has for its purpose the promotion and diffusion of historical knowledge and has a valuable collection relating to Illinois history; and,

WHEREAS, The State Historical Library constitutes the most important source of historical documents and is the repository for historical books of great value; and

WHEREAS, The Memorial Hall for war relics contains flags, armor and relics of great historical interest; and,

WHEREAS, These collections are very necessary and useful in the study of Illinois history and constantly in danger of destruction by fire and are practically inaccessible where now stored; and,

WHEREAS, The Department of Public Instruction is at present inadequately housed and cared for; and,

WHEREAS, All these departments are closely related, and could, when placed side by side, contribute much to the advancement of science, literature, history, patriotism and education in the State of Illinois.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the people of the State of Illinois, represented in the General Assembly; that a

commission consisting of the Governor, Secretary of State, Superintendent of Public Instruction, President of the Board of Trustees of the State Historical Library, President of the State Historical Society, Auditor of Public Accounts and the Department Commander of the State G. A. R., is hereby constituted with full power to procure plans and specifications for a suitable State building to be erected by the State where all the property pertaining to the history, science, literature, education and patriotism now housed in different departments of the State buildings may be placed.

2. Said commission shall procure plans and specifications for a building, and shall take steps to procure a proper site for said building and the cost of the same, and report the facts to the General Assembly of Illinois at the next ensuing general session.

3. In order to enable the commission to carry out the provisions of this Act, there is hereby appropriated the sum of five thousand dollars (\$5,000.00), and the Auditor of Public Accounts is hereby authorized and required to issue his warrant, or warrants, for all or any part of the amount appropriated upon vouchers signed by the Governor.

Approved May 26, 1911.

OUR FIFTH VOLUME.

We regret that many applications for copies of the January *Journal* (No. 4 of Vol. 4) could not be supplied, as the usual extra copies of the edition were entirely exhausted by the demands of new members of the State Historical Society. It must be borne in mind that this quarterly is published, at great expense, for gratuitous distribution only to members of the Society and the libraries and institutions with which we exchange. Each member of the Society is entitled to a copy of the *Journal*, and also to a copy of all other publications of the State Historical Society and State Historical Library, free of postage or express charges. And as the annual membership fee of the Society is but one dollar, there is obvious inducement for those desiring these publications to become members of the Society.

The fifth volume of the *Journal* commences auspiciously with this number, bidding fair to well maintain the increasing interest in Illinois history inspired by the preceding volumes. The enlarging demands for it by the reading public all over the country; the many ably-written contributions offered to its pages, and the very favorable comments, from all quarters, upon its contents and its efforts, are gratifying evidence of its estimated value and usefulness, as also of that of the State Historical Society it represents. Volume IV, concluded by the recently issued January number, with its improved arrangement of reading matter and ample reference index, is a creditable and substantial addition to the historical literature of our State. The work thus far, and as we will endeavor to continue it, will constitute a record of Illinois history but little, if at all, inferior in importance to the "collections" published by the State Historical Library.

However, it is not the purpose of the *Journal* to repro-

duce Illinois history in the sense of exhaustive narrations of events in the order in which they happened, with discussions of their causes and effects synthetically considered; but to preserve the details and minutiae of various phases of that history—the minor occurrences, physical phenomena, incidents, and changes, influencing the conditions and progress of individuals and communities—which could not well be included in the published standard histories of the State. As far as practicable, attention will be given in these pages to the detection and correction of errors that have, here and there, crept into our best local histories. The careless statement of traditions or random assumptions of probability, as facts, copied as such by subsequent writers without thought of their verification by investigation, become perpetuated as *history*, and prove to be an element of vitiation difficult to rectify or eradicate.

Some of this material now presented to the public by the *Journal* may seem trivial and insignificant, but there is little doubt that it will prove in the aggregate, to the future historical writer and student, a mine of valuable and reliable information.

LAST HONORS TO MAINE VICTIMS.

On March 23, 1912, the American nation wrote the final chapter of the tragedy of the old battleship Maine, and paid its tribute to the heroes who were sacrificed on the altar of patriotism fourteen years ago. With a wealth of sentiment, the bones of sixty-seven unidentified dead resurrected from the harbor of Havana, were consigned by a reverent republic to the sacred soil of Arlington national cemetery to be mingled with the dust of the country's hallowed dead.

President Taft and his cabinet, both houses of congress and all the other officials of the government set aside the day and did homage to the dead.

Before the services at the graves, a solemn service was

held on the south front of the state, war and navy buildings. This was attended by the president and vice president and other officials and members of congress.

One by one the army gun caissons bearing the bones of the dead, in thirty-four caskets, rolled up to the plot in the cemetery and the president and every one in his party and the great crowd uncovered. From across the open chasms of upturned earth came the dirges from the marine band. A field of flowers upon the new turned sod told of the reverence in which the dead were held. Thousands who thronged the streets of the national capital when the funeral cortege made its solemn way through the streets, uncovered their heads when the coffins came and so remained until the procession had passed.

An enormous throng had gathered at the south front of the state, war and navy building when the procession reached there. The coffins had been removed from the scout cruiser Birmingham at the navy yard at noon amid much ceremony. Through crowd-lined streets they were escorted to the scene of the first ceremonial. Hushed silence paid its tribute throughout the progress of two miles.

President Taft occupied a chair in the center of the esplanade. On his right the Cuban minister sat throughout the services, an interested auditor, on his left was Rear Admiral Charles D. Sigsbee, who was captain of the Maine, and Rear Admiral Wainwright, who was executive officer of the ill-fated ship. Both bowed their heads when Father Chidwick, chaplain of the old Maine, recounted the scenes that attended the destruction of the vessel. Chaplain Chidwick spoke from a full heart. His eyes were wet when he began.

"For the aid of a new people and the advancement and glory of our own country," he said, "these heroes gave up their lives—this sacrifice that we see before us was made. To-day we thank God we sent forth our soldiers, not with vengeance in their hearts, but with the feeling of humanity and justice, to right the wrong.

"We have placed no responsibility for the tragedy, and thank God for that. We wish everything good for the nation with which we now are at peace, and whose prosperity we desire. Nevertheless, the ship was an altar, and the men who perished, a sacrifice."

A sharp patter of hail fell when President Taft, bare-headed, walked to the front of the platform. He did not try to shield himself from the storm and waved aside the proffer of an umbrella. The great crowd of citizens, hedged in by the military, heard him in respectful silence.

When the president had concluded, Right Rev. W. F. Anderson pronounced the benediction, the artillerymen on their horses saluting. The crowd was uncovered. This ended the exercises in the city.

The long line of cavalry, artillery, infantry, seamen and marines marched the six miles from Washington to the Virginia burying ground to the strains of dirges and slow-timed funeral marches. Along the way, a silence more impressive than cheers, greeted them.

One by one the coffins were lifted by reverent hands from the gun carriages and borne to the open graves, on a rain-swept hill overlooking the Potomac river. In the center of the waiting graves stood the old anchor of the Maine. Its iron shank bore a plate inscribed:

"U. S. S. Maine, blown up Feb. 15, 1898. Here lie the remains of 163 men of the Maine's crew, brought from Havana, Cuba, and re-interred at Arlington, Dec. 20, 1899.

The bones of the unidentified heroes to-day were consigned to earth with those whose names were known.

As each casket was lowered into the earth, one of the "jackies" who bore it remained at the head of the grave with the star spangled union jack in his hands, its trailing end covering the coffin beneath. As grave after grave received its dead, the squadron of silent sentinels increased.

Eventually the entire plot was studded with sailors standing bareheaded in the rain.

When the last casket had been lowered and the flowers, almost knee deep beside the graves, had been arranged,

Chaplain Bayard read the Episcopal service for the dead.

He was followed by Maurice Simmons, commander-in-chief of the United Spanish War Veterans, who paid a high tribute to the loyalty and sacrifice of the dead. Three members of the order came forward and took up their places beside the open graves. The first cast upon the coffin a sprig of evergreen, emblematic of the undying love a country owes its defenders and the affection comrades feel for their memory.

The second veteran placed upon the casket a white rose, which he declared was indicative of the life hereafter of those who died in defense of the flag. The third placed a small United States flag beside the other symbols.

The bands played a dirge, a squad of soldiers fired a salute, and a navy buglar sounded the melancholy melody of "taps." Then followed a national salute from the guns of the fort, and the ceremonies were ended.

FREAKS OF NATURE.

History now and then repeats itself in respect to long cold winters, as that through which we have recently passed. Several such winters are remembered in the annals of our State, and some far more rigorous than it was. In the winter of 1842-3, snow fell to the depth of two feet or more, and remained on the ground for many weeks, with the temperature ranging from 10 to 38 degrees below zero. For duration and continued cold it exceeded the famous "winter of the deep snow," that of 1830-31. On the other hand, many strangely mild winters have been experienced in this latitude—that of 1889-90, as an instance, when, in January, snakes emerged from their hibernation, insects flitted about in the sunshine and farmers plowed up their old meadows.

But the most notable natural phenomena are the sporadic freaks very seldom, if ever, repeated. Of this class was the singular "dark day," during the Revolutionary war. The sky was clear and the sun was not eclipsed by inter-

position of the moon; but the total obscuration of light—throughout the United States—commencing in the morning of May 19th, 1780—continued until the next morning. The sun shining brightly early in the day, seemed to set prematurely. The birds ceased their songs and disappeared in the woods; the barn-yard fowls flew up to their roosts; candles were lighted in the houses and all out-door work was suspended. The true cause of that mysterious darkness has never been satisfactorily explained. In this class of capricious processes of nature may be mentioned the “hurricanes” that in pioneer times swept with terrific force over the country—particularly in the southern portion of this State, leaving their course marked by streaks of prostrated trees, through the timbered regions, as if purposely cleared for railroad tracks. They are now, as “cyclones” or “tornadoes,” well understood, but none the less dreadful or dreaded. The earthquake of 1811-12 was another freakish caper of nature, fortunately not repeated, to the same extent, in this locality; but leaving us no assurance that it may not again occur. The appalling drouth of 1820 that wilted and withered all vegetation and lowered the Mississippi so that at Alton, a man on horseback forded it; and the fearful overflows of 1844 which enabled a large steamboat to cross the American Bottom, starting from Main street in St. Louis, to the Illinois bluffs, are marked instances of the instability of our whimsical climate.

The most wonderful of all the sportive eccentricities of nature seen here—and not since repeated, but often described—was the “falling stars” in 1833. A short time after midnight on the morning of Nov. 13th of that year the display commenced. Myriads of meteors, igniting on coming in contact with the atmosphere, fell like a fiery snow storm, lighting the night with a weird brilliancy and continued until extinguished by the stronger light of the risen sun. A memorable meteorological freak was the “Cold Tuesday,” Dec. 20, 1836. A warm rain had fallen all day until about 2 o'clock in the afternoon, when a black cloud was seen in the northwest swiftly approaching,

propelled by a piercing cold wind; within an hour the temperature fell 78 degrees—to 18 below zero—at once freezing solid the mud and water, and forming ice on the Illinois river thick enough to catch and hold the canoes of fishermen before they could reach the shore. But, perhaps, not since the glacial epoch, has the great ice sheet or sleet, of November, 1881, been paralleled in this State. The entire surface of the earth was literally encased in ice from one to three inches in thickness. Trees and shrubbery were broken and crushed by its weight; ice-coated twigs were cut weighing 20 pounds, that, denuded of the ice, weighed barely one pound.

One of the worst weather freaks of recent times—still remembered by many—was the “Big Frost” of 1863. July had been unusually warm, but as August advanced, the nights became quite cool, until on Sunday morning, the 23rd, the thermometer here registered but 27 degrees above zero, and frost covered the ground like snow. Its destruction of garden and field products was general and well nigh complete. Late corn was ruined or fit only for cow feed; sweet potatoes and melons were killed and Irish potatoes badly damaged, and, in some localities, peaches and apples almost mature were frozen on the trees.

The early settlers of southern Illinois raised sufficient tobacco and cotton for their domestic consumption, and castor beans enough for export. Those crops—very sensitive to the action of frost—have been entirely abandoned in this State since the “Big Frost” of 1863. But that event, the “Cold Tuesday,” the “Great Sleet” and occasional winters of unusual severity, are only exceptional atmospheric freaks, of no value as proof that the climate has undergone any permanent change of average mean temperature since the first European settlement of this country.

necessary certificate upon the merits of the case.
I was born July 25th, A. D. 1814, and I was, therefore,
63 years old July 25, 1887.

(Signed) RICHARD J. OGLEBRY.

GOV. R. J. OGLESBY'S PENSION.

The following is a copy of Gov. Oglesby's application for a pension for his services in the Mexican War, taken from the records of the Pension Department at Washington:

"I am the identical Richard Oglesby, who served the full period of one year in the military service of the United States in the war with Mexico. I enlisted under the name of Richard J. Oglesby on or about the 13th day of June, 1846. My recollection is that I volunteered sometime in May, 1846, as a private in Co. C, Capt. J. C. Pugh, Fourth Regiment, Illinois volunteers, commanded by Col. E. D. Baker and was honorably discharged as a first lieutenant in May or June, 1847. During said service, I accompanied my command in Mexico and participated in the following engagements: The siege of Vera Cruz in the spring of 1847, and the battle of Cerro Gordo on the 18th day of April, 1847. In the last battle, I was in command of Co. C, and out of forty-one men and officers engaged, nine were wounded and one killed. I have always felt that that battle ought to have earned for me a pension from that day up to the present time. It was on that day the brave Genl. Shields was almost fatally wounded at the head of Col. Baker's regiment, at the head of which regiment was Co. C, and at the head of which company was your humble servant, commanding. Shields was commanding a brigade, Baker a regiment, and Oglesby a company. This affidavit is therefore now made for the purpose of obtaining a pension under the law of Congress upon that subject passed, as I am informed, about the close of the last session. If any defect shall be found in the form of this application, I respectfully request that you will waive the same and issue the necessary certificate upon the merits of the case. I was born July 25th, A. D. 1824, and I was, therefore, 63 years old July 25, 1887.

(Signed) RICHARD J. OGLESBY."

Mrs. William THE ILLINOIS LEGISLATURE. invited along the

This anecdote, found in an old newspaper of 1882, may be now considered quite apropos, according to the representations of some of the numerous candidates at present canvassing the State:

"Col. William R. Morrison and the Hon. John Sherman were discussing the relative merits of their respective State legislatures the other day, when the Ohio Senator said: 'I never knew a citizen of my State who was ashamed of being a member of its general assembly, and that is more than I can say for Illinois.' When Col. Morrison asked for proof of that assertion the Buckeye statesman continued: 'Away back in the '50s there lived in Hamilton county, Ohio, a disreputable cuss named Johnston. He finally moved out to Illinois, and the community breathed easier for his absence. A few years ago one of Johnston's former neighbors met him at Springfield. After some conversation, Johnston said: 'I suppose I left a pretty hard reputation behind me in Ohio?'

'I am sorry to say you did,' was the unfeeling reply.

'I hope you'll tell them I've reformed,' continued Johnston, and that I am now a member of the Illinois legislature.'

The friend promised to do so, and started away, when Johnston called him back, remarking: You say they still regard me as a pretty tough citizen back there?'

Again his friend answered in the affirmative. 'Well,' said Johnston, sinking his voice to a whisper, 'I guess you better tell them everything you know about me except that I am a member of this legislature. I would rather you wouldn't mention that'."

MR. AND MRS. W. A. TANKERSLEY OF WHITE HALL, ILL.,
CELEBRATE THEIR GOLDEN WEDDING.

A very notable affair was held at the country home of Mr. and Mrs. Edward Ross, near White Hall, Ill., Monday, Feb. 19, 1912, to do honor to Mrs. Ross' parents, Mr. and

Mrs. William A. Tankersley, who have traveled along the journey of life fifty years together.

William A. Tankersley and Margaret E. Coultas were married Feb. 19, 1862, at the country home of the bride's uncle near Winchester by a Baptist minister, Rev. Elijah Cox. At that ceremony were present Mr. and Mrs. Janies Rough of Winchester. They were also present at the anniversary dinner.

Mr. and Mrs. Tankersley have eleven living children, fourteen grandchildren and three great grand-children. They, together with the brothers and sisters of the aged couple, were present, with the exception of two sisters in Missouri, who were unable to come.

Mr. and Mrs. Edward Ross served a fine turkey dinner, which was much appreciated by the assembled guests, all doing full justice to the national bird. The house was decorated in gold throughout, with vellow chrysanthemums. The favors were bell shaped cards lettered in gold with the dates 1862-1912 and the announcement. The children presented the aged parents with two handsome rockers with a gold plate inlaid bearing the dates 1862-1912. Mr. and Mrs. Tankersley are in good health and still engage in their regular farm work. Mr. Tankersley brings his milk to the condenser every morning. He is 73 years of age and his wife is 71.

They moved to the farm they now occupy in 1864. Having made a small payment on the 114 acres at that time, he has since paid for that and added 46 acres more, which he has paid for, and has money on interest. By careful management, honesty and industry he has laid by a goodly fruitage and reared a family of sterling men and women.

Mrs. Tankersley was a beautiful young woman and had the honor of sitting, in company with thirty-two young ladies, each representing a state in the union, at the same table with Abraham Lincoln in the old Madison house in Jacksonville. Next day the party drove to Winchester on a large wagon prepared for the occasion, passing Lincoln

on the way, he having ordered his driver to turn aside in order that they might pass. Mrs. Tankersley's reminiscences of the occasion are very interesting.

THE GOVERNORS OF ILLINOIS.

Mr. Wm. R. Sandham of Wyoming, Illinois, is writing for the newspaper of his home town a series of articles on the Governors of Illinois. He has already written valuable articles on Gov. Thos. Ford, Gov. Joel A. Matteson and one on Richard Yates, the War Governor of Illinois.

FIRST ANNUAL MEETING OF THE BUREAU COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

The newly organized Bureau County Historical Society held its first annual meeting at Princeton on January 6th, 1912. This day being the one hundred and first anniversary of the birth of Owen Lovejoy, a program in honor of Mr. Lovejoy was given. Addresses on his life and work were given and music appropriate to the occasion was rendered.

The program in full is as follows:

Organ Prelude.....	Miss Grace Farwell
Opening Address (Pres. Bureau Co. Historical Society),	
	Mr. E. B. Cushing
Song—"Illinois".....	Miss Clara Wadell
The Man and the Citizen, Mrs. Sophia Lovejoy Dickenson	
The Pastor.....	Mrs. Ella W. Harrison
Hymn—"The Spirit of the Pilgrims".....	Quartette
The Underground Railroad in Illinois.....	
	Mr. William A. Meese
Hymn—"The Slave Mother".....	Quartette
A Letter from President Lincoln..	Mrs. Sue Bryant Ferris
The Statesman.....	Hon. H. S. Magill
America.....	Quartette

GIFTS TO THE LIBRARY.

Galesburg Public Schools. Their history and work 1861-1911, by William Lucas Steele.

The above is the title of a most valuable and interesting history of the Galesburg schools and by the author presented to the Library. If the history of the schools of each city and county were written in this way, it would furnish a history of the schools of Illinois which would be readable, reliable and of the greatest value.

STARVED ROCK, A CHAPTER OF COLONIAL HISTORY. BY
EATON G. OSMAN.

This book presented to the Library by the Author, is of special interest as it treats on an interesting epoch in Illinois history, and its author is an Illinois writer and a member of the Historical Society.

WITH A ROD OF IRON. BY WILLIAM E. SAVAGE.

This is also the work of an Illinois author and by him presented to the Library.

PICTORIAL HISTORY OF THE WAR.

The Library has received a generous gift from Mr. John S. Brewer of Chicago, of a fine set of the Photographic History of the Civil War. This work is issued in ten volumes and it is published by the Review of Reviews Company of New York City.

Francis Trevelyan Miller is editor in chief of the work.

The trustees of the Library and the officers of the Society desire to express their appreciation for these gifts and to thank the donors.

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BOOK REVIEWS.

O. M. DICKERSON'S "AMERICAN COLONIAL GOVERNMENT."

REVIEWED BY EDWARD CARLTON PAGE.

We sometimes hear the criticism that the normal school professor of history does not do enough constructive work in the way of authorship. However true or false the statement may be, we certainly have before us a piece of work by a normal instructor exhibiting scholarly originality.

The "American Colonial Government" is a study from the sources of the British Board of Trade in its relation to the American colonies, from its creation in 1696 to the outbreak of the American revolutionary movement in 1765. The first two chapters deal with the organization and personnel of the Board, and with its relations with other departments of administration. In this portion of the work there is less pretense of revealing anything new, and there is a corresponding greater dependence upon secondary authorities. The remaining four chapters deal respectively with the difficulties experienced in colonial administration, the imperialistic policy of the Board, the treatment of colonial legislation by the home government, and the manner in which the Board dealt with boundary disputes, trade, defense, and Indian affairs.

The real constructive work is in these last chapters. Here the dependence is almost wholly upon original matter. In cases where printed copies and transcripts were available, the author has placed his dependence upon the originals. He has searched the archives diligently and used them intelligently. The result is a fund of information which makes possible a new interpretation of some phases of the "neglected seventy-five years" of our colonial history. Some of the conclusions reached are somewhat

novel, but they seem to be irresistible. The author's viewpoint is that of our colonial history as an aspect of English history.

The work is well organized. Instead of burdening his pages and confusing his readers with a deluge of facts, Dr. Dickerson has analyzed his material with great care and has presented typical cases, with only allusion to the rest. The result is a comprehensive and convincing presentation, without confusing by a redundancy of detail.

A useful feature of the book is the clear and incisive summaries which follow the development of the larger topics. The fact that these are summaries might have been indicated a little more clearly in some cases, and thus have avoided the occasional impression of useless repetition. The ten-page *resume* at the close of the volume is a satisfying appurtenance. The bibliography at the close, while not aiming at exhaustiveness, is adequate and sane in its discriminations.

One of the things made clear by Dr. Dickerson's study is the fact that British colonial misgovernment, down to the time of the Townshend Acts at least, was more the result of indifference and lack of appreciation of the colonial point of view than of a deliberate purpose to impose upon the colonists. The British commercial policy is shown to have been much less narrow than we commonly suppose. Even the imperialistic policy had its theoretical justification from the national viewpoint.

It is very interesting to observe how very similar were the practical limitations upon imperial administration imposed by the colonial legislatures and the limitations upon federal control imposed by the states under the Articles of Confederation. The similarity could hardly have been unconscious. Another observable matter is the striking similarity between the power of the purse as exercised by the lower house of the colonial legislatures and the recent limitation put upon the House of Lords by the House of Commons. The colonists were evidently two hundred years ahead of their British brethren in this

particular manifestation of popular government. We wonder to what extent the imperial veto and recall upon colonial legislation has influenced the American custom of judicial control over unconstitutional legislation.

The whole book is a very interesting revelation of English and colonial constitutional development during the eighteenth century. The divergence in these two lines of development gives us the fundamental cause of the American Revolution. We see here independence in the making. Irrespective of the will or purpose of man, political separation from the mother country was inevitable. It is an absorbingly interesting story.

The author's style is simple and flowing. Except in a few jagged spots, it does not obtrude itself upon the reader's attention; which is its great virtue. Upon the whole, we have here a task worth doing worthily done.

NORTHERN ILLINOIS STATE NORMAL SCHOOL,
DEKALB, ILLINOIS.

FIFTY YEARS OF PUBLIC SERVICE. PERSONAL COLLECTIONS OF SHELBY M. CULLOM, SENIOR UNITED STATES SENATOR FROM ILLINOIS.

The above title describes very well the contents of the book, as it is made up of Senator Cullom's recollections of his own life and of accounts of his relations with other distinguished men of Illinois and the nation.

Senator Cullom's long service and his large acquaintance make the book of great interest and it is full of anecdotes of public men and events. A more extended notice of it will appear in a latter issue of the *Journal*.

JOHN EDDY HUNT.

In the quiet peacefulness of his home in Oak Park, John Eddy Hunt received his final call at the close of a short illness, on the 20th day of December, 1911, surrounded by his sorrowing family. The joy of preparation for the coming Christmastide, but accentuated the grief of the very sudden death of the devoted husband and father.

Mr. Hunt, although never seriously ill until the last week of his life, always lacked that robustness of strength and physique that is so essential to life on the farm, and he decided early upon a professional career. He accordingly left his home in Oak Park, and entered Northwestern University in 1888 with

NECROLOGY

the degree of Ph. D. He at once entered Union College of Law and was admitted to the bar in April, 1893, at the age of twenty-five. He then entered the law office of Stiles & Lewis in Chicago, and a year later was married to Miss Minnie B. Bissell of Oregon. They built a home in Oak Park, where he and his family resided until his death. Mrs. Hunt and their two daughters, Helen Lucile, 15, and Florence Ann, 9 years of age, survive him.

Mr. Hunt was naturally a student, thinker and writer. Though successful beyond the average young lawyer, his success came chiefly through his consultation room. The strenuous conflicts of the courtroom never strongly appealed to him. He was a careful and wise adviser and had the full confidence of his clients. The bent of his mind is shown in his literary work. In the early years of his practice he wrote a work on "Acknowledgments" which he published in 1896. The authorities there cited make an invaluable compilation of the case law on that subject particularly useful to real estate lawyers.

Mr. Hunt was a member of the Sons of the American Revolution and the State Historical Society, and took a

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keen interest in the early history of his family and his county, and much of his leisure from 1898 to 1904 was spent in writing a history of the Pound and Kester Families, from which he was descended. He published the work in the latter year.

But Mr. Hunt's education, training and temperament all tendered to fit him for the more important work of the closing years of his life. In 1905, he was appointed Master in Chancery of the Superior Court of Cook county by Judge Farlin Q. Ball. His kindly nature, his judicial mind, and his legal ability brought him unusual success as a Master. His term expired only a few days before his death.

His greatest joy, however, was in his home life and the society of his friends. His life was of that quiet, cheerful, even character that took more pleasure in the simpler domestic virtues than in the pursuit of riches or glory. Next to the ties of home and family, his chief delight was in the society of his many warm personal friends. He believed that "Friendship's the wine of life."

While in college he became a member of the Beta Theta Pi fraternity, and at the time of his death he was a member of the Odd Fellows order, a member of the Oak Park Masonic Lodge, A. F. & A. M. He was also a member of the Chicago Bar Association and belonged to his home club, The Colonial Club of Oak Park and the Glen Oak Country Club. The funeral services were conducted at his home by Rev. E. D. Gaylord, Pastor of the Second Congregational Church of Oak Park, of which Mr. Hunt had been for many years a member. Although an ardent Republican, he was a still more ardent citizen and took a deep interest in every civic movement in the community. His quiet, earnest, upright life will be an ever-living remembrance and inspiration.

The gentle influence of a life like that of Mr. Hunt's will continue on through the years.

"Farewell, O friend! Long may the cheer
 Thy presence gave yet linger here!
 And ever unto us who stay
 By that shore from which thou hast sailed away,
 The memory of thy merit dwell,
 Like a light on distant seas! Farewell."

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THE WEST AND THE WAR WITH MEXICO.

BY PROFESSOR WILLIAM E. DODD, UNIVERSITY OF
CHICAGO.

Our very critical relations with Mexico at the present time may lend some interest and timeliness to a study of the West and the war with Mexico. Thoughtful men everywhere feel that the next four years may bring upon us a repetition of the imperialism of 1898 or even of 1848, and there is reason to fear that the present conflicts in the republic to the south of us may give an American president the opportunity to avoid pressing difficulties at home by involving the country in a policy of aggrandizement abroad. Such was the case in 1898, and such occasions have been the most fruitful causes of wars from time immemorial. One naturally recalls the Austro-Prussian conflict of 1866 and the Franco-Prussian war of 1870. We are in the midst of most pressing internal difficulties, and public men of today, who can not control the economic forces around them or grapple with imperious tariff problems, are but human, and they are not above following in the footsteps of Polk or McKinley, or, to mention greater names, Bismarck and Napoleon III.

In such a contingency, the attitude of the West will hardly be less important than it was seventy years ago, though I am inclined to think that its point of view will be entirely inconsistent with its earlier history and that it will have reversed rôles with the East where human rights are matters of less concern than they were when James K. Polk was president. Now it is the Northeast and the South which look with longing eyes toward the rich mines and "teeming harbors" of a Mexico in American hands, while the West thinks less of national aggrandizement and fears that human rights are not so certain as they were once supposed to be.

The West has decided more than once what the national course should be. In 1800, it was western votes that put Thomas Jefferson in the President's chair; and Andrew Jackson was the gift of the "Mississippi states" to the country. And coming more directly to our theme, it was the West and the South which put their heads together at Baltimore in May, 1844, and worked out the program of the "re-annexation of Texas and the re-occupation of Oregon," the "all-of-Texas, all-of-Oregon," "now-or-never idea" which won the election against the great Clay and inaugurated a policy of imperialism which all the bloodshed of the civil war scarcely checked.

Jackson had planned that his friend, Van Buren, should succeed him, and that his next best friend, Benton, should follow in the Presidency, each having eight years, but no more, which would have taken care of the country until 1852, when, doubtless, some other man, equal to the great occasion would arise.¹ There came a little hitch in 1840, and Van Buren failed of a re-election; the Whigs came to power. Western Democrats felt that the mistake had been with the New York president, and they set themselves to the task of retrieving their error. The Baltimore convention was the scene of their anxious endeavors. The Texas-Oregon program, known to be popular in all the West and South, was their appeal, regardless of the almost certain war with both England and Mexico that would follow. And the one man they did not want was Jackson's favorite, Van Buren. A way was found to relieve the party of the disagreeable load, and James K. Polk, a westerner, was put at the head of the revolutionary ticket. Half of the men from Ohio, all of those from Michigan, Indiana and Illinois joined the eager Virginians and members from the lower South in this work which looked directly to war.¹ The architect of this most fruitful alliance was Robert James Walker of Mississippi,² the most resourceful

¹ *National Intelligencer*, May 25, 28, 30 and Oct. 3 and 5, 1844; C. E. Persinger, *The Bargain of 1844 as the origin of the Wilmot Proviso*, a paper read at the meeting of the Am. Hist. Asso., 1911.

² *National Intelligencer*, May 28, 30, 1844.

politician of his time, a manipulator of men and the "interests" quite as masterful in his day as was Mark Hanna in 1896. An able leader of the senate, he was "spoken of" for the vice-presidency in early 1844, and he replied to one of the public calls of this character in a letter on Texas and Oregon, which attained the widest circulation of any pamphlet of the day. In this remarkable paper, Walker said, "It's no Union-dissolving spirit that animates the West in this campaign for Texas and Oregon." Indeed, the whole pamphlet was a western appeal, which the author made in the most plausible language possible.

Pretending the closest friendship for Van Buren, he nevertheless moved "heaven and earth" to bring about the defeat of the candidate who already had two-thirds of the delegates instructed for him at Baltimore and the followers of Lewis Cass, hoping to benefit by the ruin of Van Buren, joined him. Allen and Hannegan and Breese and Bright of the Northwest united with the audacious Mississippian, and his ambitious co-laborers from the Southwest, and the convention, as has already been said, repudiated the able New Yorker and wrote Walker's pamphlet into their platform and then nominated Walker's candidate for the presidency. .

When Polk went to Washington, as the spokesman of the West and South, and took up the reins of government, he invited Walker to a principal seat in the cabinet and began at once the execution of the decree of the people who seemed to him to have said "all of Texas, all of Oregon." And in his simple-minded loyalty to his party pledges, he gave no heed to threats of war on the part of England. The country had said, "carry out your program;" if that meant war with all Europe, it was not his affair. Calhoun, a more experienced politician, looked upon this simple procedure as an example of the most dangerous western tendencies; he had thought that platforms were made to win elections not to guide the course of statesmen when in office, and perhaps some modern leaders have felt the same way, to their undoing.

But the West was in earnest and the declaration of war which the President managed to get Mexico to provoke was to all the great valley of the Mississippi a call to arms of the most urgent character. With a population of 4,700,000 in 1850, the Northwest sent nearly 25,000 soldiers to the front, while the whole North from Maryland to Maine, with a population of 9,300,000, furnished only 27,000. The Southwest, including Kentucky and Missouri, had according to the same census, 4,985,000 people, of whom at least one-third were negroes; but from these lower Mississippi states, there went more than 45,000 soldiers.¹ Of the total number of volunteers, 69,540, at least 40,000 were from the strictly western states and 17,320 were from the sparsely settled Northwest, mainly Illinois and Indiana; while from all the northern states with a population twice as great and wealth many times greater, only 7,930 volunteers offered.² Plainly, the interest in the Mexican war was in the West and South, and more in the former than in the latter.

It was not merely the question of Texas that set all these troops in motion. The West wanted most or all of Mexico, and their leaders had been bred to a hatred of England and a desire for the annexation of Canada which caused them to seize upon any opportunity that gave promise of expansion northward or to the northwest. And there was still another reason. The West loved the Union: it was to the interest of this section to love the Federal government. And a favorite theory of theirs had come down to them from Jefferson: that, as the number of states increased, the stability of the Union was the more certain. Walker had not miscalculated when he urged in his pamphlet, "as you augment the number of states, the bond of Union is stronger."³ The men who drew the program at Baltimore believed that the United States should embrace the whole

¹ *Executive Documents*, vol. VIII, Doc. 62; 30th Congress, 1st Sess. vol. IV, no. 38; *Niles Register*, LXXIII, 246.

² *Executive Documents*, vol. VIII, Doc. 62; 30th Congress. 1st Sess. vol. IV, No. 38.

³ Walker's *Letter on Texas*, January 8, 1844, p. 9.

area of North America,¹ and when the Calhoun treaty was still pending before the senate, Walker, Allen of Ohio, Breese of Illinois, Bagby of Alabama and Fulton of Arkansas tried to pick a quarrel with England,² the nation which stood in the way of this extravagant expansion in order, it would seem, to advance their views. England was known to be interested in California, in northern Mexico and Texas, and desirous of holding the Pacific coast from Alaska to the gulf of California.³ The editor of the greatest paper in Illinois said as early as December 27, 1844: "If war shall ensue, let it not close until the empire of Mexico, as well as Texas, is added to the territory of the Union; and the broad continent only limit the domains of the United States from east to west."⁴ While "Long John" Wentworth, then close to the President-elect, wrote to his paper, the *Chicago Democrat*, in the early days of March, 1845, "the United States must possess California."⁵ And during the autumn of 1846, and the first half of 1847, the purposes and ambitions of the leaders of the West became clearer still. At first there was a fear of England which only an almost unanimous feeling that the Pacific coast all the way to Alaska must become American enabled the politicians to overcome. Next came the demand for all the upper part of Mexico, of which the *Illinois State Register* declared, "all the foreign bluster on earth" should not be allowed to deprive us.⁶ This sentiment grew as the months passed, until the whole West seemed committed to the policy of a complete dismemberment of Mexico; and the leading eastern organs of public opinion one after another took up the cry. The *New York Sun* said "Providence has willed this war to unite and exalt both nations, which result we now believe is as certain and inevitable as

¹ Walker's *Letter on Texas*, January 8, 1844, p. 9.

² *Congressional Globe*, June 14, 1844.

³ *Illinois State Register*, July 3d, 1844; Smith, Justin H., *The Annexation of Texas*, 230, 417.

⁴ *Illinois State Register*, December 27, 1844.

⁵ *Sangamo Journal*, March 20, 1845.

⁶ *Illinois State Register*, December 4, 1846.

any event in human history;"¹ and Commodore Stockton was applauded all over the country, but particularly in the West, for saying, at a dinner in Philadelphia on December 20th: "Mexico is prostrate at our feet. We can afford to be magnanimous . . . I would with a magnanimous and kindly hand gather these wretched people within the fold of Republicanism."² Calhoun said in the senate at the close of the year: "You can hardly read a newspaper without finding it filled with speculation upon this subject³ [the annexation of all Mexico.] And the New York state Democratic convention, which met about this time, gravely resolved: "That the title of the Mexican government is a title by conquest from those who held it by conquest. If we took it and held it by the same title, they could not complain. Their title is legal; and our title would also be legal."⁴ One is tempted here to inquire whether the framers of these resolutions ever thought of what men call humor.

The South and the West had agreed upon a war program at Baltimore; they increased their demands every day after the war began; they won to their cause many of the ablest organs of public opinion in the North, such as the *New York Sun*, the *Evening Post*, which was now calling upon the government "to hurry to fulfil the manifest destiny of humbling and subduing the devoted race and of taking upon ourselves . . . the fulfilment of the purposes of Providence in regard to these neighbors of ours,"⁵ and the *Washington Union*, which needed no persuasion from the West, preached daily the same doctrine. Before Congress assembled in December, every influence had been brought to bear upon the President to induce him, who already inclined to such a course, to recommend in the annual message the complete dismemberment of Mexico.⁶

Two obstacles were in the way and they saved to the con-

¹ Quoted in the *National Intelligencer*, November 20, 1847.

² *Niles Register*, LXXIII, 335. ³ *Niles Register*, LXXIII, 272.

⁴ *Niles Register*, LXXIII, 390. ⁵ *Ibid*, 334. ⁶ *Polk's Diary*, edited by M. M. Quaife, III, 226-30; *American Historical Review*, v. 493-5.

quered country for the moment its national existence: the administration had in April preceding, sent Nicholas Trist, an amateur diplomat, to Mexico with definite instructions to treat on the basis of the annexation of Texas, New Mexico, Arizona and California. Trist had quarrelled with General Scott and had been recalled. He patched up a peace with the general and refused to recognize his recall. With the support of Scott, an ardent Whig who enjoyed the prospect of embarrassing his own government, Trist negotiated a treaty securing all that had been demanded, and it was hastened to Washington, where it was received on the night of February, 19, 1848. The other obstacle was the fact that the house of representatives, which was to the imperialists a doubtful quantity, had been chosen in the summer and autumn of 1846 before the thirst for all of Mexico had developed and when the Whig outcry against the manner of beginning the war was most effective. But after considerable study of the situation in congress in the winter of 1847-48, I am convinced that even the house would have yielded had it not been for the embarrassing arguments which the irregular Trist treaty gave to the opponents of the "benevolent" imperialism of the time.¹ The President, as fortune would have it, was a man of strong scruples, and he did not know how to undo the work of his own agent, much as he would have liked to do so. Perhaps another such crisis will find a more versatile president in office.

But the ablest member of the cabinet, Walker, supported by Buchanan, the secretary of state, and a candidate for the next Democratic nomination, insisted that the opportunity must not be allowed to pass. The vice-president, George M. Dallas, a brother-in-law of Walker, favored then, as before, both "all of Mexico" and "all of Oregon,"²

¹ McMaster, J. B. *History of the People of the United States*, VII, 525-7.

² Letter to Wm. S. Conly, *Niles Register*, LXXIII, 392, in which he said "there was nothing in our noble constitution not equal to the task assigned by the resistless force of events—the guardianship of a crowded and a confederated continent."

American Historical Review, v. 402. ³ *National Intelligencer*, October 3, 1844. ⁴ Quoted in *American Historical Review*, v. 402.

and the leaders of the senate majority were committed to the same view.

Meanwhile, conditions in Europe had so changed and become so critical that American politicians who might otherwise have feared intervention felt perfectly safe and free to proceed along any lines their interests or their cupidity suggested. France was in the throes of revolution, and Germany and Italy were following suit as rapidly as possible. This situation gave England as much to do in Europe as she could well attend to, and consequently the region bordering on the Gulf of Mexico became an open field to American aggression. George Bancroft, minister to the court of St. James, wrote to Secretary Buchanan that Europe thought that it "would be a blessing to the world if the United States would assume the tutelage of Mexico."¹ But we may safely assume that the great historian had not found it difficult to arrive at this conclusion, for in the Baltimore convention, where he was a delegate from Massachusetts, he had distinguished himself by the following speech: "We are willing that the decision of this convention shall carry joy to the democracy from Maine to Louisiana. We are willing to roll it westward—and that it shall carry hope to the valley of the west, and make glad the hearts of those who dwell on the banks of the Colorado and the Rio del Norte." To which Henry, an ardent expansionist of North Carolina, replied "three cheers for the historian of the United States," and, says the reporter, "they were given *con amore*."² Having done his utmost to secure the adoption of the western program and the nomination of an ardent imperialist for the presidency, we may fairly assume that the historian, now honored with high office by his successful party, was diligent in finding favorable opinion in Europe. In quite another sense, Alexander von Humboldt, the great traveler and naturalist, said that the United States would annex Mexico and then fall to pieces fighting about the control of the new territory.³

¹*American Historical Review*, v. 498. ²*National Intelligencer*, October 5, 1844. ³Quoted in *American Historical Review*, v. 498.

Senator Cass, the spokesman of the administration in the senate, understood the European situation and insisted now, as well as later, that "there never has been a better opportunity offered to any nation."¹ This was the opinion of most southern and western senators when the treaty was received and it was their purpose to oppose or delay its acceptance until opportunity should offer for the presentation of a demand on Mexico looking to the annexation of the whole country, or at least all of that portion lying east of the great arid plateau, that is, the whole Gulf coast from Texas to Central America. Just how far the President resisted his lieutenants in Congress would be difficult to determine, but we do know that there was a way of reopening the whole subject even after the treaty was accepted; that was in the plan to declare Yucatan, then in revolt against Mexico, under the protection of the United States. Such a plan was already under consideration and a representative of Yucatan was on the ground urging the President almost daily to hasten to take over his country.²

On March 10, the treaty was accepted; but the imperialists were not disheartened, for on April 22, Buchanan presented to the cabinet the petition of Commissioner Sierra of Yucatan asking immediate intervention.³ The opposition to the treaty now came with redoubled energy to the service of Walker and Buchanan. The point of departure for the leading southerners and westerners in the final effort to secure all of Mexico was "Now is the accepted time." Houston of Texas, who certainly knew better than most others how important it was to act while England was busy elsewhere, was one of the most active and insistent advocates of immediate occupation. One of the most familiar arguments of the whole discussion, and which does not sound very strange to our ears today, was the "duty assigned by Providence of carrying the blessings of American liberty and a real Christian religion to those poor people sitting in utter darkness."

¹ *Congressional Globe*, 30th Cong., 1st Sess., Apr. 29, 1848.

² Polk's *Diary*, III, 430. ³ *Ibid*, 430, 432, 433.

On April 29, the President sent a message to congress recommending immediate intervention in Yucatan, where independence of Mexico had been declared a year before and where civil war then prevailed. The Yucatanese asked assistance with a view to protection against the so-called "savage element" of their own population and against the enraged Mexicans, who upon the return of peace might be expected to punish the recalcitrant peninsular. President Polk and his cabinet seem to have determined now to take this opportunity to reopen the question of the annexation of all Mexico and at the same time to suggest to the country the policy of purchasing Cuba as completing the American mastery of the Gulf of Mexico. The two men who were placed in charge of the proposed legislation were the most ardent imperialists in Congress, Senator Hannegan of Indiana and Representative Howell Cobb of Georgia. The President had frequently noted in his diary that Hannegan¹ was "bent" on holding all Mexico; he had said that such extremists were about to wreck the administration's policy when the treaty was under consideration. Why did he now make Hannegan the sponsor of the proposed bill for the seizure of Yucatan at the very moment the treaty was before the Mexican government for ratification? And why were all the extremists in Congress acting as by preconcerted arrangement for immediate intervention without giving time for debate or even a careful reading of the documents bearing on the subject, which, Calhoun showed in his speech of opposition,² had all been before the cabinet three days before the treaty was accepted? The answer seems to force itself: the President and the great party of expansion had definite news of conditions in Europe which gave every assurance that no interference need be feared either from England or France, both interested in Mexican affairs, and regretting the Trist treaty from the beginning, they decided to take more or all of Mexico.

¹ Polk's *Diary*, III, 365. ² Cong. Globe, 30th Cong., 1st Sess., App. 591.

The reading of the President's message was the signal for the beginning of a most noteworthy discussion in both senate and house. Hannegan brought a bill into the senate on May 4, authorizing the President to send a portion of the army then in Mexico to Yucatan, while Cass and Jefferson Davis pressed again the bill allowing the increase of the army of occupation by twenty thousand soldiers. The champions of the measure openly stated that it was quite likely that permanent occupation of the disturbed region would be the result.¹ Hannegan insisted that it was time to forestall the English plan of seizing Yucatan and Cuba, of which he said he had evidence of a most convincing nature. It was the purpose of Great Britain to control the Gulf of Mexico and thus once again close the Mississippi.² Foote of Mississippi said, "With Cuba and Yucatan, we will have complete control of the Gulf of Mexico, and of all the commerce that floats over its surface; we will have it in our power to establish at once a direct communication between the Pacific and Atlantic oceans; we will be able to secure to ourselves the rich monopoly of the East India trade; we will be safe in every direction from foreign assailment."³ Jefferson Davis insisted that England was engaged in the nefarious work of undermining American control of the trade of her own great river. "I have no confidence in the humanity of Great Britain, the great slave-trader of the world." And he added, "If any maritime power threatens our control of the Gulf of Mexico, which I hold to be a basin of water belonging to the United States, my step will be forward and the cape of Yucatan and the island of Cuba must be ours."⁴ Senator Breese of Illinois was more rhythmic, if not more poetic, than the rest when he quoted a familiar western couplet urging the view of his state:

"No pent-up Utica contracts our powers,
But the whole boundless continent is ours."⁵

Such was the language of senators and representatives from all the western and southern states and their constant

¹ *Cong. Globe*, 30th Cong, 1st Sess., Appx. 591. ² *Ibid*, 596-98. ³ *Ibid*, 602-3. ⁴ *Ibid*, 599. ⁵ See debate on the Mexican War, Feb. 14, 1848.

refrain was, with Houston of Texas, "When again will the state of Europe be found so auspicious to the up-building of free institutions upon this continent? . . . Europe is convulsed. England has to guard her own position.

. . . . We are left to the accomplishment of the great object of our mission here."¹ And what lends importance to these radical views of responsible party leaders is the evidence offered by almost every newspaper that came to hand. Senator Cass, who was almost certain to be the nominee of his party then about to assemble in convention, said that "Providence has placed us, in some measure, at the head of the republics of this continent and there never has been a better opportunity offered to any nation to fulfil the high duty confided to it than the present."² This was stated on the day the new move was made in the senate; ten days later he added: "The Gulf of Mexico, Sir, must be practically an American lake for the great purpose of security."³ Even Thomas H. Benton, out of harmony though he was with his party, voted to advance the program of imperialism; and Douglas, if somewhat cautious on this occasion, was heart and soul with these leaders of the Democracy. It may appear to some that there was not so much danger since the Whig party was returned to power in November following. This is not conclusive, for the Whigs were afraid to risk a statement on the subject in the campaign then opening and Cass was defeated only by the "bolt" of the Van Buren element of the party—a movement directed at slavery and not against this part of the Democratic program.

It was, indeed, a popular movement which men like Clay and Tom Corwin of the west and Calhoun of the south, regarded with the utmost concern, but which they could not defeat. Meetings were held in Kentucky, in Ohio and in New England—meetings which remind the student of recent anti-imperialist gatherings, much respected but little heeded. The President himself sent word to congress, on

¹*Cong. Globe*, 30th Cong., 1st Sess., Appx. 603-4. ²*Ibid*, Apr. 29. ³*Ibid* May 10, pp. 613-17.

May 17, that the people of Yucatan had settled their difficulties and that his friends must withdraw the pending legislation. It is more than likely that Mexico scented the danger and succeeded in bringing matters to a satisfactory conclusion before the United States presented them with another Texas question. It is amusing, seventy years after, to read in the debates the embarrassment of eminent northern senators, like John A. Dix of New York, when this sudden halt was called and their belligerent speeches were left half delivered to rise up and condemn them on a later day.¹ It was not the opposition of the Whigs nor the fears of the party in power, but an accident, an adventitious circumstance that saved the country, under the leadership of the West and South, from taking possession of Yucatan and venturing still further upon the sea of imperialism inaugurated by the Baltimore convention—a sea upon which we have been again scattering bread as occasion offered during recent years.

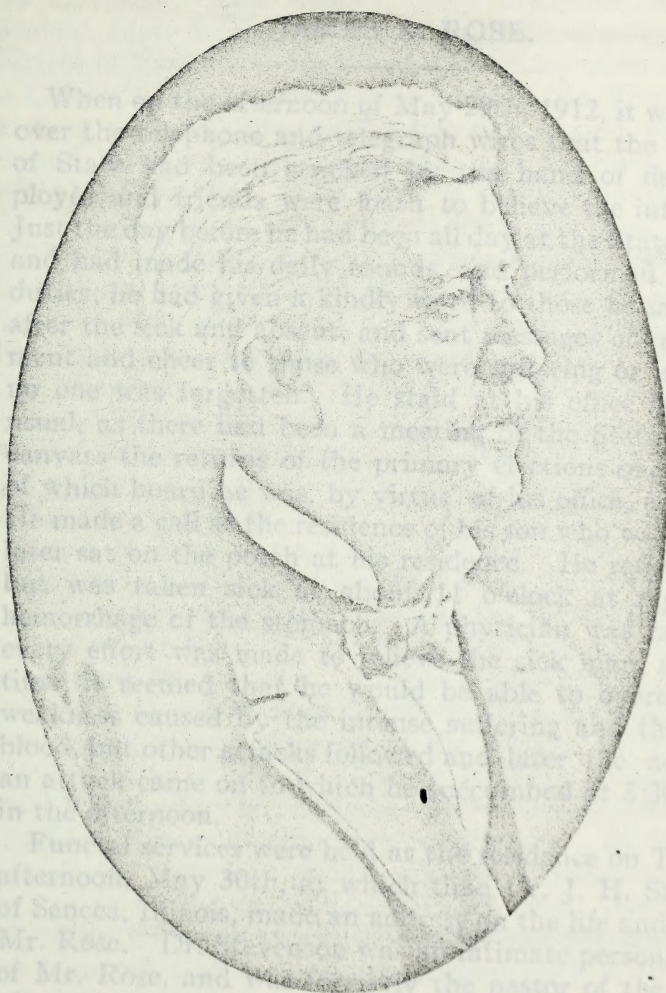
In conclusion, it seems fairly certain that the combination of southern and western interests at Baltimore was the work of Robert J. Walker, later secretary of the treasury in the Polk cabinet and through the succeeding four years the most powerful influence in the administration. He was foremost during the whole period in the campaign for "all Mexico," he opposed the ratification of the Trist treaty, and he did his utmost to bring the senate to a vote on intervention in Yucatan before the Mexican authorities could ratify the recent agreement.

Associated with Walker during the most or all of this period were Senator Cass, the Democratic candidate for President in 1848, most of the senators and representatives from western and southern states, and a large number of the Democratic leaders from the north and east. All the leading Democratic newspapers of the South and West insisted upon "all Mexico" for a time and a larger cession of territory than was finally agreed upon all the time; and among eastern papers many of the ablest advocated the

¹ *Cong. Globe*, 30th Cong., 1st Sess., Appx. 778.

same extreme policy. The President himself was willing to be led by his expansionist followers, and he longed for at least enough of Mexico to secure to the United States the complete domination of the gulf of Mexico, of the prospective isthmian canal and the expanded "shore-line" on the Pacific, now giving Senator Lodge and other distinguished public men so much anxiety.

And when all these magnificent plans were at the most promising stage, European nations which had hitherto blocked American expansion in these directions were overwhelmed with sudden revolutionary movements. This would certainly have meant the annihilation of Mexico, but for the wholly unprecedented conduct of Minister Trist in refusing to recognize his recall during the closing days of 1847, and the negotiation of a treaty which General Scott promised the Mexicans would be accepted in spite of the known hostility of his President. When this sad blunder barred the way to "all Mexico" there yet remained the promising condition of things in Yucatan, which was utilized to the utmost, until suddenly there came the news, on May 16, 1848, that the Yucatanese had patched up their difficulties, and the government retired chagrined from a field nearly won, but lost on a fumble. Its final shot was the recommendation to purchase Cuba while "times were good" or take it if England showed any signs of moving in that direction. Truly the Democrats of the Polk régime were of the annexing mind; and when the Whigs succeeded to them in power, as has always happened under similar conditions, all that had been done was approved and steps were taken to continue the program.



JAMES A. ROSE.

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When on the afternoon of May 29th, 1912, it was flashed over the telephone and telegraph wires that the Secretary of State had been stricken by the hand of death, employes and friends were loath to believe the intelligence. Just the day before he had been all day at the State Capitol, and had made his daily rounds, and performed his usual duties; he had given a kindly word to those he saw, asked after the sick and absent, and sent messages of encouragement and cheer to those who were suffering or in sorrow; no one was forgotten. He staid at his office later than usual, as there had been a meeting of the State Board to canvass the returns of the primary elections of April 9th, of which board he was, by virtue of his office, a member. He made a call at the residence of his son who was sick and later sat on the porch at his residence. He retired early, but was taken sick at about 11 o'clock at night with hemorrhage of the stomach. A physician was called and every effort was made to relieve the sick man, and for a time it seemed that he would be able to overcome the weakness caused by the intense suffering and the loss of blood, but other attacks followed and later the next day, an attack came on to which he succumbed at 3:30 o'clock in the afternoon.

Funeral services were held at the residence on Thursday afternoon, May 30th, at which time Dr. J. H. Stevenson of Seneca, Illinois, made an address on the life and work of Mr. Rose. Dr. Stevenson was an intimate personal friend of Mr. Rose, and was formerly the pastor of the Church of which he was a member. Hundreds called to do honor to him, many saying with tear-dimmed eyes, "He was the best friend I had in the world." The same evening at 8:00 o'clock a special train over the Illinois Central railroad took the remains of the dead Secretary, accom-

panied by his family and employés, the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, State Auditor, State Treasurer, Attorney General, State Superintendent of Public Instruction, committees of the Illinois Legislature and many other officials, to Golconda, Illinois, the former home of Mr. Rose, where services were held in the Presbyterian church, of which he and his family were members, and in which he had felt so much interest. The whole of the little town turned out to do honor to the memory of its foremost citizen, and finally all that is mortal of James A. Rose was laid in the little cemetery where were already lying a son who had died as a little child, and a beautiful young daughter who died eight years ago, and left a young husband and two little daughters. These children have been the consolation and joy of Mr. and Mrs. Rose, who gave them an especial tenderness and care. The death of this daughter was a severe blow to Mr. Rose, and life was not the same to him after that time.

James A. Rose was a native Illinoisan. He was born at Golconda, Illinois, October 13, 1850. He was educated in the common schools and attended the Illinois State Normal school at Normal. He began teaching school before he reached his majority. He was elected county superintendent of schools of Pope county in 1873, and in 1881, he was elected States' attorney of the county. During the administration of Gov. J. W. Fifer, he was a trustee of the State Reformatory at Pontiac, and later commissioner of the Southern Illinois Penitentiary at Chester. In 1896, he was elected Secretary of State on the Republican ticket; he was re-elected in 1900, 1904, and 1908. He had received an immense plurality vote for the nomination for the same office at the primary election April 9, 1912, and had thus received the nomination for a fifth term as secretary of the State of Illinois.

On April 14, 1874, he married Miss Elizabeth Young, of Golconda, who survives him. He leaves also one son, Charles R. Rose, of Springfield, and one daughter, Helen E., the wife of James P. Smith, of Paducah, Ky.

He was a member of the Historical Society almost from its organization, and he was its wise and far-seeing friend and counselor, ready to assist in any of its enterprises. He was a member of the Masonic order, and he was also an Odd Fellow.

JAMES A. ROSE.

The State of Illinois has lost an efficient and faithful public servant, but the people of Illinois have lost a friend. James A. Rose was a self-made man. He rose by his own efforts, and with these same efforts, he made the political fortunes of his friends. Every honor that he gained for himself, he shared with his friends, shared them generously, freely and with a simplicity that robbed favors of any tinge of patronizing. Had he been selfish or self-seeking, he might have easily achieved higher offices, and gained great wealth for himself. Mr. Rose was of humble origin as have been most of the great men who have made this state, but he came of a family who gave soldiers to the cause of the Union and who shed blood upon its country's battlefields. James A. Rose was but a child at the breaking out of the war between the States, and it was a cause of grief to him that he was not old enough to have offered his life for his country. He loved to talk about the struggles of the Civil War, and to recount the deeds of the brave men of 1861-1865, particularly of the part taken by Illinoisans in the great struggle.

At the annual meeting of the Illinois State Historical Society of 1907, Judge Jacob W. Wilkin, who was a young officer with General Grant at Vicksburg, gave a charming address on his own remembrances of General Grant. This address Mr. Rose knew nearly word for word, and he often repeated portions of it.

Mr. Rose was a man of distinctly American type. The son of poor parents, he, by his own efforts, gained an education and made his way by hard work, earnest effort and self denial. These early struggles caused him to place a high estimate on education, and he never failed to

assist in the cause of education, either for the individual, or for the people of the State. As popular as he was with the masses, it was necessary to know this man intimately to appreciate the real greatness and depth of his mind and character. He was not a man of learning in an academic sense, and yet he excelled most men in his knowledge of the history of the country and the State, and in the fund of useful practical knowledge which he possessed. He loved good literature, and was especially fond of poetry. He was a born lawyer, and would have made a good judge, as his was a logical and judicial mind, always able to see both sides of a question, even though he was a strong partisan. His friends were by no means confined to the political party in the councils of which he was for so many years a conspicuous leader. He was a remarkable judge of character, and could read the mind of a man like the pages of an open book. He could tell the false from the true, a real friend from a pretended one. He was a party man and a politician, and he took pride in this. He expected loyalty from his friends, but not in a greater degree than he gave it. He was a keen observer, a close student of human nature. His management of the immense affairs of the office which he filled was remarkable. In the fifteen years in which he filled the office, its importance had doubled and trebled, but he kept pace with it, and made it a model business office. He had his faults. He would be the last person to desire fulsome flattery or meaningless eulogy, but his faults were the faults of a brave and manly man. He was courageous, and true, and kind. To his family and those dependent upon him, he gave tenderness and love, all things in large measure, desiring only their happiness and well being. No man more than he knew the meaning and felt the responsibilities of friendship. To be called by him, his friend, meant something to him, and he gave the best of himself to that relation.

Death was not an enemy to him. He was not called upon to bear a long sickness. This he feared and dreaded. But he has been suddenly called away from his manifold

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activities, his heavy responsibilities and the cares of State. He will no more answer the call of duty. The hand of death has stilled the loyal, generous heart, and has dulled his ear forever to all praise or blame.

The following lines are from a poem which was a favorite with Mr. Rose and which he often quoted, speaking feelingly of its beauty and pathos:

Sunset and evening star,
And one clear call for me,
And may there be no moaning of the bar
When I put out to sea.

Twilight and evening bell,
And after that the dark,
And may there be no sadness of farewell
When I embark.

But such a tide as moving seems asleep,
Too full for sound and foam
When that which drew from out the boundless deep,
Turns again home.

A prominent newspaper of the State has said of him:

JAMES A. ROSE.

Illinois will feel lonely without James A. Rose. It seemed as if this kindly figure, dignified with that simple stateliness that is a part of "court life" at Springfield, was too intimately associated with the old state ever to be parted from her.

At Washington they have their rules of precedence and etiquette. In "official" society, diplomats, Cabinet ministers, senators, their wives and daughters are figures of fixed social value. The same customs prevail at Springfield, but with an element of intimate friendliness that keeps them democratic. In this circle, as Secretary of State, Rose lived for years, and it is difficult for an "up-stater" to realize how big a place he held in it. The government of Illinois means more under the shadow of the capi-

tol dome and the Lincoln monument than it does in the lee of a Chicago skyscraper. And to thousands and thousands of Illinoisans, Secretary Rose shared with the governor the honor of symbolizing the government.

In his administration of his department since his entrance into control of it in 1897, Mr. Rose had a record of the old style of bureaucratic efficiency. Free from scandal, liberal in extending departmental assistance to legislators, keeping the routine work up to date, loyal to the Republican party, James A. Rose made an official of a kind that we think of too lightly in these days of panting progress. Illinois will be put to it to find a better servant or a better friend.

The thriving City of Kewanee, on the line of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, is now, I believe, partly laid out upon that farm.

It is said in Governor Ford's history, that Henry County was the county last settled of the whole state. I can well believe this to be true, for at the time of my father's settlement, and for many years afterwards, it was a very wilderness.

The nearest village or hamlet towards the east was at a distance of 18 miles. To the south was the village of Lafayette, twelve miles away. To the west, that of Andover, at some twenty miles distance; and to the north-west that of Geneseo, at about the same distance.

The intervening space and for many miles beyond each settlement was an unbroken waste even as late as the middle 50's. In the early 40's, the roads by which the settlers occasionally passed from one grove to another were faint trails, sometimes almost overgrown and hidden by the luxuriant grass of the prairie. And the sloughs, as the feeble water courses were called, were unbridged, so that in the spring season or time of heavy rains many of them were impassable.

Each of these settlements was upon the border of one of the small groves, infrequently found in that region, where

OLD TIMES IN ILLINOIS.

READ BEFORE THE ILLINOIS CLUB OF DENVER, COLORADO,
By E. F. WELLS.

My father had been a merchant in western New York. He failed in the panic of 1837, and sought the far West. In 1838, he settled upon a small farm which, by the kindness of a wealthy relative, he had been enabled to acquire on the borders of the Big Barren Grove in Henry County, Illinois.

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logs for the settler's cabin, fencing timber and fire-wood, were convenient.

It was doubted at that time whether the intervening prairies would ever be inhabited.

These spreading prairies were a treacherous beauty. In the summer season decked with the liveliest green, spangled with gaudy flowers, and echoing at times to the piercing note of the curlew, or the mournful call of the dove, they afforded the occasional traveler constant delight.

In the somber hue of winter, the solitude, the immensity of these plains, the absence of every symbol of habitation, or of the presence of man, might, like the sea, inspire emotions of reverence and awe; but in the time of winter they were the scene of many fatalities. When night and the storm came down upon the waste the faint trail was soon hidden, and the traveler, losing all sense of direction, would sometimes perish in his benighted wanderings, even within the call of his own home.

Oliver Wolcott, of our settlement, said to be a grandson of that other Oliver who subscribed the Declaration of Independence, spent a winter's night in the open, keeping himself awake by whittling his hickory sled stakes. He thus saved his life, but both feet were frozen and he was, I believe, a cripple for life.

Such casualties were known in many settlements and were the occasion of an effective display of eloquence by the late E. D. Baker, afterwards a senator from Oregon, and killed in the battle of Ball's Bluff, in 1862—who, though he lived in many countries, and was born in none, but upon the high seas, we may claim as a son of Illinois.

He was engaged in the trial of an important case in the circuit court of one of the western counties. The judge presiding, was justly or unjustly, supposed to be under the influence of the opposing counsel. Much important testimony offered on the part of Baker's client was excluded and the objections which he made to the offers of the other side were overruled.

But when Baker reached the jury with his case shorn of half its strength, he drew a picture of one of those lost wayfarers toiling through the darkness, blinded by snow, buffeted by the winds, chilled to the marrow, and hopeless sometimes of ever seeing home or wife or children again.

In his extremity the feeble light of a settler's cabin gleamed through the darkness; his hope revived, and, guided by this beacon, he pressed forward with renewed strength. Descending into a ravine the light would disappear, and the darkness, the solitude, and the fear would again envelop him; but, accomplishing the opposite acclivity, the feeble ray of the candle again offered its guidance; hope revived, and he toiled forward until the welcome threshold was reached.

The latch string is out, he enters without invitation or announcement; neighbor or stranger, he is welcomed with hospitable hands. Dry clothing is provided, the coffee is made, the venison broiled, the corn dodger baked and all is safety, serenity and content.

Then Baker likened himself to this poor wayfarer: beaten and buffeted by the storm of judicial unfairness, he had at last reached harbor in the discriminating justice of a jury of his countrymen.

I had an experience of this sort which I shall remember to my last day.

In the winter of 1844-45, I was lost on the prairie, now traversed by the Burlington Railway, where is situate the considerable city of Galva. There was then no habitation from Bonham's cabin, at the grove of the same name, on the north, to Walnut Grove on the south. I suppose that prairie must have been from sixteen to twenty miles in width where I attempted to cross it, and almost without limit in the other direction. I wandered there until two o'clock in the morning. Then, fortunately, I descried a light at a great distance, and directed myself to it, with such speed as I could extort from my tired animals.

It was during the winter which followed the atrocious murder of Col. Davenport on the island of Rock Island.

That whole region thrilled with the horror of it. Every stranger was suspected. I doubted that honest men could be awake at such an hour of the night, and, arresting my team at some distance from the light, I crept carefully to the window from which it was displayed. I saw within a venerable man whose countenance spoke of benevolence. He was occupied in reading a volume, which, from its size, I conjectured to be the family bible. Encouraged by this, I rapped at the door. The old man opened it with wonder in his countenance and words, bade me in the heartiest manner to come in; went with me to my team, put his own animals out and mine into the stable, fed and cleaned them, made his daughters rise and prepare me a bountiful meal, and put me to bed. In the morning the good man mounted his horse and went off seven miles to put me on my road and give me my direction.

I suppose any other settler would have done the same kindness for any lost child—such was the neighborliness and the mutual sympathy and helpfulness which the solitary life of the frontier inspires.

It is well to remember and speak of these things, and I therefore mention another experience of this neighborly charity.

One winter, perhaps the last of his life-time, my father was bed-ridden. He had no hired help. Such help it was difficult to procure in that sparsely-settled region, even if he had had the means to employ it. Neither my brothers nor myself were of an age to deal with such an emergency.

The neighbors, voluntarily, or perhaps I should say, involuntarily, gathered with their teams and their axes, repaired to the forests, cut down trees, or cut up those that were down, and at the end of two days deposited in front of my father's cabin, a pile of logs and branches half as big as a church; and one neighbor, a very poor man—Hazelton Page is the name that I am happy to repeat—came every night of that long winter, from his cabin, half a mile away across the big slough, to cut and split the supply necessary for the next day's fires.

I doubt if these services were ever compensated. I am sure payment was never demanded, and perhaps would not have been accepted.

This community—it can hardly be called a village—was composed almost entirely of families from Connecticut, and had adopted the name of the ancient and respected town of Wethersfield. I could almost count the families which composed this settlement upon the fingers of my two hands.

I suppose all the other heads of families had been impelled to the West, as my father was, by financial disaster or unpromising conditions in the east. It was the poorest community that it was ever my ill fortune to fall among. Everybody had by some means gotten hold of at least forty acres of land—I say by some means, because it was before the right of pre-emption had been granted—and the cabins were stretched along the borders of the forest and into the prairie for a distance from the east to the west of at least five miles, I should think.

Everybody lived in cabins of logs, not very spacious, the interstices of the logs chinked, and plastered, commonly with clay. My father's cabin, being of hewn logs plastered, with mortar and white-washed, was quite a pretentious affair. There was not, I am sure, a lace curtain, an upholstered chair, nor even a cane-seated chair, nor a brussels carpet in the whole settlement. So far as I can remember, the only carpet in the settlement was a well worn ingrain, which my mother had saved from the wreck of my father's estate.

For at least a year after our residence there began my father had neither milk nor cream in his household, and I am not sure that any other family was in better condition. For the first winter, at least, the only butter in the settlement was a few pounds which my mother had brought sealed in a tin can. For years the only fruit we enjoyed was dried apples, and the plums, crab-apples and blackberries gathered in the forests. But how good they tasted! To this day I regard a dried apple pie as the summit of

palatable refection. Coffee and tea were things unknown. My mother had brought with her a small quantity of tea and part of one of those conical loaves wrapped in blue paper in which white sugar was then sold (therefore commonly called loaf sugar). This was served only on state occasions, as when the old minister and his wife came to visit my parents. We children, I remember, viewed with envious eyes the dainty of which we were not permitted to partake.

In some families a decoction was made from parched wheat and sweetened with wild honey.

It was certainly as late as 1843 before any sugar, other than my dear mother's choice loaf, was seen in that settlement.

In that year two young men loaded their wagons with whatever produce of the farm they and others had to dispose of, and drove to Peoria or Hennepin, returning with a small quantity of molasses and very brown sugar, which was distributed through the settlement.

To illustrate the parsimonious frugality with which this precious condiment was husbanded:

My elder brother served for some days with a neighbor—"changing work," as the phrase was. The wife of this gentleman, though a most excellent lady, was notorious for her thrift, her shrewish disposition, the acidity of her temper, and the sharpness of her tongue. It was well understood that her word was law in that household. She admitted no appeal from her decisions, and no contradiction of her opinions.

My brother, when he was emancipated, said that sugar was never seen on the table of that household, during his stay there, except on one occasion when a guest visited them and staid to a meal. To do him honor, the wheaten decoction was brewed and the sugar paraded. The guest, responding to the lady's inquiry, declared that he never took sugar in coffee. The trembling husband followed with a similar announcement.

My brother, who had the courage of his convictions, was prepared to say that he would "take sugar in his'n," but the frugal lady, anticipating his sinister and prodigal purpose, immediately clapped the sugar into the locker which hung on the cabin wall, with the remark, "Well, if nobody takes sugar, we'll put it away."

The only fresh meat we enjoyed, and for many months the only meat ration of any description, was the flesh of the wild deer, the turkey, prairie hen and other wild fowl which abounded. There were no sheep and, consequently, no woolen clothes manufactured by the women. Buckskin coats and breeches were a common article of dress for the men.

In one family was a strapping youth of 17 or 18 years, and six feet in stature. One autumn, no other provision being within their means, his mother or sisters manufactured for him two pairs of pantaloons of cotton drilling of two thicknesses, quilted and stained a dingy green with a dye prepared from the leaves or husks of the butternut. These were changed and washed by the care of the good mother every week. This process gradually removed the coloring matter, and by spring-time whenever the youth was seen coming across the prairie the impression was that the young man had left his breeches at home.

The women of every family manufactured the rude garments and knitted the socks and gloves or mittens which were worn by the husband and children. So far as I know, nobody wore any underclothing. I never saw a suit of woven underclothing till, I think, as late as the early 50's. Indeed, clothing of any sort was very scanty and primitive. No women wore anything better than calico. Sunbonnets made of some cheap print upon slats of pasteboard, were the customary head-gear. The old-fashioned and frightful structure known as the Navarino, a survival of better times, was sometimes displayed.

Men and boys wore caps made of rabbit skins, or wolf skins; and in summer, hats braided by the women from oat straw.

The conveniences which are universal now were almost unknown. For a year or two we had no lucifer matches, and it was not at all an uncommon experience to be sent to a neighbor's a quarter of a mile away, in a winter morning, to borrow a few coals, or a burning brand, with which to kindle the fire. Even when lucifers were actually in the house they were used with the strictest economy. To light the candle we used what we called sulphur matches, made by dipping splinters gathered at the chip yard, baked in the oven, and dipped in melted brimstone—or a strip of paper dexterously twisted, and doubled at one end. To have used a lucifer to light a lamp or a candle would have been an unpardonable extravagance. In all the time that we lived in that settlement no one had ice in the summer-time. The thrifty housewife, if she had butter, or fresh meat, suspended it in the well, with the same cord upon which on Mondays the weekly wash was hung out to dry.

Of live stock of every species there was a plentiful want. I well remember the joy with which we welcomed my father's first acquisition of a milch cow.

A well-matched team of horses was rarely seen. If a farmer had two of any kind, horses or oxen, he was fortunate. I have more than once seen a single horse drawing a double wagon, and an unfortunate cow was not infrequently yoked with one of the other gender.

The Thompson boys had a yoke of oxen, but no wagon, and drove a sled as well in summer as in winter. In 1852, I taught school in a settlement in Hancock county. There was a single mule in that settlement—the first I had ever seen—and that mule was regarded as about as dangerous an animal as a grizzly bear.

The first stock of hogs was procured by capture in the thickets of Green River, where, escaping at an earlier date from the drives to the mines at Galena, they had bred and increased. The first captures were almost as ferocious and wild as the boars which, as we read, were hunted in the forests of Germany and France in the middle ages.

A black boar, which fell to my father's share of one of these captures, overthrew a pen of logs in which he had been confined, as if that had been made of matches.

The skin of these hogs furnished our shoes after those which we had worn at our coming were no longer serviceable. They were rudely fashioned for us by a rustic artisan who manufactured his own lasts in a manner fearful and wonderful to behold. It is interesting to note that the fashion of tan-colored shoes of recent years is simply a revival of our yellow pigskins of the early forties.

In the summer season, be it noted, every boy and many young men went barefooted, and the return of spring was hailed with joy principally because it relieved us of our pedal impedimenta. I am not sure that every boy was required to wash his feet on going to bed, but I was, and I regarded it as a despicable exercise of maternal tyranny.

When my father made his settlement, and I suppose for at least ten years afterwards, there was not in the whole county of Henry, a single newspaper, nor a single lawyer. The nearest physician lived at Osceola Grove, 18 miles away.

He was an Englishman, and I believe had been a pupil of the eccentric Dr. Abernathy of London. He had acquired the skill of his distinguished preceptor, without his distinction or his eccentricities. No man ever more adorned the profession of healing. He rode in what he called his "pill-cart," night and day, in all weathers, from hamlet to hamlet, prescribing for the sick, supplying them medicines, setting broken limbs, and delivering pregnant women. His patients paid when they could, and how they could. A load of hay, or corn, or fire-wood, or a quarter of venison, or a horse to supply the wear and waste of his stable. He never considered the question of gain, and I doubt if he ever sent a bill to a single patient. After fifty years of this laborious practice he died a very poor man, followed to his grave by the tears and affectionate remembrances of three generations. His name was Thomas Hall.

In the 40's the mail was brought to our settlement once in a fortnight by a boy on horseback. Letter postage was 25 cents, marked in the corner of the letter, in red ink, with a quill pen. I remember men coming to my father's cabin on more than one occasion, from a distance of many miles, to borrow a quarter dollar only to procure a letter which was awaiting them in the post office. As communication was infrequent and the postage often not at command, it was customary to "cross the letter" as they said—that is, to fill the sheet, writing in one direction, and then crossing it in the opposite direction. The gummed envelope had not then come into use, and the sheet was so folded that not more than enough to enclose it and leave room for the superscription should be exposed.

In this connection a story which I heard from a stage driver about 1860, may illustrate the early conditions in Illinois, which, as it has to do with the history of the times, I venture to give as it came to me, without vouching for its accuracy.

About the year 1845 or 1846, the Rev. Thomas Vail came to visit his father at this settlement of Wethersfield, and I heard him tell the old gentleman that on some occasion, shortly before that he had ridden from Galena to Chicago, and had his meals by the way for a very trifling fare—as I remember, what he said the sum of either seventy-five cents or ten cents. About the year '60, riding up the banks of the Mississippi river, on the box of a stage coach, with a very intelligent man, one of the proprietors of the stage line, he gave me the explanation of Parson Vail's economical journey, as follows:

For many years the firm of Frink & Walker had operated stage lines through Illinois and Iowa, carrying everywhere the United States mails.

When, shortly before Parson Vail's journey, the letting of the contracts for carrying the mails was announced, it appeared that all the routes previously let to Frink & Walker had fallen to General Hinton of the Ohio Stage Co.
 Travel was very light and Frink & Walker at

once recognized that, without the carriage of the mails, the operation of their stages would be unprofitable.

Walker, who was beside himself with anxiety at the invasion of their revenues, beset Mr. Frink to arrange with Hinton for some division of territory by which they might occupy some part of the state; or in default of that to draw off their coaches, sell such of their horses as they could, and pasture or give away the rest. But Frink, who was a born fighter and had courage and subtlety enough to have commanded armies, rejected with indignation all such proposals, declaring that no interloper should occupy his territory without a fight for it, and he would show the administration that if they wanted the mails carried they must look to Frink & Walker to do it.

In due time, General Hinton appeared with a caravan of stage coaches and led horses, distributed them upon the different lines, and began carrying the mails, and such passengers as would ride with him.

The travelling public however, generally sympathized with Frink & Walker and took "the old line" in preference to the opposition; so that General Hinton, to secure any considerable patronage for his coaches, was required to make a cut in fares. Frink & Walker immediately met this by a lower cut, and Hinton followed with a further reduction; so that travel was practically free. The coaches travelling the same routes at the same hours, races commonly took place between them, and Mr. Frink gave orders that no driver of his line should allow the opposition coach to pass him.

The southern planters, with their families, often came north by the Mississippi River as far as Cairo or St. Louis; there took coach for Chicago, thence around the Great Lakes to Saratoga, and other places of resort in the north.

These being sportively inclined, enjoyed greatly the races over the prairies, and added to the efforts of their own driver, and the hilarity of the occasion, by liberal

promises of drink money, and other bonuses to the driver, and wild and jeering exclamations at the other coach and its occupants.

Whenever Frink & Walker came in last, Frink, if he knew of it, lectured the driver in unmeasured terms; and if the driver excused himself on the ground that he did not want to kill his horses, Frink would retort with an oath, "I find horses, I want you to find whips."

Both lines maintained headquarters and veterinary stables and hospitals in Chicago, and Frink, though his home was in Peoria, took his station in Chicago to conduct operations.

Of course there were many disabled horses, but while General Hinton permitted those of his lines brought to his hospital for treatment to come in by day, Frink directed that *his* should be brought in only in the night time; and when his friends inquired why it was that he had no disabled horses, while those of the other lines were numerous, he explained it by the suggestion that his drivers knew the country, that when a coach went down into a slough the driver held his reins taut, spoke quietly to his horses, so that all pulled together; whereas, he said, "these green fellows from Ohio when they get into a slough, began to shout, swear and lash the horses, one horse will spring forward and take perhaps the whole load, while the rest hang back and the driver comes out with a lame horse."

While this fun was going on, Hinton carrying the mails, and everybody who could muster the price riding about the state for almost nothing, Frink quietly instituted inquiries in Chicago and St. Louis, and discovered that Hinton had been making considerable loans from banks, which were about to mature, and confident from this knowledge that the war would not long continue, kept his own counsel, and steadfastly maintained his attitude; and when presently General Hinton sent an emissary to propose a compromise, while Walker, wringing his hands, insisted that they should accept any terms of settlement that might be offered, Frink swore roundly that if Hinton wanted Frink & Walker

out of the way, he must pay them to withdraw, that Hinton had begun the war, and it must end at his cost.

After some days of negotiation, Hinton agreed to purchase the horses, coaches, harness and supplies of the Frink & Walker lines at an extravagant valuation, paying a small sum in cash and giving a series of notes at long time for the balance. When the parties met at the attorney's office to conclude this arrangement, Frink inquired "Who's goin' to be backer of these notes?" "Why," said General Hinton, "I didn't suppose any backer would be required. Nothing has been said about a backer." "Well," said Frink, "you didn't think that I was agoin' to sell \$40,000 worth of coaches and horses and take your notes without any backer, did ye?" "Well," inquired General Hinton, "Who do you want for backer, Mr. Frink?"

"I want Billy Neeley of the Ohio Stage Company." "Why," replied General Hinton, "Mr. Neeley wouldn't be my backer. We quarrelled, before I left Ohio, or you wouldn't have had me here in Illinois."

"By God," retorted Frink, "that is just what I wanted to know, and I will run you to hell."

With this he stamped out of the office, followed by the disconsolate Walker. Within a very brief period, Hinton's notes matured, attachments were issued, Hinton himself, it is said, fled to Texas, some drivers eloped with the horses, and the whole line went to ruin. For weeks the mails were not carried at all, and the contract was finally re-let to Frink & Walker.

Hinton, it was said, afterwards acquired a great fortune in Texas.

There was no store in our settlement where even a ball of candle wicking could be procured. The nearest was twelve miles away and I believe there were only two in the whole county.

We had a small grist mill to which men came with their grain to be ground from a distance of 30 miles away. There was only one fanning mill in the settlement, and no

threshing machine. For one or two years, I know, my father threshed out his small grains with a flail.

Deacon Lester at the west end had the only spade. It was always lent out, and whoever wanted it, had to chase it from cabin to cabin. It would be impossible to compute the leagues which in my boyhood I tramped in search for that everlasting spade.

There was one feature of that community that is worthy of note; that is its homogeneous character.

I do not suppose it would be possible, at this day, to find anywhere within our confines, even in the most remote parts, a settlement of similar numbers, entirely of Americans—as was this settlement. There was one family from Maryland and one from Ohio. These were democrats and had black eyes. In my boyish simplicity I imagined that every democrat had black eyes, and that all black-eyed people were democrats. While these Marylanders and Ohio people were among the best in the world, as I afterwards knew, I thought then that they were only about half civilized.

One young man of this Maryland family had a clay pipe, and was the only smoker in the settlement.

When with a slight pressure of the thumb he adjusted the fragrant tube, or ejected the cloud from his nose, he was the admiration of all beholders—among the boys.

Deacon Lester was the only one who chewed tobacco. He came to church with his plug cut into fragments of appropriate size and contained in a German silver box which closed with a loud snap.

There were no Germans, nor French, nor English, nor Irish, no Jews and no negroes in our settlement. I never saw a Jew until the middle 50's.

There was one red-headed Irishman by the name of Coffa McLaughlin, who lived somewhere in the big forest, or on the north prairie, and who used to come to Caleb Little's blacksmith shop to have his horses shod. The boys said that every year he had to go to the pope to confess his sins. He was a very worthy man, I believe, but

I used to imagine that he was condemned to eternal fire and regarded his lost and damned condition with sincere commiseration.

When one of my school-mates had the distinction of a journey to Stevenson, which is now the city of Rock Island, he shouted to me at our first meeting, upon his return, "I seen a nigger."

Aside from their homogeneous character, that community was—as compared with those of our time—remarkable.

In respect to the simplicity, I had almost said the sordid placidity of their lives.

They had no amusements—that is those of mature years had none—and no excitements. There was no brass band to make the air quake with its bellowing. No theatrical troupe or concert company ever straggled into those parts. No daily paper roused the reader with an account of the crimes or iniquities of his neighbor.

In all my time there, so far as I ever heard—and I guess I heard everything that was going on—there was never a law suit between neighbors, never an accusation of crime, and never a family scandal.

The community was an example of men living virtuously without government. Everybody did as he pleased, and no man trespassed on the rights of another, either in respect to person or property.

Perhaps this was because hardly anybody had anything which was worth the trouble of taking away from him. Whatever may be the reason, there was practically no government, no person in authority—not even a justice of the peace or a constable.

In fact, the only persons exercising any semblance of authority, or in whose favor anything like pre-eminence over others was conceded, were the three deacons and the two colonels. I never found whether the deacons ranked the colonels, or the colonels the deacons.

This settlement of Americans had at their first coming erected in a central location, so far as such a straggling community can be said to have a center, a tolerably

spacious cabin, where, upon every Sunday, three times in the day, to my great discomfort, religious services were held.

I believe the good old man who presided on these occasions was supported by some missionary society in the east, his maintenance being meagrely added to by an annual donation party, when these poor people would carry to him such contribution from the products of their little farms as they could afford.

My father, I believe, was a careless Gallio who heeded none of these things, but my mother, who was brought up in the cast iron system of theology of New England, compelled us boys to march to every service, and to commit weekly no end of hymns and Bible verses for the Sunday-school.

I grew up with all the superstitious notions which such a discipline could inspire. I remember how, as I crossed the prairie one winter morning to go to the service, I came to a pool of glare ice and yielding to the irresistible temptation I took a slide over it, trembling with fear lest the earth should open and swallow me up, in punishment for my desecration of the holy day.

The young people used to convene at this cabin, in winter evenings, to hold the singing school, and there they would wail through Mear, China, Federal Street and other sacred melodies. They had no orchestra to lead them in the right path, nor even a single instrument except a tuning fork, to give the true pitch. The cabin was illuminated on these occasions by tallow candles, each young swain bringing one in his pocket and carefully carrying it away with him at the end of the evening's exercises. The candlestick was a bit of plank with a hole bored in it. I am reminded here that so far as I ever knew, the only musical instrument in the settlement was my father's jews-harp, and an asthmatic flute, upon which he used to achieve such old-fashioned airs as "Robin Adair" and "Within a Mile of Edinboro Town." Over at Andover were two violins, and when in 1842 or 1843 a Sunday

school picnic was given in our settlement, on the fourth of July, the proprietors of these instruments played a march for our procession. I never heard a violin again until late in the forties.

In this cabin, "skilled to rule,"

"The village master taught his little school."

I suppose there must have been forty or fifty young ones of us, who attended the school—because families were prolific in those better days of the republic. I studied old Daboll's arithmetic; that abominable book called Murray's English Grammar; and such was the paucity of books of instruction, three of us studied geography out of one book. It was Maltebrun's Geography, an author who so far as elementary books are concerned, is long since forgotten.

The class in reading used the New Testament, of which there was never any shortage in that settlement. I had one mortifying experience, which may illustrate the manners of the time. I had always been taught that, in entering or departing from a room where my elders were present, I must place the heel of the left foot in the hollow of the right, and make profound obeisance.

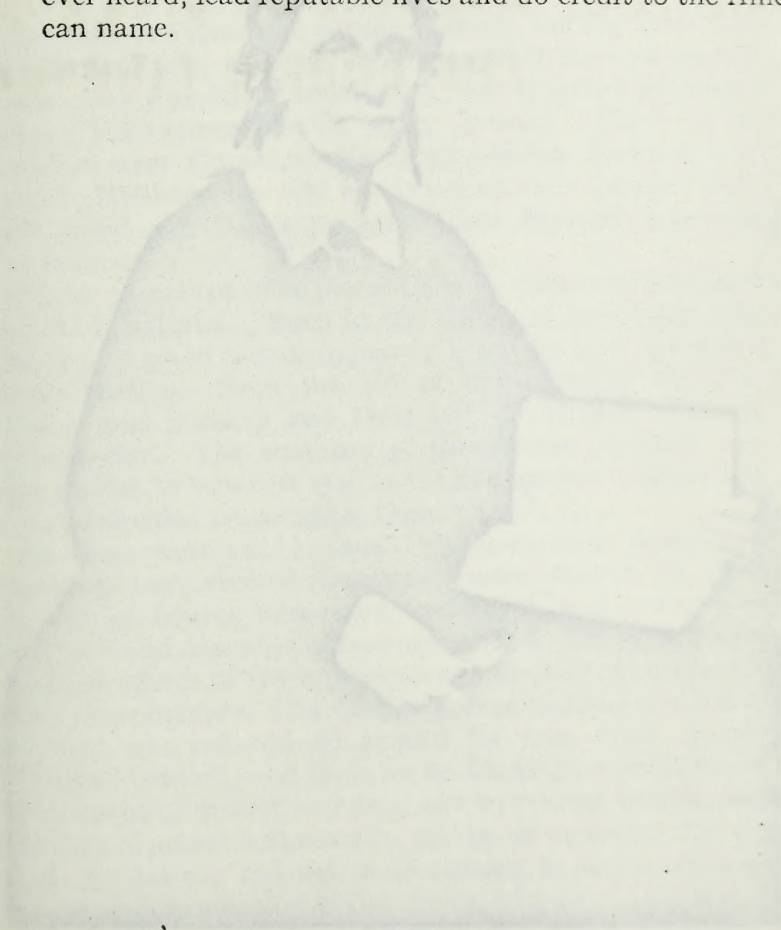
On leaving the school house on the first day of our attendance, my elder brother and myself, when we reached the door, faced about, gathered up the long checked aprons with which my mother had decked us, to protect our clothing, and made the most ceremonious bow of which we were capable, while the whole school broke into a lively cachinnation in which the teacher herself united.

The derision with which this ceremonious observance was received effectually discouraged its repetition, and my brother and myself were afterwards, when out of the presence of our parents, as rude, I suppose, as any of the other young barbarians.

These first settlers on the coast of the Big Barren Grove, and those of every other settlement in that section of which I have any knowledge, were a grave, earnest and sincere people, good and honest as the world goes—though not so honest as to get left in a trade, if they knew it.


No poet or annalist has celebrated "their homely joys and destinies obscure"—nor ever will. But they were the advanced guard of civilization.

They assisted in their humble way to found a great and noble state. Many of them bore a manful part in the civil war. Their descendants are scattered over the far West, even to the remote Pacific; and everywhere, so far as I have ever heard, lead reputable lives and do credit to the American name.



Mrs. Pamela Stewart

BY A. N. CASE, YORKVILLE, ILL.

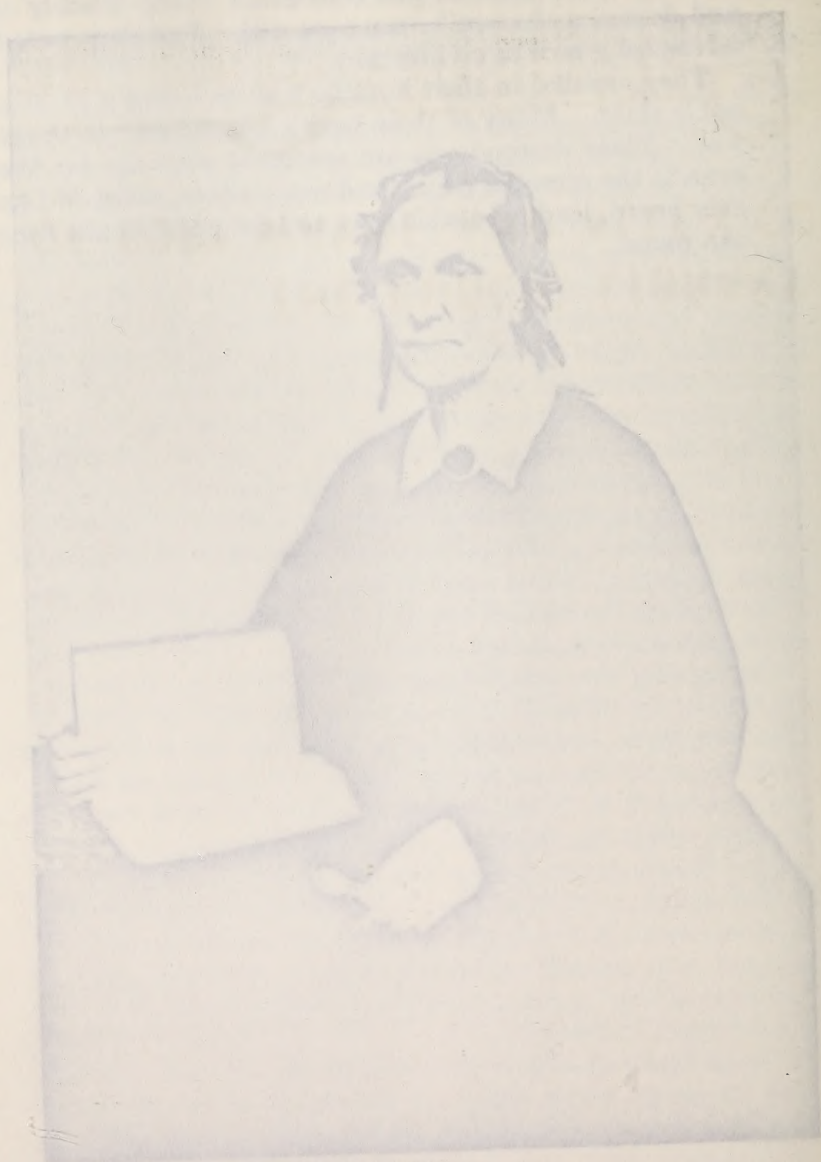
A black and white portrait of a man with dark, wavy hair, wearing a dark suit jacket over a white shirt and a dark tie. He is looking slightly to the right of the camera with a serious expression. The background is a light, textured gray.

Plans were formed, and the future history and
honor of the city. Born in the spirit of honorable
gentleman, it could not consistently allow its aim to reach
higher station. Soon the aid of the Governor and the
officials was invoked and their efforts were
entirely city. The selection of the chosen location
soon proven to be a wise one, as the new owners sought the
out and decided on carrying their

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MRS. URSULA STEWARD.

MRS. URSULA STEWARD.



Mrs. Lydia J. Shepard

HOW A NORTHERN ILLINOIS TOWN SUDDENLY BECAME DRY.

By A. N. BEEBE, YORKVILLE, ILL.

Between two clear and silvery streams, the Big Rock and the Little Rock, each of which emptied its cool placid waters into Fox River southward, was situated an enterprising little town, in its early history "Plano." Its founders were Cornelius Henning, Marcus Steward and John F. Hollister, the first one being an early pioneer from New York and the latter ones from Pennsylvania and Connecticut.

Plano, so named, was the nucleus for future history and manifold destinies. Born in the cradle of honorable progenitors, it could not consistently lower its aim to reach a higher station. Soon the aid of the surveyor and the officials was invoked and their efforts culminated in an embryo city. The selection of this chosen location was soon proven to be a wise one, as the newcomers sought them out and decided on camping there.

As time wore on, business ventures soon developed. Dwellings were erected, business houses started, churches and school houses were soon underway, and every year some new and desirable feature was added. In 1854, by the ceaseless efforts of these promoters and their progeny, the great thoroughfare, The Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railway was induced to extend its lines from Aurora through Mendota, and later on to Burlington and Quincy. The advent of the railway gave our new town a fresh start and was a potent influence in giving us an outlet for our products and was an inlet to all comers, as well as to shippers of merchandise.

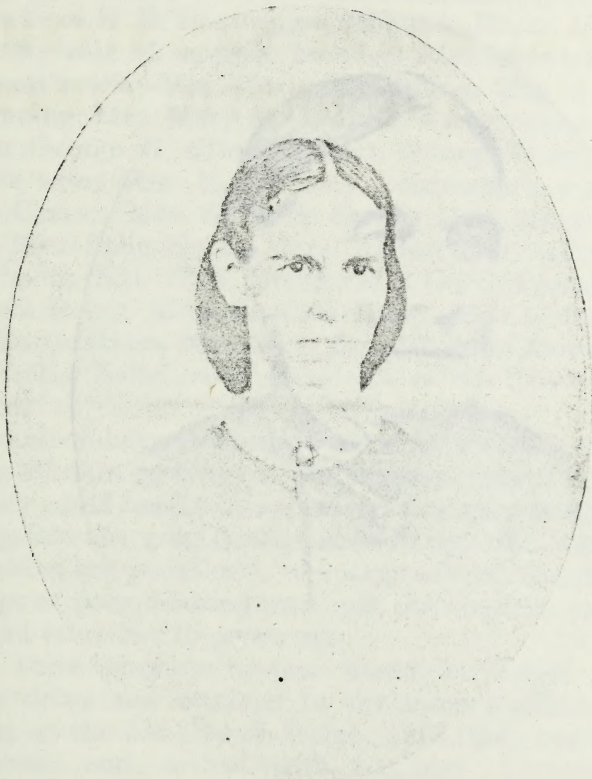
Naturally enough, the citizens of any enterprising town were ready to join hands in the betterment of its people and its institutions, and as the town lots began to sell and

new settlers came in the better element decided that some plan be established by which saloons and grog shops could be kept out, fully realizing, as they did, that an ounce of prevention was worth a pound of cure; that it would be far more desirable and much easier to prevent an evil of this kind than to eradicate it after once it had gained a foothold. For a time this policy was pursued and lived up to quite tenaciously, but as time wore on the town grew larger and those having to do with the sales and conveyancing of village lots became indifferent and careless, the anti-saloon clause which had been written in all conveyances began being omitted and finally ceased to be a feature in the sale of lots.

It generally happens when an opportunity offers for the sale of the ardent, some one is ready to embrace it; and Plano was no exception. It was in the month of March, 1858, and three saloons were in full blast to dispense liquid inspiration. The Illinois statutes at this time afforded no relief to prohibit the sale of intoxicating liquor, save to incorporated towns. The founders of the town had sought to continue the policy of restriction, but indifference and carelessness had overtaken the vigilant. Temperance societies were organized and all of the isms and fallacies of liquor-sellers' logic had been ground out and threshed out time and time again, and all to no purpose. The saloons still flourished and no license to pay.

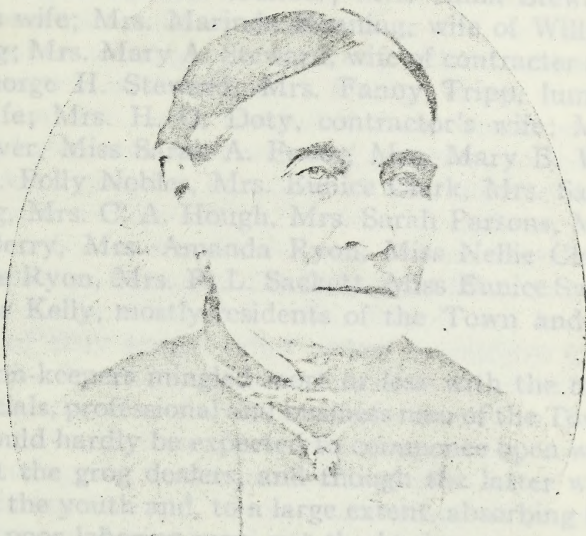
The temperance societies were becoming desperate. Mostly women, as they were, they felt deeply chagrined that there seemed to be no remedy in sight, and those people of easy virtue derisively scorned their sincere efforts.

However, there came a time when human endurance ceased to be a virtue and trouble began to brew. Agitation had apparently borne no fruit. This band of so-called "fanatics" had discussed ways and means and probabilities and had pledged their faithfulness to each other. They had twenty-two members. Persuasive measures had utterly failed. On the 23d day of March, 1858, they assembled. Their leaders were Mrs. W. P. Boswell, an



MRS. JANE S. HENNING.

eastern lady of high standing, educated and intelligent, resolute and firm; wife of the Railroad Agent; Mrs. Helen-day Beaver, wife of the Baptist minister and a woman of determination; Mrs. Ursula Steward, wife of one of the founders of the Town; Mrs. Cornelia Steward, wife of the late Congressman Hon. Lewis Steward; Mrs. Jane S. Henning, wife of H. B. Henning, merchant; Mrs. E. E. Hollister, wife of another founder; Mrs. Anna Steward, merchant's wife; Mrs. Mary A. Steward, wife of William T. Henning; Mrs. Mary A. Steward, wife of contractor and builder George H. Steward; Mrs. Fanny Tripp, lumber dealer's wife; Mrs. H. A. Doty, contractor's wife; Mrs. Susan Carver, Miss A. A. B. Mary E. Williams, Mrs. Polly Noble, Mrs. Sarah E. Henning, Mrs. C. A. Hough, Mrs. Sarah Parsons, Mrs. Deborah Berry, Mrs. Amanda B. Nellie Clark, Miss Hattie Ryan, Mrs. L. D. S. Mrs. Eunice Smith, Mrs. Esther Kelly, most residents of the Town and its suburbs.



Mrs. S. E. HOLLISTER.

The saloon-keepers, miners, and the merchants, officials, professionals, and the owners of the Town, and they could hardly be expected to stand up for the law against the grog dealers, and though the latter were debauching the youth and, to a large extent, absorbing the earnings of poor laboring men, yet the business men were slow and reluctant to prosecute.

But these resolute women would no longer tolerate further delay and resolved to try more forcible means. Finally, on the 23d day of March, 1858, they met at their rendezvous and, armed with hatchets, hammers and various other weapons of destruction, marched boldly, but quietly to the leading saloon of business, one Stephen Winans'. They found him intrenched at the front door behind a gun and an axe. Parleying a moment, they sought a pledge from him to quit the traffic and were stubbornly refused; whereupon a general smash of barrels, decanters, and bottles ensued. A promiscuous crowd was soon attracted to witness the spilling of the grog. When

eastern lady of high standing, educated and intelligent, resolute and firm, wife of the Railroad Agent; Mrs. Helen-day Beaver, wife of the Baptist minister and a woman of determination; Mrs. Ursula Steward, wife of one of the founders of the Town; Mrs. Cornelia Steward, wife of the late Congressman Hon. Lewis Steward; Mrs. Jane S. Henning, wife of H. B. Henning, merchant in Plano; Mrs. S. E. Hollister, wife of another founder; Mrs. Anna Steward, merchant's wife; Mrs. Marinda Henning, wife of William T. Henning; Mrs. Mary A. Steward, wife of contractor and builder George H. Steward; Mrs. Fanny Tripp, lumber dealer's wife; Mrs. H. O. Doty, contractor's wife; Mrs. Susan Carver, Miss Sarah A. Favor, Mrs. Mary E. Williams, Mrs. Polly Nobles, Mrs. Eunice Clark, Mrs. Sarah E. Henning, Mrs. C. A. Hough, Mrs. Sarah Parsons, Mrs. Deborah Berry, Mrs. Amanda Ryon, Miss Nellie Clark, Miss Hattie Ryon, Mrs. F. L. Sackett, Miss Eunice Swift, Mrs. Esther Kelly, mostly residents of the Town and its suburbs.

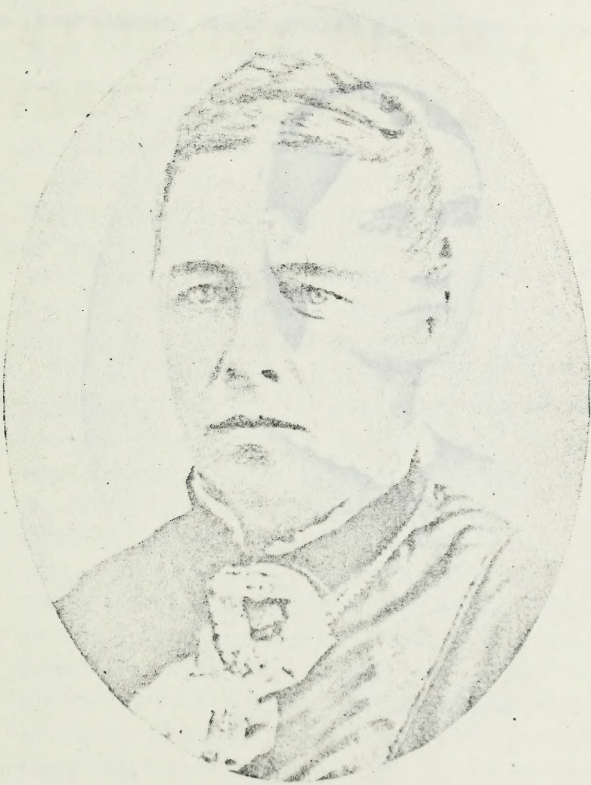
The saloon-keepers mingled more or less with the merchants, officials, professional and business men of the Town, and they could hardly be expected to commence open warfare against the grog dealers, and though the latter were debauching the youth and, to a large extent, absorbing the earnings of poor laboring men, yet the business men were slow and reluctant to prosecute.

But these resolute women would no longer tolerate further delay and resolved to try more forcible means. Finally, on the 23d day of March, 1858, they met at their rendezvous and, armed with hatchets, hammers and various other weapons of destruction, marched boldly, but quietly to the leading dealer's place of business, one Stephen Winans'. They found him intrenched at the front door behind a gun and an axe. Parleying a moment, they sought a pledge from him to quit the traffic and were stubbornly refused; whereupon a general smash of barrels, decanters, and bottles ensued. A promiscuous crowd was soon attracted to witness the spilling of the grog. When

the Winans' stock had been despoiled, the woman's brigade visited "Bill Smith." He was a little more demonstrative and tried a plan of bluff, but his assailants were not in the least intimidated by any threat and only indulged in derisive laughter at his discomfiture, and they were not long in inundating his saloon floor with mixed liquors, and poor "Bill" soon became meditative.

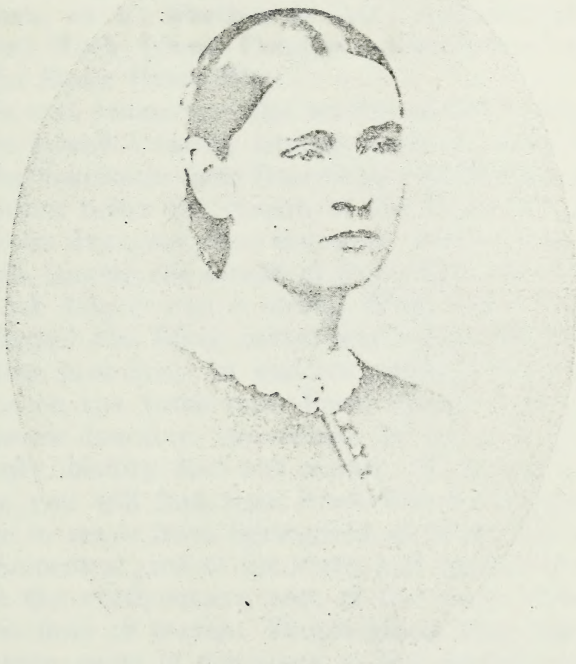
The liquor spillers then called at Chambers' saloon; they here met more open objections and, as the women prepared an onslaught on his costly billiard tables, the excitement was at fever heat. Finally, better counsel prevailed and the ladies concluded there would be nothing gained by wanton destruction of property, so the billiard tables were spared. This finished the raid, and there was then not an available drink in town. It had very suddenly become a dry town and there were no beer wagons at large to replenish. Of course the feelings of the thirst vendors were as badly smashed as their barrels and bottles had been and they sought relief in law to retrieve their lost fortunes. Soon the woman's brigade was officially called on by the sheriff and as many of the women as the saloon men considered were financially responsible, were summoned to appear at the next term of the Circuit Court to be holden at Oswego. Some half a dozen of the responsible men were also included and made parties to this suit.

It must be admitted that it was not without some fear when the day approached for them to appear in Court. The anticipation of a trial in Court and the results which might ensue, did not occasion that bouyant spirit that was manifest on the day of the liquor spilling. Nevertheless, they had lost none of their determination to stand together and see it through. When the day came to attend Court, they went together to the county seat; as they were nearing the county seat, they met a delegation of prominent people headed by a brass band who escorted them to the Court house.



MRS. MARY A. STEWARD.

When the case of the Plano women was called by the Court, the presiding Judge very graciously informed them that as no one appeared against them, the case was dismissed and they were at liberty to go their way. The Chicago citizens then took these Plano ladies to the best hotel, where a dinner was provided. And on their return to their homes, their people gave them a hearty welcome.



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Rock Island County, through the press and by historians and old settlers, as to whether or not Abraham Lincoln ever visited Rock Island County subsequent to his services in the Black Hawk War.

He was sworn into the service of the regular army in Rock Island County, having come up with the balance of the volunteers from Beardstown, to the camp of General Atkinson below the mouth of the Rock River. He was here two days, and then the army went in search of Black Hawk, leaving the mouth of Rock River for Dixon Ferry.

Rock Island was a strong Whig County and always supported the Whig party, and when Abraham Lincoln became prominent in matters political, he could always count on the votes from Rock Island County, but why he never found it convenient to come to Rock Island County, history does not record. If you will look at the map, you will find that Rock Island County is a hard place to reach from Springfield, or from any other point in the central part of the state, and equally hard to reach from the northwestern part of the state, there being no direct lines of travel. People going from the central or southern parts of the state to the northwestern part of the state would invariably go by streamboat or stage route to Peoria and from thence to the northwest, and Rock Island County was always passed by people going from one point of the state to another for the reason that it was out of the way. Even at this day we are equally handicapped, having no direct route to Springfield. We have to go either by way of Peoria or Beardstown or by way of Chapin on the Wabash railroad.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN AND ROCK ISLAND COUNTY.

BY J. B. OAKLEAF.

There has been considerable controversy in Rock Island County, through the press and by historians and old settlers, as to whether or not Abraham Lincoln ever visited Rock Island County subsequent to his services in the Black Hawk War.

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The writer has made a thorough investigation to ascertain whether or not Abraham Lincoln ever visited the county. Mr. Phil Mitchell, of Rock Island, a member of our Historical Society and a man well versed in local history, feels confident that Abraham Lincoln was here at one time, being in Rock Island on the same day that Stephen A. Douglas happened to be there, Mr. Mitchell being an ardent admirer of Douglas and his brother an ardent admirer of Lincoln. Mr. Phil Mitchell heard Douglas speak and then after that he feels certain he heard Lincoln the same day, and he has searched the newspapers of that time but has been unable to find a single mention of Lincoln having been in this county. Abraham Lincoln surveyed the Town of Albany, on the Mississippi River, in Whiteside County, about thirty miles above Moline, and, no doubt, came up from the lower part of the state, reaching Albany on the steamboat, and it may be that while the boat was loading and unloading at Rock Island, he may have gone ashore, but if he did so, the fact has not been recorded. But that was a long time before Abraham Lincoln was known outside of his own immediate community,

Although Mr. Lincoln never visited Rock Island County during any of his campaigns, or while campaigning for the cause he represented, there is much in Rock Island history that connects it with Abraham Lincoln. It was in this County that Dred Scott, the negro, was living at the time he was a servant of Dr. Emerson, a surgeon at Fort Armstrong, and it was on account of Dred Scott's residence here and in Minnesota that he based his claim of being a citizen, and the celebrated decision of Judge Taney placed in the hands of Abraham Lincoln a weapon of untold value in representing his ideas of negro slavery and freedom. Then, again, it was in Rock Island County that the Mississippi was first spanned by a bridge, and Abraham Lincoln was one of the counsel employed by the bridge company to resist the suit brought by the St. Louis Chamber of Commerce to declare the bridge an obstruction to

navigation. Mr. Lincoln was successful in defending the interest of the bridge company, and, through his successful defense of the interest of the bridge company, received his first large fee as a lawyer, and Rock Island County can rightfully claim that it contributed largely to Lincoln's fame as a successful lawyer.

There are those who now contend that Lincoln certainly must have been in this county at the time of, or prior to, the suit, which was in September, 1857, for the reason that it would have been impossible for him to have made such an excellent argument as to the effect of the current of the river had he not personally made his own observations. He expected to be in Rock Island, for in August, 1857, he wrote to U. S. Senator William Grimes as follows:

"Dear Sir:—

Yours of the 14th is received and I am much obliged for the legal information you give.

You can scarcely be more anxious than I that the next election in Iowa should result in favor of the Republicans.

I lost nearly all the working-part of last year giving my time to the canvass, and I am altogether too poor to lose two years together.

I am engaged in a suit in the United States Court at Chicago in which the Rock Island Bridge Company is a party. The trial is to commence on the 8th of September and probably will last two or three weeks. During the trial it is not improbable that all hands will come over and take a look at the bridge and if it were possible to make it hit right I could then speak at Davenport. My courts go right on without cessation until late in November. Write me again, pointing out the more striking points of difference between your old and new constitutions, and also whether the Democratic and Republican party lines were drawn in the adoption of it, and which were for and which

were against it. If, by possibility, I could get over among you it might be of some advantage to know these things in advance.

Yours very truly,

A. LINCOLN."

But no one has been able to find any mention in the Rock Island or Davenport papers of any speech that Lincoln made in either place at that or any other time. It is true he made an excellent argument, and on reading it now one would surely believe that Lincoln made his own observations as to the effects of the current of the river. But, in reading Mr. Wallace's famous book, *Ben Hur*, one would surely believe that Mr. Wallace had been to the Holy Land, but the fact is he never set foot in the Holy Land prior to writing that book.

One of the best authorities the writer has for believing that Abraham Lincoln did not come to Rock Island at the time of trying the bridge suit is a letter which he received from O. P. Wharton, who died in May last in California, and in the next Quarterly the writer will present an article on Oliver P. Wharton, upon whose death Mr. Paul Selby becomes the sole survivor of the "Decatur Convention." In August, 1907, in reply to an inquiry from the writer as to whether or not he knew of Lincoln's presence in Rock Island County at the time of the bridge suit, Mr. Wharton stated that he was then the publisher of the *Rock Island Advertiser*, a strong Whig paper, and he was the Secretary of the meeting at the time of the laying of the corner stone of the draw pier of the bridge, and that he was also a witness in the case, his deposition having been taken for that purpose. Mr. Joseph Knox was local counsel for the Bridge Company and Mr. Wharton stated that if Lincoln had come to Rock Island he would have known of the fact, and was positive that Mr. Lincoln did not visit Rock Island.

It is now for those who hold the affirmative to prove that Abraham Lincoln was in Rock Island subsequent to

the Black Hawk War, for it is impossible to prove a negative.

Daniel Webster, at the time Lincoln was in Congress, had become interested in lands in Rock Island County, and, according to Ben Perley Poore, Mr. Webster was a client of Mr. Lincoln, having employed Mr. Lincoln to give his opinion on a question of title, and Mr. Webster states that all Lincoln charged him was ten dollars. Evidently the question was not a very weighty one and I presume Lincoln answered it offhand.

So in summing up, we of Rock Island County, feel proud that we had something to do in bringing Lincoln before the people. It was upon the petition of citizens of Rock Island County that Governor Reynolds issued a call for volunteers, of whom Lincoln became one, and to Rock Island County belongs the honor of his military experience.

Mr. Lincoln was also attorney for several who attempted to preëempt land on Rock Island, now the seat of the Government Arsenal, being the island lying between Davenport and the Cities of Moline and Rock Island, and, in writing to Mr. Brackett on the 18th of May, 1857, Lincoln says: "One of your letters had one dollar in it and another ten. I paid two to the Registrar and pocketed the other nine."

This may not be interesting to the readers of the Quarterly, but the writer can assure them that he would be pleased if some one could come forward with the proof to show that Abraham Lincoln had visited Rock Island County subsequent to his services in the Black Hawk War.

THE HUSTED OR JACKSONVILLE RAID.

By J. N. GRIDLEY, VIRGINIA, ILL.

The political atmosphere in 1863 and '64 in Central Illinois was red hot. For many years political prophets insisted with great earnestness that the discussion of the slavery question in this country would result in civil war. The friends of human slavery, in an early day in this state sought to legalize the institution in Illinois. The battle was fought for two years, ending in 1824.

An eminent historian of that day says:

"The convention question gave rise to two years of the most furious and boisterous excitement and contest, that ever was visited on Illinois. Men, women and children entered the arena of party warfare and strife; and the families and neighborhoods were so divided and furious and bitter against one another, that it seemed a regular civil war might be the result. Many personal combats were indulged in on the question, and the whole country seemed, at times, to be ready and willing to resort to physical force to decide the contest."¹

The writer of the above history laid down his pen before the advent of the great war of the slaveholder's rebellion, but history repeats itself.

The democratic party of the United States, before that war, was one of the most powerful political organizations that ever had an existence. It had been dominated by southern leaders who had become intensely arrogant and overbearing. Douglas, who was perhaps the strongest and most skillful debater of his day, was a "compromizer." The southern leaders had resolved to dissolve the union, and in pursuance of their plan defeated the nomination of Douglas for the presidency in 1860. Lincoln was nomina-

¹Reynolds, "*My Own Times*," p. 153.

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ted by the republicans and the southern democrats took a course which they knew would result in Lincoln's election. They were tired of the constant and growing opposition of the people of the north to African slavery and sought a pretext to dissolve the union. When the government was organized, slavery was recognized; the northern slave states got rid of it, not for conscience sake but because it did not pay. The southern democrats and a large majority of the northern democrats believed in what was called the doctrine of state rights, which included the right of a state to leave the Union when its people chose to do so. No force was used, or even thought of, to induce any one of the thirteen independent colonies to join the union of states, although two of them, North Carolina and Rhode Island, held out for nearly two years. The representatives of New York, who were reluctant to assent to the terms of the proposed constitution, did so, at last, but made this declaration:

"The powers of government may be reassumed by the people whensoever it shall become necessary to their happiness."

In 1811, on the bill for the admission of Louisiana as a state of the Union, Josiah Quincy, member of congress of Massachusetts, said:

"If the bill passes, it is my deliberate opinion that it is virtually a dissolution of the Union; that it will free the states from their moral obligation; and as it will be the right of all, so it will be the duty of some definitely to prepare for a separation—amicably if they can, violently if they must."

We have not time here and now to follow down this discussion, but the great majority of the democratic party believed a state had the right, voluntarily to go out of the union, just as it voluntarily came into it. Horace Greeley, the publisher of the *New York Tribune*, then the most influential newspaper in the north, advised that the southern states be allowed to secede; his language was, "Wayward sisters, go in peace." Not many of his readers endorsed

this course, however, as they thought as did Lincoln that a few men in a few days would coerce the states back from secession.

Douglas, the great leader of Illinois democracy, having brains enough to see that secession would fail, announced his purpose to support Lincoln in suppressing the rebellion, but he died early after secession began. Logan, a prominent leader of Illinois democrats, for a time seriously considered the plan of gathering his neighbors together to cross the border, and fight for the south; but he soon concluded to enlist with the north, and became the greatest of the volunteer generals who had never received military training.

In Cass county, many prominent democrats were southern sympathizers. Dr. Samuel Christy, who was a native of Pennsylvania living upon his farm a few miles east of Virginia in this county, and who had an extended medical practice, was an out and out opposer of the prosecution of the war, and very many agreed with him.

When the government could no longer rely upon patriotism or money to keep the ranks filled, but was compelled to resort to force, the situation in Cass county became tense. The pro-slavery men banded together in a secret organization calling themselves "Knights of the Golden Circle;" their object was to resist the draft, and obstruct the prosecution of the war. Those in favor of the war, joined a secret order called the "Union League," and their aim was to render all the assistance they could to prosecute the war.

There was a company of "Knights," nearly or quite a hundred in number, living in the neighborhood of the Oregon precinct. The captain of this company was Alex Robison, now a Justice of the Peace of Virginia in this (Cass) county; one of the lieutenants was John P. Chilton, a well-known farmer, still among us. There was an open tract of land of 160 acres in extent in Sec. 31, T. 18, R. 8, upon which this company held weekly drills, in 1864. The writer has seen them, many a time, mounted on horses riding back and forth for hours at a stretch, going through with some kind of cavalry drill, preparatory to "resisting the draft."

As the time for the "draft" drew near, these amateur soldiers found their bravery becoming weaker and still weaker, and then concluded to hire enough substitutes to fill the quota of their precinct. A meeting was called to be held in the Panther Grove schoolhouse. This meeting was well attended. Barney Troutman made a speech in which he said, describing the character of the war:

"Father is arrayed against son; brother is arrayed against brother, and comrades who stood side by side on the field of Waterloo, are now arrayed against each other."

The demand of the government was met by the hiring of negroes, and the crisis was past, without a clash of arms in Cass.

In the latter part of the summer of 1863, occurred the noted Husted or Jacksonville raid. John Stokes, of Meredosia, a Knight of the Golden Circle, went to Springfield and divulged the secrets of the order as was reported, and the feeling against him was murderous. Another knight was John Husted of Beardstown, who was then a well-known character, and was much better known soon thereafter.

Husted was a native of Connecticut and had long been a resident of Beardstown; he was a constable and an auctioneer. He died in Quincy, Ill., about five years ago.

Very soon after the report of Stokes' treachery was generally known, Husted was standing on the platform of the Wabash railroad in Jacksonville. A west-bound train came in and Stokes was a passenger seated by an open car window, on the south side of the car. Husted engaged him in conversation and just as the train started it is claimed that Husted seized Stokes by the arm, with the intent to drag him through the window and throw him under the moving train. Husted did not succeed in getting Stokes out of the car, if that was his intent, but was arrested upon a warrant issued at the instance of Stokes at Meredosia, charging him with an attempt to commit murder. It was agreed that the trial should take place at Jacksonville on the following Monday. Husted retained James

M. Epler, then an attorney of Beardstown, and the latter drove the next day (Sunday) to Jacksonville and engaged Cyrus Epler to assist in the defense.

In the meantime the news spread like wild fire that Husted was to be dragged off by U. S. soldiers to Springfield to be court martialed and word was sent to the friends of liberty to rally to the support of Husted, that he might receive a fair trial in a civil court. Judge Epler says that when he proceeded the next Monday morning to the court house in the Jacksonville public square, he was greatly surprised to find the building and the square and the streets filled with people—many of whom were acquaintances of his from Cass county. Mr. F. M. Davis, of this county, estimated the "raiders" at two thousand in number; they came from Beardstown, Monroe, Chandlerville, Petersburg, Mason City and all the way between. There were wagons containing scores of loaded guns concealed under straw. Lest the reader might conclude that these raiders were a rough and disreputable set, it is only necessary to say that many of our best people were among them, including Thomas Dyson of Chandlerville, Samuel H. Petefish and John A. Petefish, of Virginia. Governor Yates was appealed to for assistance, and he replied that Husted should be tried by a magistrate, under the laws of Illinois, and that was all that the raiders demanded.

There is no proof there was any other intention, but the fact that such a report as above stated was started and circulated, with the results which followed, is enough to demonstrate the fact that the people were expecting and were preparing for trouble.

The hearing was had in the regular way: Husted waived an examination, gave bonds for his appearance, and no bill was found against him; and thus ended the Jacksonville Raid.

SOME EVIDENCES OF THE ROUTE FROM THE LAKES TO THE GULF.

BY DR. J. H. GOODELL, MARSEILLES, ILL.

This article is written to give some of the historic evidences of the connection of the Great Lakes with the Mississippi River by way of the Chicago River, Mud Lake, Des Plaines and Illinois Rivers.

It is designed to show the routes of travel along these bodies of water used by the Indians and early French residents; to give also some of the reasons why the employment of such routes became necessary in the first instance, and finally a beaten track by the exigencies of the times. It also shows the origin of the first permanent white settlements in the Mississippi Valley, tracing the occupation of the country in order of time by the French from the St. Lawrence River to New Orleans.

The discoveries of the French in this western world from the St. Lawrence River, where they landed in the 16th and 17th centuries, followed the Great Lakes and contiguous rivers from Montreal to New Orleans. The dates of occupation of the various settlements made follow each other in a reasonably consecutive order. Between the cities mentioned one of the principal settlements during the latter part of the 17th century was at Fort St. Louis (Starved Rock), in Illinois. This fort was occupied for twenty years, much longer than Fort Frontenac at the outlet of Lake Ontario; Fort Conti on the Niagara River; Fort Miami on the St. Joseph River or Crevecoeur below Peoria, all established by the great explorer La Salle.

In 1534, James Cartier entered the St. Lawrence River. Champlain founded Quebec in 1608, discovered and named Lake Champlain in New York the following year. In 1615, four Franciscan priests came to Canada. These followed

along up the lakes with missionary zeal founding a notable mission at Georgian Bay in 1615. The efforts of the priests in their attempts to christianize the native Red Races were marked with self-sacrificing zeal and un-assailable heroism. No class of men during that age abandoned so cheerfully the comforts of civilization, or gave their lives so willingly, or accomplished for their Church so much as did these scions of some of the noble houses of France, ever sustained by the hope of advancing the religion of the Master. The explorer was not always first in the finding of a new country, but in many instances the priest had preceded him, and indeed, in all the explorations the priest was at his side. He has left his impress on the Indian character to soften it and inspire him with religious aspirations, naturally for the priest's own Church, but its civilizing influences have come down to our own day. In so much have these missionary priests benefited humanity. During the early years of the 17th century the priests and fur traders had made a general and quite thorough survey of the Great Lakes. They had learned from the Indians resident there, if these nomadic people may be said to have a residence, the existence of a great river to the west that discarded its waters into the salt sea. Marquette who had established the mission of St. Ignace near Macinaw in 1666, in connection with Joliet were sent by Talon, Intendant of Canada, in 1674, to find this river. They returned by the Illinois, Des Plaines and Chicago Rivers to the Great Lakes. In the following year Marquette gave up his life to establish the mission of the Immaculate Conception at the Indian town Kaskaskia among the Illinois Indians near Starved Rock. In 1682, La Salle descended to the mouth of the Mississippi, claiming all the lands drained by the Great River for his King. In December of the same year, Tonty, by direction of La Salle, began the erection of Fort St. Louis (Starved Rock), or La Roche, as it was afterwards called by the French people, to distinguish it from other forts of the same name in America. This fort was abandoned about 1702, Kaskaskia and Cahokia hav-

ing been founded. Shortly after the year 1700, there were at least five French villages on the American bottom near St. Louis. There is no doubt but that individual French settlers had made homes for themselves among the various tribes of Indians from the St. Lawrence to the Mississippi river. They assimilated with the red race, quite readily adopting their methods and customs, and, indeed, marrying the Indian girls and raising families of half-breed children. Settlements progressed down the Mississippi river until 1718, when New Orleans was founded, nearly forty years after La Salle, descending this mighty river, had claimed for his king all the land drained by its many tributaries.

It will be seen that New Orleans or the land about it was first approached from the north. When La Salle made his memorable claim for his king, the Spaniard had not yet discovered the mouth of the Great River, as he was so absorbed in the quest for gold in Mexico that he did not notice the great avenue to the interior country. Previous to this, in the summer of 1542, Ferdinand De Soto, a Spanish explorer, had crossed the Mississippi, and, dying of a fever, was buried in its turbid waters, but no claim of discovery was ever advanced by his sovereign to the adjacent territory.

The settlements about the American bottom near St. Louis, Kaskaskia, Cahokia, St. Anne, Prairie du Rocher, as well as those west of the Mississippi, were not in existence until after 1700. Judge Sidney Breese has made an exhaustive study of the facts relating to the earliest records of occupation, and states that the records of baptism of the Mission of the Immaculate Conception at Kaskaskia kept by the Jesuit Fathers begin March 20, 1695, and have been kept continuously ever since.¹ These were the earliest written records he was enabled to discover. Fort St. Louis (Starved Rock) was abandoned as a French post in 1702. It appears then that the settlements were projected from the north in the first instance. After De Iberville had made

¹Breese, *Early History of Illinois*, p. 141.

a beginning at the mouth of the river near New Orleans, there were doubtless many people who came up the river from France to the settlements on the American bottom. With this influx of whites among the Indians there were many who, aside from priests, were descendants of noble houses in the mother country. The motives actuating them were as various as those of the present day when some social or intellectual leader goes out into the wilds to live.

After Fort St. Louis was abandoned these settlements on the Mississippi became prominent. It will be remembered that Kaskaskia was the first capital of Illinois. The rivers and lakes were the highways in those early times. The trackless prairies, with their enormous growth of vegetation, were left to the buffalo and the deer; in fact, so luxuriant was the grass that one could not see very far ahead, many instances occurring of "lost on the prairie." The rivers would carry the boats of travelers in the direction in which they ran, and if the trails over the portages were known, afforded ready ways of communication. These trails were no doubt of Indian origin. The routes thus established have become prominent today, the early means of transportation, the birch bark canoe, fixing them in certain localities where only these frail vessels could be of service.

The birch or elm bark canoe was the carriage used by all—the Indians, the Explorers and the Missionaries. They were of many sizes, but the largest ones were most used because in the long journeys it was necessary that there should be something of a force of men to overawe the wandering bands of Indians they might meet on their travels. They were often 30 feet long, 3 feet wide at the center and capable of carrying 3,000 pounds besides eight or ten courier de bois, or voyagers, as the French called them, for the propelling power. The writer was reminded of these canoes by seeing recently some of the residents of Bayou La Fourche in Louisiana kneeling on their knees in their frail

dugouts made from cypress logs and paddling rapidly by, guiding them readily with their paddles.

The birch bark canoe was easily made from material at hand and quite as readily repaired. Although from the want of a keel they were, as sailors say, "cranky to handle," they were light enough so that two persons could carry the largest of them readily over the many portages encountered on a trip. They were also quite frail, an awkward stroke of the paddle might set them against a stick or stone, producing a rupture that might require repairs.

They were always loaded away from such possibilities, the load being carried out to them from the shore. Every portage required the unloading and the transportation of goods and canoe overland to still water where they were reloaded again. Paths were formed around rapids and dangerous places that were called portages. A portion of one of these trails was shown the writer many years ago by an early settler of Marseilles, where the rapids of the Illinois are there miles long. With all their frailty and many disadvantages, their ease of construction and repair and their lightness made them the most useful boat for the Indian, explorer or missionary. Pirogues or dugouts made from a log of wood were too heavy to carry over the portages and would check or crack in the sun so that they could not be repaired on the way. They were never used except where there were no rapids.

Perhaps some idea of the difficulties and dangers of travel at that time can be obtained by briefly describing the carrying of the annual crop of furs purchased at Fort St. Louis (Starved Rock) to Montreal. In the spring, the Indians coming in from their winter's hunt, gathered at their summer camping grounds about one mile west of The Rock. When all of the several parties had come in and the trading was completed, the beaver skins, which were the principal article of trade, were bound up in packs of from 60 to 90 pounds weight. The birch or elm bark canoes, prepared during the winter, were loaded out in the stream away from the shore, one of the *courier de bois*

carrying the packs out while another of them stored them in with great care to get as many in as possible for their long journey. Each canoe must carry its allotted amount of furs and the ten courier de bois as well, who knelt as they used their paddle at the side. When all of the season's catch had been loaded the flotilla was ready to sail. Sometimes there were ten canoe loads if the catch had been large, even more than this number would start out from the fort with the boom of a gun. At the first portage all the furs must be unloaded and, with the canoe, carried over the land and reloaded again in still water. If portages were frequent, the men were wet all day or until they could dry themselves by the fire at night. This mode of life originated the custom among them of sleeping with their feet toward the fire to ease their rheumatic pains, from which they were great sufferers. This was only a part of their difficulties. They must live by the game they could secure on the way, and must guard themselves from hostile bands of roving Indians, particularly the Iroquois, who dodged their steps almost from the time they left the fort until they reached their destination. These hostiles sought to isolate a canoe if they could and, silently over-powering the voyagers, steal the furs. It was an extremely dangerous life, and many a voyager left his bones to whiten on the trail.

The command of these flotillas was always entrusted to one who had been over the route sufficiently to know the best camping places, the portages, the springs and rivers, as well as all the lurking places for hostiles.

When the flotilla reached the junction of the two rivers that form the Illinois, there were two routes open to them to reach Lake Michigan. One followed the Kankakee River through its swamps to the vicinity of South Bend, Indiana, where La Salle had constructed as an outpost Fort Miami, to the portage of the St. Joseph River and down this to the lake. The distance over this portage was quite long and the back travel quite an item in their long journeys, especially as the miles of water traversed were measured by oar strokes. By this route they were

exposed to attack from roving bands of hostiles concealed in the excessive vegetation of the swamps if it was not burned off. The other passed up the Des Plaines, through Mud Lake and the portage there, which in the spring freshets was almost deep enough to float the canoes. This portage was about nine miles long in dry weather, but in the rainy seasons the water course was a succession of small lakes readily traversed by the canoes. After entering Lake Michigan, either at the mouth of the St. Joseph or the Chicago Rivers, should hostiles trouble them they could go out from shore beyond reach.

It usually consumed the summer to make the trip to Montreal and return. On one of Tonty's trips to Montreal, he was two months on the road, traveling light. The canoes of these flotilla were loaded with furs going and goods for the next season's trade returning. They were often detained on the way by a leaky canoe, for if any one was held back for any cause all were detained, the flotilla always keeping together for self-protection. Sometimes game was scarce or a hunter would wander too far away, stopping the party at various times along the way. Parched corn and dried buffalo meat were the only articles of food taken with them at the start—never, however, sufficient for the entire trip, the party depending on their own hunters for supplies for the journey. As before stated, the location of camps was known to those who had traveled the route before. Upon the arrival of the party at the camping place preparations for the meal were at once begun. A fire was built, provided there were no hostiles about to be attracted by it or the smoke, and the inevitable individual camp kettle hung over it with a mixture of parched corn, dried buffalo meat and water in it to cook. Like the Indian, each individual had his own kettle as much a part of his outfit as his hatchet or knife. Wherever he went he carried it with him, and at his death it was often placed beside him in his grave.

A camping place to be acceptable must have good water and must be so situated as to require but few guards; it must be located on the side of the stream crossed nearest

the destination in order to avoid detention by it, should a sudden storm arise and a flood occur. Wood for cooking the simple stew and the general fire was also desirable.

Hunters were sent out for game, upon their arrival, usually very abundant, because the camp was pitched at or near some spring frequented by the buffalo and deer. While preparations for the evening meal were in progress, the canoes were unloaded, the packs of furs secured on the ground and if it rained, the canoes turned bottom up over them to keep them from getting wet, increasing their transportation weight. If it was dry, the packs were put together, and the voyagers slept underneath these birch bark canoes. Had they suffered a break anywhere it was repaired. The principal reason for the removal of the canoe from the water was their liability to become water-soaked, rendering them exceedingly heavy for transportation over the portages.

Immediately upon landing, sentinels were placed in all directions, for whenever a party traveled with a large quantity of beaver skins it was a great temptation to hostiles to steal upon them and take what they could. It was therefore necessary for the leader of the party to secure his stock as seemed best to him at each landing place. In this connection, it is well to remember that the hostility between the Illinois and Iroquois nations was of that character that neither gave nor asked quarter, and also that other fact that when the Iroquois had exhausted the fur-bearing animals in their own vicinity, they were urged by the British traders to seek them in the west, a course of action which tallied very well indeed with their adventurous and warlike character. The flotillas held the year's catch, and were consequently well guarded until they reached their destination. The Kankakee swamps being directly in the line of travel of the Five Nations toward the Illinois, furnished abundant lurking places in their rank vegetation for roving bands of hostiles and would very naturally be avoided by the flotillas and a shorter route taken by way of the Des Plaines, Mud Lake and the Chicago River

to Lake Michigan. When they arrived at the lake, they could easily go far enough from the shore to avoid their enemies. From Starved Rock east to where the Des Plaines and Kankakee form the Illinois the various tribes, or perhaps we should say settlements of Indians were friendly to the Whites. There are numerous portages in that distance, one of three miles long at the Grand Rapids of the Illinois. A friend of the writer, who has for many years collected Indian and French relics in this vicinity, told him that there were the sites of ten Indian towns located between Marseilles and Seneca, a distance of five miles only. One of these sites the writer visited. It is located just at the head of the rapids. It is possibly thirty or more acres in extent and was the abiding place of probably 10,000 Indians. A very large spring brook of very excellent water runs through its western edge. About a half-mile south, the bluffs rise perpendicularly nearly 75 feet. Large old trees skirt the river's edge, which was always full of fish. At its eastern edge an old trail mark exists, running up onto the bluff and toward the Vermilion timber some twenty miles away. It is much cut down below the level of the ground, and gives evidence of a large amount of travel. At one place in this site, the rock comes to the surface, and a hollow has been formed that appears to be like a mortar to grind the corn of the tribe. The sites of these towns are determined by the large amount of broken pottery, flint chips, arrow heads, celts, or skins, stone axes and other Indian relics. Some French axes and silver ornaments have also been found here. Naturally, these Indian towns would protect those who brought them those things they desired and would see that they got through to the lake in safety.

After the meal and the watch for the night had been set, the travelers gathered about the fires listening to some mirthful or adventurous story, after which, each told over his beads in a solitary vesper service, or if some priest was returning to his chapter-house with the party, mass was said and then each one sought his earthly couch. With a

different setting of scenery the same methods of camping were enacted day by day until the flotilla reached its destination.

There is a limestone ridge around the lower end of Lake Michigan whose highest elevation varies from ten to twenty miles from the shores of the lake. The lowest point is in the swale through which the Chicago drainage canal passes and which, before the historic period, formed one of the outlets of the basin of the Great Lakes. The Kankakee river rises east of this ridge in Michigan, flowing in general direction south and west until it joins the Des Plaines nine miles east of Morris, Illinois, to form the Illinois river. West of this ridge in Wisconsin rises the Des Plaines, flowing southwardly to join the Kankakee. Outside of this ridge the water shed is into the Mississippi river, inside into the St. Lawrence. It will be observed that to reach the missions on the upper lakes from the Illinois valley, the point of entrance into the Great Lake region must have been at the Chicago river. By the Kankakee route, the distance was longer and the portage much more difficult because of the exposure entailed from the rank vegetation along the way where lurking bands of hostiles could secrete themselves. These dangers induced La Salle to build Fort Miami near South Bend, Indiana, as an outpost. It was situated at this place to catch the first indication of an Iroquois approach, and a runner familiar with the lay of the land could be sent out to the Illinois to put them on their guard. For many years, there was no fort at Chicago, but the exigencies of travel in that early day demanded some kind of a fortification, perhaps not as large as the inland fortress at Starved Rock, but of sufficient size to protect the French in their many journeys to and from the Great Lakes. From the Illinois valley to the lakes, the Chicago route was very much shorter, and the French people were among friends and allies who would aid them in difficulty. When Marquette attempted to return to the Illinois in the fall of 1674, to found the Mission of the Immaculate Conception near Utica, Illi-

nois, he was attacked on the way with a severe return of the malady with which he suffered during the previous year. He was so prostrated that he entered the Chicago river, passing the winter in a cabin erected somewhere near South Center St. He probably located here to be ready to seek his dusky friends when his disease abated.

The Indians always separate in the fall, each band going off by itself to its own hunting preserves, if we may so term them. In the spring they all come together again in their annual gatherings. Marquette probably was fully cognizant of this fact, as all the priests of that time were, withholding his presence among the Illinois until such time as he could be in proper condition and see the whole tribe together.

In 1681, before his discovery of the Mississippi, La Salle met at the mouth of the Chicago River refugees of King Philip's Tribe as well as members of other tribes, confederated with him, who had been driven out of New England after the death of that Chieftain, whom he persuaded to join his colony on the Illinois. Students of history are familiar with the terrible fear that the Iroquois inspired among all the tribes of the continent. Obviously, any tribe would seek protection under any leader whose ability was able to successfully cope with this great league. This prestige the French acquired in their first successful battle with the Mohawks and for which the Five Nations became their enemies. Notice that the meeting place was at the mouth of the Chicago River.

After the French and Indian war, when a large part of North America was turned over to the British nation, the people of Arcadia in Nova Scotia, all or nearly all of French extraction, were driven out, finding homes along the lines of travel of preceding years. Some of these settled in Detroit, others in northeastern Illinois and northwestern Indiana, on both sides of the Mississippi, at Kaskaskia, Cahokia or the other centers of population that had grown

into settlements there. Some of these Arcadians found homes on the bayous of Louisiana, where their descendants still reside.

A very pertinent question often comes up: Why did the French come into this interior continent by the Great Lakes? At the time of La Salle's great discoveries, for he was the central moving spirit in bringing to the knowledge of the world the Great Northwest and its great river, the Catholic religion was dominant in France. Louis XIV projected an expansive policy for his kingdom—to make of France the leading nation of the world and at the same time advance the Church of Rome—his church—to its former commanding position, depleted, as it had been, by the reformed church. The contention between the two methods of worship, the Catholic and the Reformers, was exceedingly fierce and bitter, no quarter being shown to the conquered of either party. During the early part of the 17th century a series of British settlements were projected and established from Cape Cod in Massachusetts to Jamestown, Va., which eventually became strong and powerful. These were all Protestant, or at least upheld the Protestant religion either from religious preferences or for political purposes. No Catholic discoverers would be permitted to project their enterprises through this cordon. The British traders bound the Iroquois to their interests by giving more for the furs the Indians brought in and selling goods to them at a cheaper rate than the French. In this way that fierce and bloody nation became a guard over the Protestant settlements in their weakness. Situated as they were along the eastern shore of the continent, the only approach to the Great Northwest open to the French was by the Great Lakes. The zeal of the nation for territorial aggrandizement and the hope of the religious element of the people for a Catholic empire urged them to brave the hardships of a colder climate to accomplish their purpose. To this end was concentrated all their efforts.

Of necessity, some interior point must be selected capable of being fortified securely against the encroachment of the

dreaded Iroquois and near to some summer meeting place of a large Indian nation. It must, if possible, have an outlet to the ocean other than by way of the Great Lakes, Fort St. Louis (Starved Rock) fulfilled all of these conditions, but was not definitely established as an inland fortress until La Salle had absolutely determined that the Mississippi discharged into the ocean. The point selected was the beetling bluff on the south side of the Illinois river near Utica, Illinois, that rises almost abruptly 125 feet from the south shore of the Illinois river, the ravines at either side and at its rear cutting it out from the rest of the bluff. One mile west on the north side of the river was the Indian town Kaskaskia, the first of its name in the state, where 20,000 Indians gathered annually. The top of the Rock, about an acre in extent, could be palisaded readily, affording an impregnable fortress where 100 men could contend successfully against 10,000. After La Salle returned from the discovery of the Great River in February, 1682, he began the erection of this fortress, or rather, it should be said, he directed Henri De Tonty to erect it. La Salle's education was of the cloister, not of the field of battle or its contentions, but his mercantile ancestry had endowed him with the ability to estimate very shrewdly the future possibilities of this inland empire as well as the immediate returns from the fur trade. To provide for his want of the science of war he had selected Henry de Tonty, an educated soldier, trained in the military schools of France, and with a large experience in her wars. Tonty and the men under him constructed the palisaded fort on The Rock and three others for its protection. In La Salle's memoir to King Louis just before he sailed to the mouth of the Mississippi, he mentions the fact that four forts had been erected for the protection of his colony. Tonty reports the forts complete in March, 1683. The writer has been enabled to locate all of these forts. First, the one on the Rock itself; second, the one at Marseilles, about the center of the Grand Rapids of the Illinois river; third, the one at Wedron opposite the mouth of Indian creek, and also on the rapids

of the Fox river about nine miles northeast of Ottawa, Illinois; and the last, the irregular fortification about 2,400 feet south of The Rock itself. All of these three latter ones were simply outpost fortifications placed at strategic positions to protect the main fortress on The Rock from the approach of enemies. Some knowledge of the rapids of the rivers and the means of transportation then in vogue makes the military genius of Tonty quite evident. As previously stated, all transportation was by birch bark canoe, fragile among the rocks and stones of the rapids, but exceedingly serviceable in deep water, and very readily transported overland because of its lightness, readily breaking bulk at any rapids occurring on the journey. The fort at Wedron is near the head of the rapids of the Fox river and opposite the mouth of Indian creek, which for some distance up stream has cut out quite a gorge before it debouches into the river, affording an excellent hiding place for a large band of Indians. The fort at Marseilles is located on what was at one time a partial island and about the centre of the Grand Rapids of the Illinois. A portion of the old Indian trail, running past this fort, was shown the writer some years ago by an old settler. The evidences of French occupation are not wanting in the shape of silver crosses, Indian axes, and ornaments. Both of the forts just spoken of are located along the rapids, and in localities through which an enemy must necessarily pass to reach Fort St. Louis. The fortification south of The Rock was to guard the insidious approach of an enemy down through the many ravines occurring there. A lookout was kept on duty on The Rock all the time, especially in summer, when large raids were most likely to occur, who could readily detect a smoke by day or a fire by night, or any other pre-arranged signals if an enemy approached, and the main fortress put in defensive order. As previously stated, lurking bands of hostiles were to be found almost everywhere with whom each single fort could contend with

success, but with a large raid of sufficient size to overpower the outpost some method of notification to the main fortress must be employed. The needs of La Salle for the protection of his stores at The Rock became apparent to Tonty, who accordingly planned and had constructed these outposts in such strategic positions that should a large raid occur, the fortress would know of it and be prepared.

At one time for six days the fortress under Tonty successfully withstood all that the Iroquois could do against it. There are recorded instances of its resistance to its enemies. So strong had its protecting influence seemed to the Indians of the Illinois nation, even after its abandonment by the French, that when Pontiac was killed by an Iroquois about 1770, the tribes that had been confederated with that celebrated chieftain for the extermination of murderous people, waging a war of extinction against the Illinois, whose last stand was made upon this memorable Rock, but to sing their death song when hunger and thirst had accomplished their work. From this wholesale slaughter of a nation, it is known to us as Starved Rock.

Simon Crosier, a very early settler of Utica, Illinois, who visited The Rock in 1825, told the writer that the ground was literally covered with human bones.

The fort maintained a force of from 50 to 100 men resident on or near The Rock. The commandant was duly appointed by the Intendant of Canada, holding office during his pleasure. After the death of La Salle, Tonty presented to the king a memorial for military employment. In recognition of his services, Fort St. Louis was transferred to himself and La Forest, another of La Salle's lieutenants. It should be said, rather, that the fur trade was transferred to them, for the land was in a measure valueless at that time. A few months afterwards, Tonty having been called away on some military expedition, La Forest sold the one-fourth part to Henry Achean (spelled Aco in the deed). According to a tradition of some of the old residents on the Ameri-

can Bottom, the immorality of the French soldiers compelled the Indians of the Illinois nation to drive out the people of the Fort. Father Charlevoix, who visited Illinois in 1721, saw nothing of the fortress but the blackened ruins of the stockade.

(Lines suggested by McCutcheon's cartoons in the Chicago Tribune, April 17.)

By H. W. SHREYCK, SOUTHERN ILLINOIS STATE NORMAL
UNIVERSITY, CARBONDALE, ILL.

Where the gray mists swirl o'er the northern seas,
And the ice floes choke the waves,
Full sixteen hundred hero-souls
Have found heroic graves.

The shipwright planned a craft that should take
Alike the storm and the breeze,
And laugh at the wind, and mock at the waves,
And vaunt herself Queen of the Seas.

In the great shipyards the thousands toiled
For three long years and more;
Then she took the seas, the stateliest craft
That had ever left the shore.

And she sailed away in her pride of might,
But grim Death stood at the wheel,
And the waters sobbed a song of death
As they parted before the keel.

Yet the hopeful and gay upon the deck
Saw not the Pilot grim,
Nor did they hear in wind or wave
The sound of that funeral hymn.

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But the spirits that rule the vasty deep
Had heard of the builder's boast,
And they had decreed that his master work
Should never reach the coast.

VIRIS INVICTIS.

"WHEN KNIGHTHOOD WAS IN FLOWER."

And the winner
That Fate sat with

(Lines suggested by McCutcheon's cartoons in the Chicago
Tribune, April 17.)

Then came at last

BY H. W. SHRYOCK, SOUTHERN ILLINOIS STATE NORMAL
UNIVERSITY, CARBONDALE, ILL.

A day

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Nor did they hear in wind or wave
The sound of that funeral hymn.

But the spirits that rule the vasty deep
 Had heard of the builder's boast,
 And they had decreed that his master work
 Should never reach the coast.

The Ice King sat on his ghastly throne;
 And the whisper went abroad
 That Fate sat with him and waited there,
 Wrapped in night and fog like a shroud.

Then came at last the rush of the keel,
 And the Ocean held its breath;
 For the Rival Titans were doomed to fight
 A duel to the death.

Then out of the night and the dim star-light,
 The old Titan reared its head;
 And it crushed the ribs of the Titan new,
 To strew the sea with the dead.

And the spirits that rule the vasty deep
 Sang in chorus again and again,
 "Will you match your puny strength with ours,
 Oh foolish sons of men."

But the sons of men rose in God-like strength,
 And they mocked at the wind and wave;
 The knightliest band Time ever saw,
 And the bravest of the brave:

For with tenderest courage the women and babes
 They saved from a fearful fate;
 And they proved to the world in that awful hour
 That men can be truly great.

Oh the Ice-King may crush the ribs of the ship,
 And strew the sea with the dead;

But it cannot crush the hero's soul,
Nor daunt him nor make him afraid.

And the thought of the strong who died for the weak
Will light up the gloomiest hour;
For we know, despite our weakness and sin,
That knighthood is still in flower.

Read at the memorial exercises in Normal Hall, April
18th, and printed at the request of some of those who were
present on that occasion.
Carbondale, Illinois.

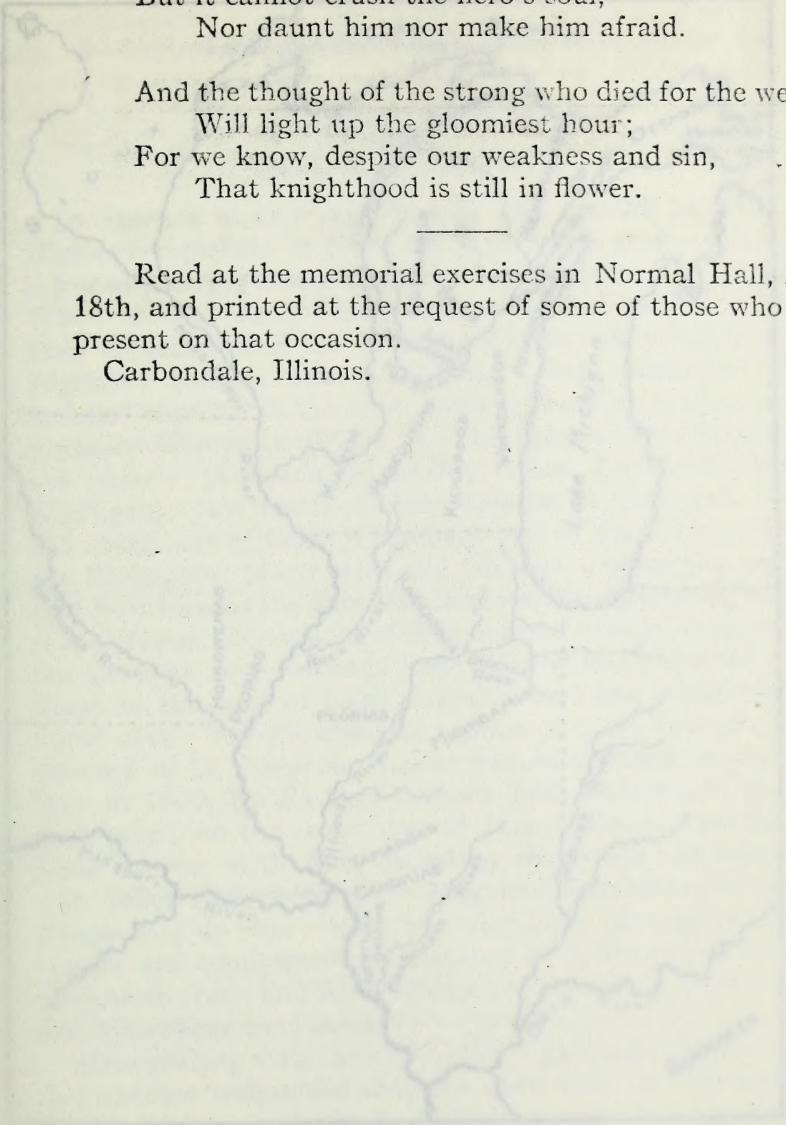


PLATE I. LOCATION OF INDIAN TRIBES IN 1871

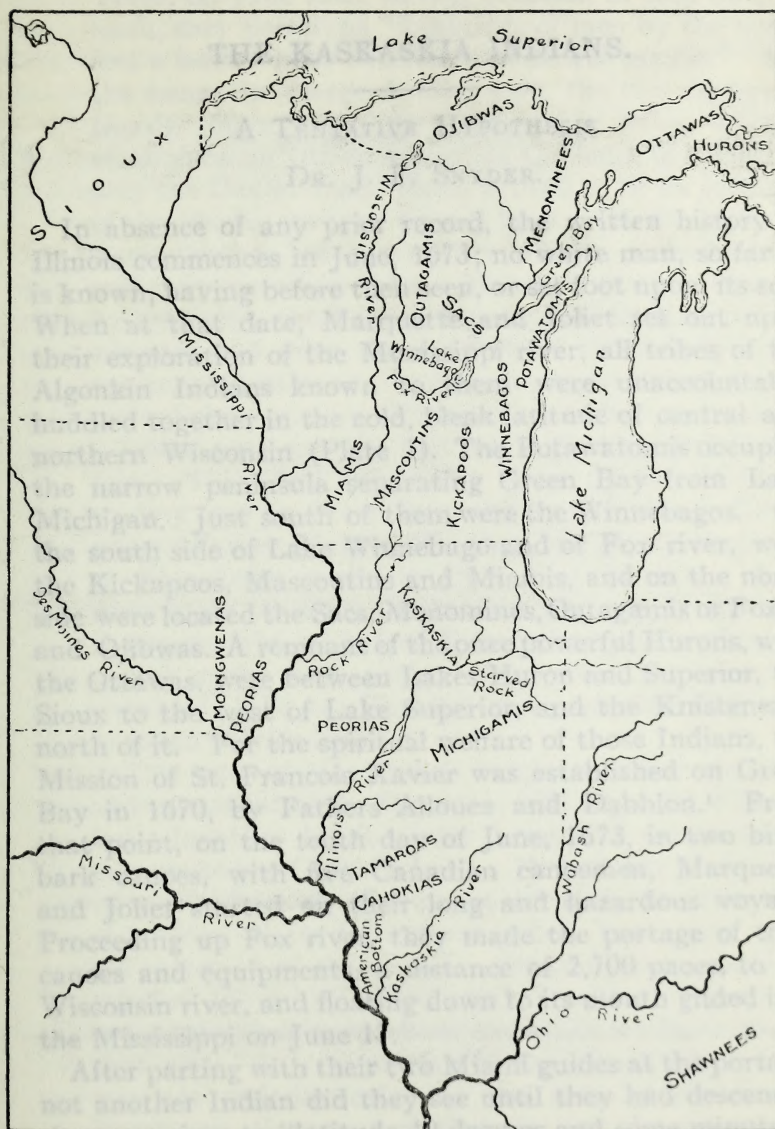


PLATE 1. LOCATION OF INDIAN TRIBES IN 1623.

THE KASKASKIA INDIANS.

A TENTATIVE HYPOTHESIS.

DR. J. F. SNYDER.

In absence of any prior record, the written history of Illinois commences in June, 1673; no white man, so far as is known, having before then seen, or set foot upon, its soil. When at that date, Marquette and Joliet set out upon their exploration of the Mississippi river, all tribes of the Algonkin Indians known to them were unaccountably huddled together in the cold, bleak latitude of central and northern Wisconsin (Plate 1). The Potawatomis occupied the narrow peninsula separating Green Bay from Lake Michigan. Just south of them were the Winnebagos. On the south side of Lake Winnebago and of Fox river, were the Kickapoos, Mascoutins and Miamis, and on the north side were located the Sacs, Menomines, Outagamis or Foxes, and Ojibwas. A remnant of the once powerful Hurons, with the Ottawas, were between Lakes Huron and Superior, the Sioux to the west of Lake Superior, and the Knisteneaus north of it. For the spiritual welfare of those Indians, the Mission of St. Francois Xavier was established on Green Bay in 1670, by Fathers Allouez and Dabblon.¹ From that point, on the tenth day of June, 1673, in two birch bark canoes, with five Canadian canoemen, Marquette and Joliet started on their long and hazardous voyage. Proceeding up Fox river, they made the portage of their canoes and equipments, a distance of 2,700 paces, to the Wisconsin river, and floating down to its mouth glided into the Mississippi on June 17.

After parting with their two Miami guides at the portage, not another Indian did they see until they had descended the great river to "latitude 40 degrees and some minutes."

¹ Jesuit Relations, 1671.—43.

There, on June 25th, having occasion to land on the west bank, they perceived "footprints of men by the waterside, and a beaten path entering a beautiful prairie." Leaving the canoes in charge of their men, the two explorers cautiously followed the path inland six miles, where they came upon an Indian village on the bank of a river (probably the Des Moines), which proved to be an encampment of the Peorias on their annual hunt. On the bluffs, half a league farther, were two other villages, of the Moingwena, evidently an allied tribe. Making their presence known by loud calls, the Peorias deputed four of their old men to advance and meet them. Two of these carrying highly ornamented calumets, in solemn silence "lifted their pipes toward the sun, as if offering them to him to smoke."

These were not the first white men those Indians had seen. They had repeatedly been to the Mission and trading post on Green Bay, and by the "Black Gown," or priest (Father Marquette), they recognized their visitors as Frenchmen probably from that Mission. And the Frenchmen, noticing the Indians were partly clothed with European fabrics,¹ judged them to be friendly allies. Marquette spoke first, asking them who they were. They answered, "We are Illinois," and presented their calumet in token of friendship.

This part of Marquette's narrative is provokingly brief and unsatisfactory. He was a well educated Frenchman, but a fanatical Jesuit wholly devoted to the conversion of savages to the Catholic faith. He had not penetrated the inhospitable wilds of America to study the ethnology or etymology of its indigenous tribes, but solely to effect the salvation of their souls. His companion, Louis Joliet (spelled Jollyet by Marquette), a native of Quebec, was not a priest but a merchant and educated business man of that city. As commander of the expedition, his object was not ecclesiastical. He was sent by the Comte de Frontenac, Governor of Canada, for the discovery and acquisition of new territory for the King of France. What

¹"*Convertz d'estoffe.*" Marquette's Narrative, Sec. IV.

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fuller or more exact information he may have given the world will never be known, as all his papers were unfortunately lost, when returning, by the capsizing of his canoe in the St. Lawrence river almost in sight of Montreal.

Marquette had been associated with the Algonquin Indians of the Lake region long enough to learn their language. Of the Indians he met on the Des Moines he says: "They are divided into several villages (tribes), some of which are quite distant from that of which I speak, and which is called Peouarea (Peoria). This produces a diversity in their language which in general has a great affinity to the Algonquin, so that we easily understood one another." And upon that linguistic affinity—and no other evidence whatever—the Illinois Indians are asserted by all ethnologists to have been of the Algonkin stock. As Marquette and the Peorias "easily understood one another," their answer to his question, "who are you?" must surely have been more comprehensive than the brief; "we are Illinois," that he reports.¹ The context of his narrative proves that it was. They told him, further, that they were Peorias, one of several allied tribes. He nowhere in his narrative intimates that he understood the term "Illinois" to be a tribal designation. Confirmatory of this he says (Sec. vi), "To say Illinois, is in their language, to say 'the men,' as if other Indians compared to them were beasts. And it must be admitted that they have an air of humanity that we had not remarked in other nations that we had seen on the way." The true significance of their answer therefore was, "We are stalwart men, of a race superior to the other Indians around us."

Invited to their village, the Frenchmen were there treated with the utmost hospitality and friendship. They were received at the door of the first wigwam by an old man standing erect with upturned face, and arms outstretched to the sun in adoration, who thus addressed

¹"Je leur parlay donc le premier et je leur demanday, qui ils estoient, ils me respondirent qu'ils estoient Illinois." Marquette's Narrative, Sec. IV.

them: "How beautiful is the sun, Oh, Frenchmen, when thou comest to visit us! All our town awaits thee, and thou shall enter all our cabins in peace!"

There was at no time a distinct tribe of Indians named Illinois.¹ But that name assumed as a title of distinction, by a league of several confederated tribes dwelling in the unknown country south of Wisconsin, had often been heard by the French; and some of those Indians had visited the Mission at La Pointe, on Lake Superior, as early as 1668.² When then the stately Peorias answered, "We are Illinois," the name, signifying superior excellence, seems to have so fascinated the Frenchmen that they at once applied it to all the region between the Wabash and Missouri rivers, and collectively to all the Indians within that territory; also to Lake Michigan, and to the stream coursing from that lake southwest to the Mississippi, still known as the Illinois river.

Returning in September from their farthest point south, near the mouth of the Arkansas, the explorers on reaching the Illinois river ascended that stream, having been told by the Peorias that it was the shortest and best route to Green Bay. From the Des Moines river down to the lower Chickasaw bluffs, and from there back to the upper Illinois river, the voyagers saw no Indians at all. Arriving where the city of Peoria now stands, they there found the Peoria tribe they had met on the Des Moines, recently returned to their own country from their hunt in the Des Moines valley. Continuing their course up stream, they soon came to the village of the Cas-cas-quia³—written

¹ La Salle and the Discovery of the Great West. By Francis Parkman, Boston, 1879, pp. 156-207.

² See Marquette's letter to Father Francis Le Mercier, written from the La Pointe Mission. Quoted in Shea's "Life of Father Marquette." P. xlviii et seq.

³ In 1760 the Delaware Indians had a village on Big Beaver River, in Lawrence County, Pennsylvania, named Kuskuskies, sometimes written Cascaski, Coscosky, and Kishkuska. The word Kaskaskies means probably "at the falls." In this case the Falls of the Big Beaver were meant.—*The Wilderness Trail*. By Chas. A. Hanna, N. Y., 1911. Vol. 1, p. 343.

Kaskaskia by Marquette—situated at, or near, the present site of Utica in La Salle county.

Within the newly-discovered territory between the Wabash and Missouri rivers roamed seven or eight tribes, designated by the French as the Illinois Indians, that were loosely banded together in a nominal confederacy for mutual protection. Another bond uniting them was probably their common southern origin and ancestral kinship. The Peorias were situated on the expansion of the Illinois river, still known as Peoria Lake. The Cahokias and Tamaroas had their villages below the mouth of the Illinois river. The Moingwena, and one or two other allied tribes, ranged on Rock river and the Des Moines, and moving farther to the westward of the Mississippi became segregated from the others, and finally disappeared there. The Michigamies, the latest to arrive from the south,¹ were located near the southern extremity of Lake Michigan. It has been claimed that that lake, known before to the French as Lake Illinois, gained its present name from that tribe of Indians; but it is more probable that the name Michigan was derived from the Algonkin word *Mishigamaw*, meaning "great water."

The village of the Kaskaskias, when Marquette arrived in 1673, comprised but 74 lodges. When he returned in 1674, it contained over a hundred. Allouez, the next missionary following Marquette, in 1677, found there 351 lodges; and when La Salle visited it in 1680, there were over 400, each lodge constructed to domicile from two to four families. The aggregate strength of the Illinois confederacy—of which the Kaskaskias were the dominant tribe—when discovered by the Jesuits, is not certainly known. Their several villages were reported to Marquette, before he saw any of them, to contain "more than eight or nine

¹"We have now descended to near 33 degrees north, having always gone south, when on the water's edge we perceived a village called *Michigamea* . . . and heard from afar the Indians exciting one another to the combat by continuous yells. . . . They were a warlike tribe living on a lake of the same name near the river,"—the St. Francis river in Arkansas. Marquette's Journal, Section vii.

thousand souls," doubtless an exaggeration.¹ But Father Zenobius Membre, writing in his *Narrative* of La Salle, says: "He arrived on the 11th of March (1680) at the great Illinois village, where I then was, being composed of seven or eight thousand souls."

The Jesuit missionaries who earliest came in contact with the Illinois Indians all agree in having observed that they possessed marked characteristics and traits distinguishing them from the other nomadic denizens of the north west. Marquette says, in Sec. VI of his narrative: "The Illinois live by game, which is very abundant in this country, and on Indian corn, of which they always gather a good crop, so that they never suffer with famine. They also sow beans and melons, which are excellent, especially those with a red seed. Their squashes are not of the best; they dry them in the sun, to eat in winter and spring." Further, he states that "the Illinois adored the sun and thunder, but are well enough disposed to receive Christianity. They sow maize which they have in great plenty; they have pumpkins as large as those of France, and plenty of roots and fruits. The chase is very abundant in wild cattle (buffalo), bears, stags, turkeys, ducks, bustard (prairie chickens), wild pigeons and cranes. They leave their towns at certain times every year to go to the hunting grounds together, so as to be better able to resist if attacked. . . . They are warriors; they make many slaves whom they sell to the Ottawas for guns, powder, kettles, axes and knives. They were formerly at war with the Nadouessi (Sioux), but made peace some years since."

In a letter written by Father Marest, Nov. 9th, 1712, to Father Germon, he says: "The Illinois are much less barbarous than the other Indians. . . . The Pouteamies and the Illinois live in terms of friendship, and visit each other from time to time. Their manners, however, are very different; those (the Potawatomis) are

¹Marquette's letter to Father Francis Le Mercier, written from the La-pointe mission in 1670.

brutal and gross, while these (the Illinois), on the contrary, are mild and affable."¹

The various accounts of the Illinois Indians, by Marquette, Allouez, Membre, Hennepin, Douay, Joutel, Tonty, Rasle and Marest, are remarkably alike. They all agree in describing them as "tall of stature, strong and robust, and good archers," more intelligent, and less fierce and brutal than the Algonkins, but yet morally debased. Apart from their apparently reminiscent veneration of the sun, they entertained no ideas of religion higher than the Totem and Manitou cult in common with all American Indians. They were not mound builders when discovered by the French. "Their custom," says Father Sebastian Rasles, "is not to bury their dead, but they wrap them in skins and attach them by the head and feet to the tops of trees."²

Their insolent boasts of superiority drew upon the Illinois Indians the enmity of many surrounding tribes. And this, with their predatory excursions, sometimes to great distances, involved them in almost continual warfare that seriously depleted the number of their warriors. Allouez says: "At times they travel as much as 400 leagues in the dead of winter to attack their enemies and carry off slaves." "We were still at Fort Frontenac," says Father Membre, "the year before the Sieur de La Salle learned that his enemies had, to baffle his designs, excited the Iroquois to resume their former hostilities against the Illinois, which had been relinquished several years." The culmination of that savage feud came in September, 1680, when the Illinois were overwhelmed by a large force of Iroquois

¹ *Discovery and Exploration, etc.* By John Gilmary Shea, p. 25.

² Kip's *Early Jesuit Missions*. Vol. 1, p. 38.

If the Indian mounds of the United States are anywhere mentioned in the seventy-three volumes of *Jesuit Relations* it has escaped my notice. That they are not there mentioned must be accepted as proof that the Indians had ceased the custom of mound-building before the first Jesuit missionaries commenced their labors among them, in 1610. But though the Indians at that time may have lost all knowledge of the origin and purposes of the mounds, it seems strange that their evident artificial structure—particularly those of such abnormal forms as were seen in Wisconsin and Illinois—should not have attracted the attention and interest of intelligent and educated scholars as some of those priests certainly were.—J. F. S.

(from northern New York) and a band of Miamis, well equipped with fire arms. The Illinois were routed, with fearful loss, from their Kaskaskia village near Starved Rock, and pursued beyond the Mississippi. The victorious Iroquois returned in triumph to their own country, and the haughty Illinois, now broken in spirit and shattered in strength, never recovered from that disastrous defeat.

For some years longer they bravely held their ground, but too weak to successfully resist the aggressive encroachments of the northern Algonkins, they finally concluded to abandon the splendid domain over which they had so long held absolute sway, and return to the south from whence they originally came. The Cahokias, Tamaroas, with most of the Michigamies, were the first to leave. In the spring of 1698, accompanied by their missionary, Father Jacques Pinet, they launched their fleet of canoes upon the current of the Illinois river, and floated with it down past the village of the Peorias, and on into the Mississippi. Reluctant, however, to part forever with their beloved old hunting ground, they halted on the east bank of the great river, nine leagues below the mouth of the Missouri, and the cluster of wigwams they there put up was the beginning of historic old Cahokia which has survived the vicissitudes of the two past centuries. The Kaskaskias remained about their old town near Starved Rock until the summer of 1700, when they resolved to go back to their people on the lower Mississippi from whom they had long been separated. On their way they called on their allies, the Cahokias and Tamaroas, whom they found pleasantly and peacefully situated at Cahokia, and well contented with their new home. This, with the influence of Father Gravier, their spiritual guide, induced them to stop 15 leagues farther down, and there found a new Kaskaskia on a small river (which still bears that name) a few miles above its junction with the Mississippi.¹

The Peorias, with a few Michigamies, a pitiful remnant

¹Handbook of American Indians. Bureau of American Ethnology. Washington, 1907. Vol. 1, p. 662.

STARVED ROCK

of the once powerful and domineering Illinois confederacy, were all then remaining in their old realm. And they were beset on all sides by their enemies, who had poured in from the north and taken possession of the vacated territory. The Foxes, Sauks, and Winnebagos had appropriated the Rock river region. Between them and the Kankakee were the Potawatomis. The Miamis and Mascoutins were on the upper branches of the Wabash; the Kickapoos in the prairies flanking the Sangamon, and the Shawnees ranged from the lower Wabash to the Cumberland. For several years comparative peace was maintained in that heterogeneous roving horde by the genius of the great Ottawa chief, Pontiac. But when, in 1766, he was assassinated at Cahokia by a Cahokia Indian, the vengeance of the Algonkins could no longer be restrained, and they determined upon the extermination of the few Illinois still in their midst. The cowering Peorias were set upon by the Potawatomis and their allies, and driven from one shelter to another until in desperation they took refuge on the summit of the great isolated rock on the left bank of the Illinois river, since known as Starved Rock. There they were closely besieged on all sides by their vigilant foes until reduced to the last extremity by starvation.

"The time came when the unfortunate remnant could hold out no longer. They awaited but a favorable opportunity to attempt their escape. This was at last afforded by a dark and stormy night, when, led by their few remaining warriors, they stole, in profound silence, down the steep and narrow declivity, to be met by a solid wall of the enemies surrounding the point where alone a sortie could be made, and which had been confidently expected. The horrid scene that ensued can be better imagined than described. No quarter was asked or given. For a time, the howlings of the tempest were drowned by the yells of the combatants and shrieks of the victims."¹ All the Peorias perished there but eleven of the stoutest warriors,

¹ *The Last of the Illinois*. By John Dean Caton, LL. D., Chicago. Fergus Printing Co., 1876, p. 14.

who broke through the besiegers' lines, and, seizing canoes they knew were moored at the river bank, swiftly paddled down stream. They were hotly pursued by the blood-thirsty demons, but reaching St. Louis first were there protected and fed. Resting there a few days they re-entered their canoes, and without halting at either Cahokia or Kaskaskia, continued their flight down to the St. Francis river in Arkansas.¹

The confederacy, known collectively as the Kaskaskias or Illinois, were undoubtedly regarded by the Algonkins, Iroquois, and other northern Indians as an alien intrusive people; and were fought successively by all until their expulsion was finally accomplished. They were apparently of southern lineage, but to what stock of Aborigines they actually belonged is by no means clear. About the first day of May, 1541, DeSoto and his cavaliers, the first European discoverers of the Mississippi, caught their first glimpse of that great river on their arrival at the lower Chickasaw bluffs. Following up the river bank until they found an open prairie bottom, they halted there twenty days to build boats for crossing the stream. "On the opposite bank a great multitude of Indians were assembled, well armed, and with a fleet of canoes to defend the passage. The morning after he (DeSoto) had encamped, some of the natives visited him. Advancing without speaking a word, and turning their faces to the east, they made a profound genuflection to the sun, then facing the west, they made the same obeisance to the moon, and concluded with a similar, but less humble reverence to De Soto."² Having crossed the Mississippi, the Spaniards resumed their march northward, 'through a wilderness of morasses,' and on the fifth

¹ This, however, was not, as Judge Caton intimates, "the last of the Illinois" in the present limits of this State. In 1832 there were still a number of Kaskaskias, Cahokias, Tamaroas, and Michigamis, in some of the southern counties. By a treaty made with them at Castor Hill, Mo., on Oct. 27, 1832, they ceded to the U. S. all their lands east of the Mississippi, and most of them then left to join those who before had gone to Indian territory. Gov. Koerner says (in his *Memoirs*, Vol. 1, p. 394), there was near Kaskaskia a small village of Kaskaskia Indians when he first visited that place in 1835.

² Anonymous Narrative of the Portuguese Gentleman of Elvas.

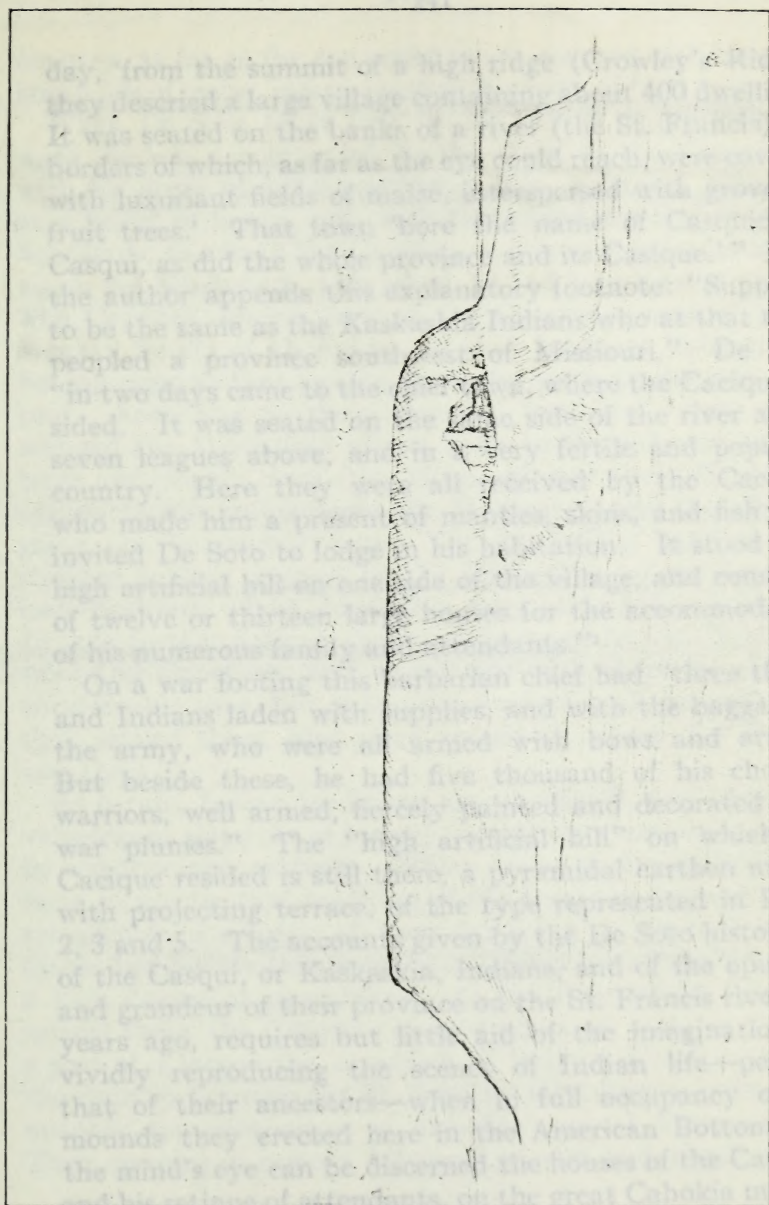


PLATE 2. THE DE SOTO MOUND, JEFFERSON COUNTY, ARKANSAS
(From the 1:th Annual Report of the U. S. Ethnological Bureau.)

day, "from the summit of a high ridge (Crowley's Ridge), they descried a large village containing about 400 dwellings. It was seated on the bank of a river (the St. Francis) the borders of which, as far as the eye could reach, were covered with luxuriant fields of maize, interspersed with groves of fruit trees." That town, here named "Casqui," or "Casqui," as did the white province, and its "cacique," here the author appends the explanatory footnote: "Supposed to be the same as the Kaskaskia Indian who at that time peopled a province south of the Missouri." De Soto "in two days came to the mouth of the river," where the "Casqui" resided. It was seated on a high mound of the river seven leagues above, and in a very fertile and populous country. Here they were all received by the Cacique, who made him a present of many gifts, and fish, and invited De Soto to lodge in his house. It stood on a high artificial hill or mound, the top of which was covered of twelve or thirteen leagues for the accommodation of his numerous family and dependents.

On a war footing this barbarian chief had "three hundred and Indians laden with supplies, and with the baggage of the army, who were all armed with bows and arrows. But beside these, he had five thousand of his own warriors, well armed, heavily painted and decorated with war plumes." The "high artificial hill" on which the Cacique resided is still there, a pyramidal earthwork with projecting terraces of the type represented in figures 2, 3 and 5. The account given by the De Soto historian of the Casqui, or Kaskaskia, Indians, and of the opulence and grandeur of their province on the St. Francis river 371 years ago, requires but little aid of the imagination for vividly reproducing the scene of Indian life—perhaps that of their ancestors—when the full occupancy of the mounds they erected here in the American Bottom. In the mind's eye can be discerned the houses of the Cacique, and his numerous attendants on the great Cahokia mound, and the vast level plain below, "a very fertile and populous

¹ *Conquest of Florida*. By Theodore Irving, M. A., New York, 1884, p. 318.

day, 'from the summit of a high ridge (Crowley's Ridge), they descried a large village containing about 400 dwellings. It was seated on the banks of a river (the St. Francis) the borders of which, as far as the eye could reach, were covered with luxuriant fields of maize, interspersed with groves of fruit trees.' That town 'bore the name of Casquin, or Casqui, as did the whole province and its Casique.' " Here the author appends this explanatory footnote: "Supposed to be the same as the Kaskaskia Indians who at that time, peopled a province southwest of Missouri." De Soto "in two days came to the chief town, where the Cacique resided. It was seated on the same side of the river about seven leagues above, and in a very fertile and populous country. Here they were all received by the Cacique, who made him a present of mantles, skins, and fish; and invited De Soto to lodge in his habitation. It stood on a high artificial hill on one side of the village, and consisted of twelve or thirteen large houses for the accommodation of his numerous family and attendants."¹

On a war footing this barbarian chief had "three thousand Indians laden with supplies, and with the baggage of the army, who were all armed with bows and arrows. But beside these, he had five thousand of his choicest warriors, well armed, fiercely painted and decorated with war plumes." The "high artificial hill" on which the Cacique resided is still there, a pyramidal earthen mound with projecting terrace, of the type represented in Plates 2, 3 and 5. The accounts given by the De Soto historians, of the Casqui, or Kaskaskia, Indians, and of the opulence and grandeur of their province on the St. Francis river 371 years ago, requires but little aid of the imagination for vividly reproducing the scenes of Indian life—perhaps that of their ancestors—when in full occupancy of the mounds they erected here in the American Bottom. In the mind's eye can be discerned the houses of the Cacique, and his retinue of attendants, on the great Cahokia mound, and the vast level plain below, "a very fertile and populous

¹ *Conquest of Florida*. By Theodore Irving, M. A., New York, 1851, p. 316.

country, as far as the eye could reach, covered with luxuriant fields of maize, interspersed with groves of fruit trees."¹

When De Soto again took up his line of march northward, he was accompanied by the Chief of the Casquias with his army of 8,000 warriors. Not, however, merely as a guard of honor, but, with the added prestige of the Spaniards, to attack the Capahas, a powerful tribe farther up on the Mississippi, with whom he had long been at war. The Capahas, known later as the Quapaws, were of the Siouxan family of aborigines, as their language indicated, having come to that locality from the north, in the remote past. According to their ancestral tradition, "they descended the Mississippi in one body to the entrance of a large and muddy river (the Missouri), and there divided, one party continuing down the Mississippi, and the other going up the muddy river. The descending band were checked in their progress by the Kaskaskias (of the American Bottom), whose opposition they at length subdued. In their further descent, they were harassed by the Chickasaws and Choctaws, and waged war with them for some considerable time, but at length overcoming all opposition, they settled there, and since remained, where De Soto saw them."²

As a rule, Indian traditions are unreliable, and utterly valueless as elements of history, excepting when supported by corroborative evidence. There are no positively known facts to sustain that tradition of the Quapaws beyond the remarkable similarity of their language to that of the Sioux; but certain inferences from known facts impart to it a high degree of plausibility. At the time of De Soto's arrival there, the Casquias seemed affiliated with, or were a part of, a large tribe, or nation, of Indians inhabiting the country between the St. Francis and Arkansas rivers—possibly the progenitors of the Akamsea of Marquette. Their remains in eastern Arkansas present undoubted evi-

¹ Persimmons, Plums, and Crabapples.

² Nuttall's *Journal of Travels*. Thwaite's reprints, 1905. Vol. XIII. p. 122.

dence of an ancient state of civilization far above the best social conditions of the pre-Columbian tribes of the northern and western lake region. They had attained a degree of civilization, the most expressions of prehistoric art. They were mound-builders of the most advanced type. Their mounds were built with projecting terraces (Nos. 2, 3, and 5) display type of architecture peculiar to their own people, and not others. They were, however, not the only mound-builders. The temple mounds, however, had reached the highest perfection. A stone and pottery vase taken from an Indian grave in C. W. a few years ago in or near a large mound on the St. river has modeled on one side a human face, so and well executed that one is struck by its appearance."

"The vessels of pottery made by the Indians of this region in 1541," says the German ethnologist, the historian of the De Soto expedition, "were of the same ware of Spain; little different from that of Mexico, Montemorelos." Very creditable to the Indians, both in stone and modeled with clay, and there, attest progress in art; and their implements and weapons of stone, shell, bone and copper, etc., are all modeled by any of their contemporaries in the Gulf of Mexico."

The archaeological antiquities found in the region of the river to those in the Gulf of Mexico from the same period, and the same signs of the same copper, stone, and pottery, and other objects, are unmistakably of the mound-builders. The few human crania and other articles of the same period, exhumed from among the mounds, correspond surprisingly in their development, with those of the ancient

PLATE 3. MOUND IN SALINE COUNTY, ARKANSAS.
(From the 12th Annual Report of the U. S. Ethnological Bureau.)

From *Thurston's Conquest of America*, 2nd ed., p. 125.
*Buckingham Smith's translation of the De Soto narrative, p. 165.

dence of an ancient state of aboriginal society there far above the best social conditions of the pre-Columbian tribes of the northern and northeastern lake region. They had attained a degree of culture represented by the finest expressions of prehistoric art. They were mound-builders of the most advanced order. Their domiciliary mounds with projecting terraces (Plates 2, 3, and 5) display a type of architecture peculiarly their own, and erected by no others. They were sun worshipers, maintaining on their temple mounds perpetual fires. In the ceramic art they had reached the highest perfection of the stone age. A pottery vase taken from an Indian grave by C. W. Riggs a few years ago in or near a large mound on the St. Francis river has modeled on one side a human face, "so marked and well executed that one is astonished at its life-like appearance."¹

"The vessels of pottery made by the natives of Arkansas in 1541," says the Gentleman of Elvas, the Portuguese historian of the De Soto expedition, "equaled the standard ware of Spain; little differing from that of Estremoz or Montemor."² Very creditable images both carved in stone and modeled with clay, found there, attest their progress in art; and their implements and ornaments of stone, shell, bone and copper were not excelled by those of any of their contemporaries north of the Gulf of Mexico.

The wonderful similarity of prehistoric antiquities found in the American Bottom, in Illinois, to those recovered from eastern Arkansas, is of important significance in this connection. The pottery ware, stone implements, carved pipes, stone and terra cotta images, and other artefacts, unmistakably of the mound-building era, in both regions are identical in design, material and motive. The few human crania and other skeletal remains of the same era, exhumed from among the mounds on Cahokia creek, correspond surprisingly in form, measurement, and physical development, with those from the ancient Arkansas

¹ Genl. Thruston's *Antiquities of Tennessee*. 2nd edition, p. 95.

² Buckingham Smith's translation of the De Soto narrative, p. 165.

cemeteries. Added to these facts the great Cahokia mound—the most stately example of the truncated earthen pyramid in our country—with its broad elevated terrace projecting to the south; and Emerald mound, near Lebanon and its unfinished terrace looking towards the American Bottom, counterparts in peculiar configuration of those on, and south of, the St. Francis river, the conclusion is irresistible that the same people were the authors of all those works. This data, with more specific testimony that cannot here be stated for want of space, establishes on a substantial basis the theory that the Sun worshipers who left us the heritage of their art remains, and vestiges of their culture, in the American Bottom, were a colony of the Casquias and their congeners, who, in the dim past, came up from the south and founded here a new empire, which in time they abandoned, and returned from whence they came.

One hundred and thirty-two years after De Soto discovered, and crossed, the Mississippi at Chickasaw Bluffs, Marquette arrived there in his birch bark canoe. In that interval of time, great changes had occurred among the aboriginal population of that country. The Capahas—or Quapaws of modern times—had overrun and exterminated the Casquias, and driven out their adjacent kinsmen on the south, the advanced mound-building race, and supplanted them in possession of their fertile territory. A remnant of that then decadent people, known to Marquette as the Akamsea, still held a foothold near the mouth of the Arkansas river; but soon thereafter, as "Arkansas" Indians, they sought refuge higher up that stream into the interior and disappeared. Du Pratz, writing in 1758, says: "The nation of the Arkansas have given their name to the river on which they are situated about four leagues from its confluence with the Mississippi. . . . They have been joined by the Kappas (Casquis?), the Michigamies, and a part of the Illinois, who have settled among them. Accordingly there is no longer any mention either of the

Kappas, or Michigamies, who are now all adopted by the Arkansas."

When Marquette, in 1673, asked the Peoria Indians on the Des Moines river who they were, and they proudly answered, "We are Illinois," meaning "many men of a race superior to surrounding natives," they spoke with traditional knowledge of their true lineage, the pronoun "we" including their confederacy of scattered, having its central village, or capital, called Cahokia, or Kaskaskia, on the Illinois river. The limited accounts we have of their history, ethnic condition, and tribal characteristics sustain their declaration to any extent, and as relieving them of the obloquy of "Indian derivative." There is now but little doubt of their southern origin. And there are many reasons to believe that—as did the lost tribes of Israel—they wandered away, before the extinction of their people from the American Bottom; or, expelled from them when back on the St. Francis river, and returned to the prairies of northern Illinois, enticed here by the profusion of buffaloes, and abundance of other game. Influenced there by their new environment, they had, in the lapse of time, lost the custom of mound building, as well as some of the more refined arts of their race, but still retained a glimmering memory of their ancient worship, and their pristine knowledge of agriculture, perpetuating the corn and other field crops they brought with them from the south.

All this is not easily proved in this paper, but is offered as a plausible hypothesis to be verified, or refuted, by further research.

¹History of Louisiana. By M. de La Harpe. 2nd Edition, London, 1774, pp. 318-319.

PLATE 5. PROFILE VIEW OF THE GREAT CAHOOKIA MOUND, MADISON COUNTY, ILLINOIS.
(From a photograph. Looking east.)

Kappas, or Michigamies, who are now all adopted by the Arkansas."¹

When Marquette, in 1673, asked the Peoria Indians on the Des Moines river who they were, and they proudly answered, "We are Illinois," meaning "manly men of a race superior to surrounding natives," they spoke with traditional knowledge of their true lineage, the pronoun "we" including their confederacy of sub-tribes having its central village, or capital, called Casquia, or Kaskaskia, on the Illinois river. The limited accounts we have of their history, ethnic condition, and tribal characteristics, sustain their declaration; at any rate, so far as relieving them of the obloquy of Algonkin derivation. There is now but little doubt of their southern origin. And there are many reasons to believe that—as did the lost tribes of Israel—they wandered away, before the exodus of their people from the American Bottom; or, later seceded from them when back on the St. Francis river, and returned to the prairies of northern Illinois, enticed there by the profusion of buffaloes, and abundance of other game. Influenced there by their new environments, they had, in the lapse of time, lost the custom of mound-building, as well as some of the more refined arts of their race; but still retained a glimmering memory of their ancient sun worship, and their pristine knowledge of agriculture, perpetuating the corn and other field products they brought with them from the south.

All this is not claimed to be positively proved in this paper; but is offered as a reasonable tentative hypothesis to be verified, or refuted, by further research.

¹History of Louisiana. By M. Page Du Pratz. New Edition, London, 1774, pp. 318-319.

fur to be had near Opa (Wesley City), where the American Fur company had established a post seven years before, but which had been moved across the river to Peoria, a white s

THE STORY OF NOM-A-QUE.

COURT RECORDS TELL INTERESTING STORY OF PEGORIA COUNTY'S FIRST MURDER TRIAL.

BY BILL MOON.

A red man in buckskins, shoulders erect and rifle hanging loosely in the hollow of his left arm, passed back and forth on the sandy beach of the river. To his right a number of other Indians lolled in the sun. To his back rose high hills covered with a forest, while in front the shining stream like polished silver, stretched away to an unexplored north.

His tread was slow and measured like the movements of a clock, his feet falling noiselessly on the white sand. His head drooped as if he were tired. A soft breeze played a ripple across the surface of the river and fanned the cheeks of the Indian. The water lapped the shore with a gentle rhythm. Now and then the quietness of the place was disturbed by the uproarious drum of a woodpecker on a hollow and whitened tree that stood near the stream.

The red man shifted his rifle to his other arm and stopped near a pack he had thrown to the ground from his back nearly an hour before. His eyes traveled across the river, and he looked wistfully at a small cluster of log cabins, the homes of white men, and the ruins of a log fort on the opposite bank, west and north of him. The day was a glorious one in late September, but was filled with the sadness of fall. Leaves were dying. Birds were restless, banding together preparatory to their flight to the south.

Nom-a-que, for such was the red man's name, a member of the Potawatomie tribe, had traveled long that day, coming from the east. Nom-a-que was tall in stature, muscular and a hunter. During the early part of the summer he had met fur traders, who told him of plenty of

fur to be had near Opa (Wesley City), where the American Fur company had established a post seven years before, but which had been moved across the river to Peoria, a white settlement. After weeks of traveling through deep forests and over prairies, Nom-a-que had at last arrived at the deserted post and was now waiting an opportunity to get across the river.

Suddenly the attention of the Indian was arrested by the sound of a canoe paddle. Coming up the river was a canoe paddled by a man clad in the garb of a white hunter. The hunter, when he saw the red man, changed his course and shot his canoe toward the place where the Indian was standing. When the canoe grated on the beach, the hunter threw his paddle across the gunwales of the boat and greeted the Indian. To the delight of Nom-a-que the greeting was in the language of the Potawatomes.

Nom-a-que told the hunter he had traveled long and hard, that he wanted to go to the settlement and that he intended to locate there for the winter. Later, as the canoe bearing the Indian and the hunter glided gracefully up the river toward the village, the hunter told Nom-a-que that his name was Joseph Ogee, that he had come to the trading post in 1818, and that his wife, who was now waiting for him, was a Potawatomie squaw. As the canoe drew near the village beach Ogee pointed out a large log cabin that stood near the river, which he said belonged to him and which was his home. After hauling the canoe high upon the bank, Ogee led Nom-a-que to his cabin, where the Indian was given a cordial welcome by the half-breed's squaw.

As Nom-a-que refreshed himself with meat and drink the squaw prepared for the evening meal and he felt welcome in the humble cabin with his new found friends. He little dreamed that a few weeks later he would be tried for murder in the same room and cabin. Yet this is what happen-

ed, for he was the first man tried for murder in Peoria county after the circuit court was organized on November 14th, 1825.

* * * * *

The story of the trial of Nom-a-que, an Indian, for murder, as set out in the musty records of the circuit court, the first record of the court and still on file, is an interesting one.

Nom-a-que, according to some historians, was a bad Indian. He was tried and convicted of the murder of Pierre Laundri, a Frenchman whom he stabbed in the abdomen with a scalping knife during a drunken brawl. Just what led up to the murder, history does not say.

The records of the court show that Nom-a-que was tried and convicted and sentenced to be hanged. He was defended by William S. Hamilton, a son of Alexander Hamilton, who was killed in a duel with Aaron Burr in 1804, and who followed Burr to St. Louis and challenged him to a duel to avenge the death of his father.

Nom-a-que's case was appealed to the supreme court, the first one appealed from Peoria county. The case was remanded back for another trial. Nom-a-que was indicted again, retried and sentenced to death. In the end he made his escape and was last heard from in 1832 when Black Hawk invaded Illinois. At that time Nom-a-que was present with Black Hawk at Stillman's Run and was badly wounded. He was found by several Peorians, who humanely shot him to put him out of his misery.

At the time Nom-a-que was tried, the trial was held in a log cabin on the bank of the river near where the T. P. & W. bridge lands on this side of the river. The jurors slept at night in their blankets on the floor.

Prior to the organization of Peoria county the judges of the supreme court held the circuit court. At a session of the legislature held in December, 1824, the judiciary of the state was reorganized. The state was divided into five judicial districts. Five judgeships were created for the circuits. The first court was composed of the counties of

Sangamon, Pike, Fulton, Morgan, Green and Montgomery. The new judges were elected by the general assembly, and their commissions were dated on the 19th of January, 1825. John York Sawyer was assigned to the first circuit, to which Peoria county, upon its organization, was attached.

The first term of the circuit court began on November 14, 1825. Judge John York Sawyer presided and was the judge who was on the bench when Nom-a-que was tried for his life. John Dixon was clerk and Samuel Fulton was sheriff.

Judge Sawyer was a man of large proportions physically. He was a terror to evil doers and was severe upon criminals convicted in his court. He was born at Reading, Windsor county, Vt., March 15, 1787. When the war of 1812 broke out he enlisted in the army and was appointed an ensign and afterwards was appointed adjutant of Colonel Aiken's regiment and served until the close of the war. He came to Illinois in the year 1816 and settled at Edwardsville. He was probate judge and recorder of Madison county for several years. He died at Vandalia from an attack of pneumonia in 1836.

When Nom-a-que's case was called for trial all the inhabitants of the village and the entire country surrounding attended the trial. Whiskey flowed freely and at the opening session of court a visitor would have thought the event was in celebration of a holiday or a gala day.

* * * * *

The first complaint, according to the records, made against Nom-a-que was made by Joseph Ogee before Jacob Wilson, justice of the peace, on October 4, 1825. The record is as follows:

Peoria county, state of Illinois—ss.

This day came personally before me Jacob Wilson, one of the acting justices of the peace in and for said county, Joseph Ogee, Indian interpreter, who, being duly sworn, deposeth and saith that he has good reason to suspect and does verily believe that Nom-a-que, an Indian of the Pota-

watomie Nation of Indians, did on the second day of October instant, stab and kill Peter Landri. And further this deponent saith not.

His
Joseph × Ogee
Mark

The warrant for the arrest of Nom-a-que was issued and reads as follows:

State of Illinois, Peoria county—ss.

The people of the state of Illinois to any constable of said county, greeting.

You are hereby commanded to take the body of Nom-a-que, a Potawatomie Indian, and bring him forthwith before me to answer the complaint of Joseph Ogee against said Nom-a-que for the murder of Peter Londri by stabbing him several times with a knife, which caused his death this day. Hereof make due return as the law directs.

Given under my hand and seal this fourth day of October, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-five.

Jacob Wilson (Seal).
Justice of the Peace.

Evidently Nom-a-que was apprehended and bound over to the grand jury, which body was summoned to appear the second Monday in November at 10 a. m. The first grand jury was composed of the following: Stephen French, Abner Cooper, George Love, Joseph O'Brien (dead) E. P. Avery, Thomas Dillon, Jesse Dillon, Henry Thomas, George Harlin, Isaac Waters, Augustus Langworthy, George Sharp, William Holland, Seth Wilson, John Kline, George Kline, John Hamlin, Archibald Allen, Nathaniel Cromwell, Isaac Perkins, James Latta, Joseph Smith, John Phillips, Major Donahue.

The case against Nom-a-que was presented to the grand jury, and it is in the indictment returned by that body that a record is at hand of how the Indian killed Pierre Landri. The indictment is interesting, as well as of value as an historical relic. It reads as follows:

State of Illinois, Peoria county circuit court, November term, eighteen hundred and twenty-five.

The grand jurors of the people of the state of Illinois, good and lawful men, residents of the county of Peoria aforesaid, elected, empaneled, sworn and charged to inquire for the body of the county of Peoria aforesaid, in the name and by the authority of the people of the state of Illinois, upon their oath present that one Nom-a-que, an Indian of the tribe of Indians called Puttawatomiee, not having the fear of God before his eyes, but being moved and seduced by the instigation of the devil, on the second day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty-five, in the county of Peoria aforesaid, with force and arms in and upon one Pierre Laundri, in the peace of God and the people of the state of Illinois, then and there being, feloniously, wilfully and of his malice aforethought, did make an assault, and that the said Nom-a-que, an Indian as aforesaid, with a certain knife, commonly called a scalping knife, made of iron and steel, of the value of fifty cents, which, the said Nom-a-que, in his right hand then and there had and held, him the said Pierre Laundri in and upon the left side of the belly of him of the said Pierre Laundri then and there feloniously, wilfully, and of his malice aforethought, did strike, thrust, stab and penetrate, giving unto the said Pierre Laundri then and there with the knife aforesaid, in and upon the left side of the belly of him the said Pierre Laundri, one mortal wound of the breadth of one inch and one-fourth of an inch, and the depth of five and one-half inches, of which said mortal wound he the said Pierre Laundri, in the county of Peoria, aforesaid, from the said second day in October, in the year aforesaid, until the fourth day of the same month and the same year, did languish and languishing did live, on which said fourth day of October in the year aforesaid, the said Pierre Laundri, in the county of Peoria aforesaid, of the said mortal wound did die; and so the jurors aforesaid, upon their oath aforesaid do say that the said Nom-a-que him the said Pierre Laundri in manner and form aforesaid, felon-

the supreme court was given reversing the case in the cir-

iously, wilfully, and of his malice aforethought, did kill and murder to the evil example of all others in like cases offending, contrary to the form of statute in such cases made and provided, and against the peace and dignity of the same people of Illinois.

John Turner, Attorney General Pro tem, John Hamlin, Foreman.

* * * * *

The circuit court convened November, 14, 1825, with Judge York Sawyer presiding, and Nom-a-que's trial was held on the 15th and 16th. The verdict of the jury is as follows:

State of Illinois, Peoria county Circuit court, November term, eighteen hundred and twenty-five.

We, the traverse jury in and for the county aforesaid, do find Nom-a-que, an Indian of the Puttawattamie tribe, guilty of the murder of Pierre Landri.

November 17, 1825.

After the reading of the foregoing verdict Attorney Hamilton, counsel for Nom-a-que, made a motion for a new trial for the Indian, which was overruled by Judge York Sawyer. He then asked leave to file a bill of exceptions to the opinion of the court, which was granted and made a part of the record.

Nom-a-que was then called to the bar of justice and was asked by the court if he had anything to say why the judgment of the law should not be pronounced against him according to the finding of the jury. Nom-a-que answered that he had not, so the court ordered that he be confined in some safe jail or safe place until the third Saturday in January, next, when between the hours of 12 and 3 o'clock he was to be taken to some convenient place by the sheriff and hanged by the neck until dead.

The case was then appealed from the circuit court to the supreme court of Illinois and was the first case appealed from Peoria county. On February 2, 1826, the opinion of the supreme court was given reversing the case in the cir-

cuit court here. A supercedeas was granted and the court further recommended that the prisoner be held in custody for thirty days to enable the local authorities to again bring him to trial. The case was reversed on a writ of error.

All the time the proceedings were before the supreme court Nom-a-que had been held a prisoner under guard. His guards consisted of various townsmen, who received from \$8 to \$15 each for their services, according to the length of time they were on duty. On March 9, 1826, he was taken to Springfield under the guard of Elijah Hyde, who was paid \$7.30 for guarding the prisoner. In June he was taken to Edwardsville for safe keeping because of no facilities here.

Nom-a-que was indicted for the second time during the October term, 1826. Attorneys for the prisoner at once asked that the case against the prisoner be dismissed on the grounds that the court did not have jurisdiction, inasmuch that he was an Indian of the Potawattomie nation, and was only so far bound by the laws of the State of Illinois as his tribe had made him by treaty. Further, that the tribe never consented that one of its members should be tried for any offense committed on Indian land by any tribunal of this state or the United States.

It seems that Nom-a-que had been in jail a part of the time at Edwardsville and a part of the time at Springfield, while some of the time he was running at large.

Nom-a-que's attorney moved that the case be quashed as above stated, and counsel for the state demurred. The demurrer was sustained by the court, to which counsel for the defendant excepted, and the case was again certified to the supreme court.

From that time on until the May term of the circuit court, 1828, Nom-a-que roamed at large without hindrance, and eventually made his escape, for which Sheriff Fulton was indicted on a charge of mal-conduct in office for letting the Indian get away. The case against Nom-a-que was

Hallock met Nom-a-que after the Indian had left Lewis county at Galena. Nom-a-que said he was going back to

nolle prossed, or stricken, on May 15, 1828. The case against the sheriff had been stricken a year before.

* * * * *

John Hamilton, one of the grand jurors in 1826, living at Mackinaw, gives an interesting account in connection with the case against Nom-a-que. Mr. Hamilton says:

"Nom-a-que, who had been tried the fall before, was kept by Sheriff Fulton at the home of Mr. Allen. One night about a dozen drunken Indians met to rescue him and attempted to enter the door for that purpose. Allen sprang out of a back window, grabbed a clap board and rushed around in front of the house and laid about him with great fury. He felled about four of the Indians to the ground before they could recover from their consternation, when the others retreated. Allen followed close on the heels of the hindmost and belabored without mercy until he begged for quarters, crying, 'Stop, white man, stop, white man, stop.' Felling him also, the five laid until morning, when they were able to crawl off."

Mr. Hamilton further states in his account that the jurymen slept in their blankets on the floor of the cabin used as a court house because a tavern run by Mr. Bogardus was not large enough.

Another tradition concerning Nom-a-que comes from an account written by the late E. C. Stillman, who tells a story of Nom-a-que and Lewis Hallock, a fur trader and trapper and the man Hallock township is named for.

According to this story, Hallock befriended Nom-a-que during his troubles in Peoria county and the Indian never forgot him. It is said that at one time Hallock went his bail, and when he did no one believed Nom-a-que would ever return. But it seems that Hallock understood the Indians and said he would, and Nom-a-que, as good as his word, appeared ready for trial on the first day of the court term.

Hallock met Nom-a-que after the Indian had left Peoria county at Galena. Nom-a-que said he was going back to

his band and wanted Hallock to accompany him in his canoe. Hallock accepted the invitation and the two started to drift down the Mississippi river.

One day when they were camped on the bank of the river, Nom-a-que asked Hallock if he would like to see where the "white bullets" came from. Hallock said he would and Nom-a-que promised to show him if he would promise not to tell his tribe. Hallock promised. Nom-a-que then blindfolded him, the two got into the canoe and paddled out into the stream. Nom-a-que turned the canoe around and around several times, so that the trapper did not know which direction they were taking.

After an hour on the river the Indian landed the canoe and led Hallock into a cave. Hallock said that after the bandage was taken from his eyes he was standing in a large passage way where there were silver and lead veins. After Nom-a-que showed him the lead and silver he blindfolded him and led him back to the canoe. He said he often tried to locate the place afterward, but could not. It was his belief that the cave was on the Iowa side of the Mississippi river.

The last account history has of Nom-a-que says that when Black Hawk invaded Illinois in 1832, Nom-a-que was present with him at Stillman's Run and was badly wounded. He was found in that condition lying in the way of some Peoria men, who humanely shot him to death to end his misery.

He started by making silver spoons of a special design and that the souvenirs he put on sale just before the Christmas holidays.

"Then the women workers got their heads together in working out a design. At the start it was determined that a leading feature in the design should be a good likeness of old Chief Shabbona, who thousands of times had passed over the trail now marked by the roadway sought to be improved. The name of Shabbona is an honored one in Illinois. To the white settler of pioneer days Shabbona

was a friend indeed. History recites that he saved settlements from massacre and in many other ways so endeared himself to the white people that they revere his memory.

SHABBONA, THE WHITE MAN'S FRIEND.

BY REV. N. W. THORNTON OF MONMOUTH, ILL.

"The most novel means to build a public highway in Illinois has been taken by the Kane county federation of women's clubs. During the Christmas holidays not less than 1000 silver spoons, valued at \$2 each, have been sold to improve and to preserve certain historic features of the roadway lying along the Fox river from Aurora as far north as Elgin and Carpentersville.

"The Kane county women have been working on this project for over a year, but it has only been within the last few weeks that they hit on the novel plan of raising the money with which to carry out their plans, which are intended to benefit the whole people.

"The work of preserving landmarks and beautifying lands abutting on the roadways was commenced in the fall of 1905, when they interested the farmers to the extent of inducing them to keep their weeds cut down. Then the women engaged a landscape man and drove him over the route, the result of which was that he drew up an elaborate plan calculated to establish and maintain one of the most attractive driveways in the state.

"Then one of the Aurora women suggested that the fund be started by selling silver spoons of a special design and that the souvenirs be put on sale just before the Christmas holidays.

"Then the women workers got their heads together in working out a design. At the start it was determined that a leading feature in the design should be a good likeness of old Chief Shabbona, who thousands of times had passed over the trail now marked by the roadway sought to be improved. The name of Shabbona is an honored one in Illinois. To the white settler of pioneer days Shabbona

was a friend indeed. History recites that he saved settlements from massacre and in many other ways so endeared himself to the white people that they revere his memory unto this day. They named a town for him and erected a fine monument at his grave.

"Shabbona's likeness has been made to appear in the bowl of the spoon, and the artist has done some clever work on other portions of the souvenir. The stem is made to represent one of the predominating woods of the Fox valley, on the spreading end of the stem there is a pretty view of the valley, and at the tip is the crouching form of a fox, emblematic of the historic river and valley along and through which the roadway courses its way.

"A New York silversmith was given the task of producing the spoons, and they were sent to Aurora about the 1st of December. At first only 500 were ordered, but this order was soon doubled, for the spoons began selling like the traditional hot cakes. Where at first it was next to impossible to stir up any interest in the project, people in all of the towns, including Aurora, Batavia, Geneva, St. Charles and Elgin, began buying spoons for themselves and for Christmas presents. The local clubs of all of the towns kept the matter humming, and by this time, could old Shabbona come back from the happy hunting grounds, where he has been sleeping for forty-eight winters, he would find that his likeness in white metal has been carried to almost every state in the Union, where they have been sent by remembering friends.

"Inclosed in each box with a spoon is a bit of history, which reads as follows:

" 'Shabbona, the Indian chief whose picture adorns the bowl of the Fox river valley souvenir spoons, was probably the most conspicuous Indian among the many who made their homes in the beautiful Fox river valley before the advent of the white man. He was born in Canada about 1780, of the Ottawa tribe. He married the daughter of a Pottawatomie chief, and, according to the custom of the Indians to adopt the tribe of the wife, he became a Potta-

watomie. He was known as the white man's friend, and saved many from massacre, particularly during the Black Hawk war in 1832. He died at Seneca, Ill., July 18, 1859, and is buried in Evergreen cemetery, Morris, Ill., where a monument was erected to his memory a few years ago.'

"Chief Shabbona's range was throughout northern Illinois. He must have made something of a residence in the big 1200-acre timber tract south of Atkinson in Henry county, still known as Shabbona's Grove. In his hunting and fishing or visiting expeditions to the Mississippi he would follow down Edwards river and stop at the old town of Millersburg. He often stopped at my father's home and ate with him. Shabbona Grove, along with 2,800 acres more, was entered at the land agency in Galena by Capt. Chas. Jack, a noted early settler of Henry county. Captain Jack was the grandfather of Mrs. F. P. Burgett of Keithsburg. Something of the biography of Capt. Jack will be of interest to the old settlers.

"Capt. Charles Jack, an officer in the British army, commanded a regiment in the overthrow of Napoleon at the battle of Waterloo, June 18, 1814. After the return of the British troops to England, Captain Jack concluded with others to go to South America and enlist with General Bolivar, but when off the coast of Hayti the vessel was wrecked and only Captain Jack and the cook were saved. They were brought on shore penniless and friendless. But the Haytians befriended him and drew on Captain Jack's father for help. He was a noted educator—president of King's college, Aberdeen, Scotland, for forty years, and dying in office. With the money received, Captain Jack shipped for the United States, locating in Virginia, following surveying and accumulated some land. He still received some military pension and financial assistance. Capt. Jack had two brothers who were also wanderers—Robert, who amassed a fortune as a sugar planter in the Island of Mauritius in the Indian Ocean, and Alex. Jack, a brigadier general in the British army, who was massacred at Cawnpore, India, in the Indian uprising led by Nana

Sahiv. Andrew Jack was also a brother who built the Jack mills east of Oquawka, and who was visiting his brother in India at the time of the massacre and was put to death the same day. He had crossed the plains to California and from there by ship to India.

"Captain Jack came to Illinois in the 30's and was one of the founders of New Boston, which was surveyed by Abraham Lincoln, and became the county seat of Mercer county in 1835. Captain Jack entered several farms in Mercer county—two or three in the vicinity of Keithsburg. He afterward removed to Knoxville, Illinois, where he resided for some time. It was at Keithsburg that his daughter, Grace Eliza, was married to Mr. B. D. Ellett in 1838, from whose daughter, Mrs. F. P. Burgett, I got this data. The other two daughters of Captain Jack were Mrs. Chas. M. Harris and Mrs. Ed. Burrell late of Rock Island.

"While Captain Jack was living at Knoxville prior to 1838, a thing occurred that showed his foresight and endurance. One morning when in bed sick with rheumatism, the doctor called to see him and in the conversation dropped the information that a fellow townsman, a noted land shark, was to start that day to Galena to the land office to enter Shabbona Grove and other lands in Henry county. Captain Jack said nothing but when the doctor was gone he requested his wife to put provisions for some days in his saddlebags, and rising from his bed saddled his horse and taking \$5,000 in gold in his saddle bags started for Galena to head off his ambitious neighbor. When night came on he pulled up at a log cabin, hastily got supper and went to bed. Later his rival stopped at the same cabin and was put to bed with Captain Jack, who had covered his face and was snoring furiously. Captain Jack was up early and off, going by Shabbona Grove and on to Galena. It so happened that he arrived in time to enter and settle for the whole of the 4,000 acres and was just coming from the land office when his neighbor was entering. Captain Jack finally reached home and went to bed with his rheumatism. He was a man of fine education, was eccentric

and determined. Shabbona Grove was 1,200 acres of fine timber, oak and walnut, very valuable at that day, and the whole body of land is yet up to the high standard of Henry county land. He bought at once twenty-eight quarter sections at \$1.25 per acre, and the land is still in possession of the Burrells of Rock Island.

"Later Captain Jack invested in Texas lands and as late at 1857 or 58 he rode all the way back from San Antonio, Texas, horseback and on one horse. Mrs. Burgett was staying with her grandmother at the time in Shabbona Grove when her grandfather arrived, the horse somewhat jaded and footsore but still in good condition. Captain Jack died in 1865. Perhaps there are still early settlers who remember him."

His father, Captain James McKee (1751-1825), and Captain Moses Guest (1735-1828), as well as his great-grandfather, Peter Dumont (1744-1821), were "soldiers of the revolution" under Washington. His great-grandfather, Henry Guest, was an American patriot, of New Brunswick, New Jersey, whose residence is (1912) still standing in that city.

The subject of this sketch, born within four miles of the residence of General William Henry Harrison, the hero of Tippecanoe, was an early observer of those sectional feelings which are so quickly manifested in a place situated as was his native town, Lawrenceburg, on the Ohio River. Those days preceding the Mexican War were epoch-making and filled with many events to culminate in the great Rebellion. His father, John Mountain McKee, as we have elsewhere stated, was the editor of a Whig newspaper in Lawrenceburg (circa 1834) devoted to the abolition of slavery.

From his forefathers, paternal and maternal, Henry Guest McKee inherited the patriotic fervor and love of freedom which had incited their lives. Thus in four years he became a man of public spirit whose active business life and fixed determination were large elements in his success.

Removing at an early age to Warrington, Dearborn County, Indiana, he there numbered about his youthful associates the late James Mills, Esq. (whose sister, Sarah, married the late Hon. John M. Wilson), and the late Joseph

HENRY GUEST McPIKE.

(1825-1910)

A BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH.

Henry Guest McPike (second son of John Mountain McPike and Lydia Jane Guest, his wife), was born in Lawrenceburg, Dearborn County, Indiana, July 6, 1825. Both his grandfathers, "Captain" James McPike (1751?-1825), and Captain Moses Guest (1755-1828), as well as his great-grandfather, Peter Dumont (1744-1821), were "soldiers of the revolution" under Washington. His great-grandfather, Henry Guest, was an American patriot, of New Brunswick, New Jersey, whose residence is (1912) still standing in that city.

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Removing at an early age to Wilmington, Dearborn County, Indiana, he there numbered about his youthful associates the late James Mills, Esq. (whose sister, Sarah, married the late Hon. John M. Wilson), and the late Joseph

Bruce, Esq., of Memphis, Tenn. Their mutual friendship was formed during a period when public events were fast leading to a political and military climax. Many were the interesting anecdotes and exciting incidents which, in years gone by, the writer was privileged to hear related. Dearborn County, as has already been remarked, was on the immediate border between the slave-holding and free states. Fugitive slaves were a frequent sight and the "*Underground Railway*" was in full operation. Handbills offering large rewards for the recovery of slaves were commonly to be seen, and the town of Wilmington then was not wholly free from a certain transient or irresponsible element composed of those ever ready to derive personal profit at the expense of some unfortunate creature. But the seriousness of life was occasionally relieved by some episode of an amusing character.

* * * * *

Henry Guest McPike, while a young man, was nominated by the Hon. O. H. Smith of Indiana (then a Member of Congress) for appointment as cadet at West Point, but as it was found that the privilege belonged to another district at the time, the nomination was withdrawn.

Having removed with his parents to Alton, Madison County, Illinois, in December, 1847, he lived there until his decease in 1910, much of that time at his residence, "Mount Lookout Park."

The series of debates between Abraham Lincoln and Stephen A. Douglas, at various points in Illinois, terminated at Alton on Friday, October 15, 1858. History preserves a clipping from the *Alton Daily Whig*, reciting the local arrangements and committees. "Messrs. H. G. McPike and W. C. Quigley be a Committee having charge of the platform and reception of ladies, and have power to appoint assistants."

"On motion, a Committee, consisting of Messrs. W. C. Quigley and H. G. McPike, be appointed to publish this programme of proceedings."

In November, 1860, Mr. McPike, accompanied by the late Hon. Lyman Trumbull, went from Alton to Springfield, and was in the telegraph office with Abraham Lincoln as the returns came in from the first election. It was also early in the "sixties" when Mr. McPike, in a private capacity, but still in the line of a patriotic duty, accompanied a military organization known as the Yagers from Alton to Springfield, where he met Governor Yates and Captain U. S. Grant. Not long after came the news of the latter's promotion.

Alton, notwithstanding its nearness to Missouri, was not backward in affording the Federal Government both moral and financial support. A branch of the "Union League of America," known as "Alton Council No. 41," was granted a charter by the State League, on February 9th, 1863. As the original charter was in Mr. McPike's possession in March, 1898, it is possible that he acted as Secretary of the local organization, of which he was a charter member. Appointed to act as deputy provost marshal of the (then) Twelfth Congressional district, at a critical time, he did good service for the War Department, and resigned his office April 24, 1865.

After the Civil War came the efforts to resume what in America must be called a normal commercial or industrial life. The gazetteer or directory of Alton for 1866, shows the firm of McPike & Newman, real estate agents. The former was then and long afterwards a Notary Public. He became the Alton representative of several fire insurance companies, and Secretary of two having headquarters in that city.

About 1869, he commenced the erection of his residence in Mount Lookout Park, comprising some fifteen acres, where he lived the remainder of his life, and where he sought relaxation among his trees and rare shrubs, his vineyards, fruits and flowers. From the south balcony, on the second floor of the house, one could easily see the pyrotechnic display on a clear Fourth of July night, in the city of St. Louis, about eighteen miles distant, owing to the advancement of Alton, and held that office for four years. During the

tageous location of the building on an eminence a mile north of the Mississippi river, but just within the city limits of Alton. Mr. McPike had a strong aversion to dogs; nor would he suffer a bird on the place to be disturbed. He delighted to count the different species of songsters who, in turn, endeavored their best to repay him for their freedom from molestation.

Accustomed to arise early in the morning, a friend to cold water and outdoor life, he brought to bear upon each day's mental work, a vigorous constitution, a clear brain and a steady eye. His was a nature at once intense and temperate. He abstained from all spirituous liquors, but with old-time hospitality, maintained a wine-cellar of generous proportions. He was agile in manner, and could, when almost seventy years of age, vault over a fairly high fence at a bound. He was of a dark complexion, but with this exception, a description of the great astronomer Halley (1656-1742), by a contemporary, might aptly be applied to him, and as the coincidence is marked we will quote the old chronicler: "He was of a happy constitution and preserved his memory and judgment to the last, as he did also that particular cheerfulness of spirit for which he was remarkable. . . . In his person, he was of a middle stature inclining to tallness, of a thin habit of body and a fair complexion, and always spoke as well as acted with an uncommon degree of sprightliness and vivacity."

Having long been interested in the improvement of the Mississippi river, Mr. McPike attended the River and Harbor Convention which met in Washington, D. C., in February, 1882, as a vice-president from Illinois. He had also been connected with previous conventions held in St. Louis, Memphis, Peoria and New Orleans. In July, 1882, he had some correspondence with John A. Logan, then United States Senator from Illinois, on this general subject.

In the spring of 1887, Mr. McPike was elected Mayor of Alton, and held that office for four years. During the

fearful floods of the Mississippi river, near Alton, in 1892, he was made Chairman of the Relief Committee, and in that capacity had several conferences with Governors Fifer and Francis of Illinois and Missouri. Much damage was wrought in the lowlands of Missouri just opposite Alton, and the waters of the two great rivers intermingled.

Mr. McPike always had a lively interest in horticulture, and met with remarkable success in the development of the mammoth McPike grape, a seedling of the Worden, having, therefore, the Concord for its grandparent. Its public reception cannot, perhaps, be better described than by the following quotation from the *Chicago Daily News* for November 3, 1897, at which time the Chicago Horse Show and Horticultural Exhibition was being held in that city:

"H. G. McPike, ex-Mayor of Alton, Ill., came to the Arena at 11 o'clock with enough blue ribbons on his lapel to stock an ordinary show. The horsemen crowded around him and learned that Mr. McPike cared not for hackney or hunter, that he had taken the blue ribbons for the best exhibit in the agricultural end of the show. . . . Mr. McPike winning out on a black grape as large as a tennis ball."

In September of the same year, Mr. McPike had attended the annual meeting of the National Pomological Society, held in Columbus, Ohio, and was elected a vice-president for Illinois.

Although not an extensive traveler, Mr. McPike visited various portions of the United States, including California and Washington, D. C. In the latter instance, he seized the opportunity to go to Mount Vernon, the home of Washington, for whose character he had great admiration. He took delight in the fact that some of his own ancestors served in the war of American Independence.

Some of the early months of 1909 were spent by Mr. McPike near St. Petersburg and Tampa, Florida, to escape the more rigorous winter in the north. The following year, this trip was repeated and was extended to include a visit to Havana, Cuba. Returning home to Alton

about the middle of April, Mr. McPike contracted a severe cold while superintending some improvements on his estate. He was ill but a few days and died on April 18, 1910, in the eighty-fifth year of his age. He was thrice married and left surviving issue, two sons and two daughters. His remains were interred in the City Cemetery of Alton, at a point near the south-west corner overlooking the Father of Waters.

We cannot close this little sketch without making special mention of Mr. McPike's deep interest in subjects of history, local and general. He was a member of the Illinois State Historical Society. In his will, a lengthy document written by his own hand, are these bequests:

"I hereby give and bequeath to my brother William C. McPike (of Kansas City, Missouri, since deceased) the bound volumes of publications of our Father, the late Judge John McPike; also a book of Travels and Poems, the author being our Grandfather, Moses Guest of New Jersey; also the revolutionary looking-glass; these items, during his life-time and at his death to go to my son John Haley McPike, and at his death to his oldest living son."

Mr. McPike owned an island in the Mississippi river, just opposite Alton, which was the reputed location of the famous "duel" between Abraham Lincoln and General Shields, in 1843.

NOTES.

"History of Madison County, Illinois"; Edwardsville, Illinois, 1882.

"Official Report of the Proceedings of the Mississippi River Improvement Convention, held in St. Louis, Missouri, on October 26th, 27th, 28th, 1881." St. Louis, 1881 (see page 222, Section 6: "List of Delegates:" "Illinois: H. G. McPike, Alton.")

"Newspapers and Periodicals of Illinois, 1814-1879," by Franklin William Scott. Springfield, Illinois, 1910. (See page 6.)

"The Lincoln-Douglas Debates of 1858," by Edwin Erle Sparks, Ph. D.; Springfield, Illinois, 1908. (See Insert between pages 498-499.)

"Recollections of the last debate of Lincoln-Douglas," by H. G. McPike, in *Magazine of History* (New York) vol. iii., pp. 77-79. (Feb. 1906.)

"The Lincoln-Shields Duel," Sept. 22, 1843, by. H. G. McPike; *Ibid*, vol. iv., pp. 145-147 (Sept. 1906.)

"Tales of Our Forefathers," Albany, New York, 1898.

"Romance of Genealogy," in *Magazine of History*, (New York), 1911-1912.

MEETING OF ILLINOIS MAYORS AT EVANSTON.

LETTER FROM HON. JOSEPH E. PADEN, MAYOR OF
EVANSTON.

June 5, 1912.

MY DEAR MRS. WEBER:

I thank you very much indeed, for your courteous letter of June 3rd, expressing regret that I was not present at the last annual meeting of the Illinois State Historical Society, and asking that I say a few words about the annual meeting of the Illinois Mayors' Association which took place in Evanston at practically the same time. I regretted very much that I was not able to attend the meeting of the Historical Society, but, as I previously wrote you, the work of entertaining our own guests prevented.

The annual meeting of the Illinois Mayors' Association was held in Evanston on May 28th and 29th, and was attended by the Mayors of about fifty of the principal cities of the State. This Association is entirely non-political and its chief object is the conference and interchange of information and experiences of executive officers in furtherance of the interest of the people of their respective communities. When it is realized that fully one-half of the people of this State reside in cities and villages, and that control of the individual and the collection and expenditure of his taxes and assessments are so largely governed by these officials, the importance of these meetings is apparent.

The visiting guests were welcomed to the city by the Mayor of Evanston on the morning of May 28th and response was made by the Honorable E. N. Woodruff, Mayor of Peoria, President of the Association. Afterwards, Mr. Woodruff delivered the President's annual address in which he very ably reviewed the work that is

required of executive officials. Following this address, a very instructive paper was read by Mr. A. L. Bowen, Secretary of the State Charities Commission, upon the subject "What shall we do with our Epileptics," and forceful comments were also made thereon by Mr. Sherman C. Kingsley, Vice President for Illinois of the National Red Cross Society. Dr. Frank Billings of Chicago had previously accepted an invitation to make the address upon this topic, but on account of an unexpected trip to Europe, Mr. Bowen, at Dr. Billings' request, and with the approval of the Association, took his place.

By invitation of Mr. and Mrs. James A. Patten, the members were entertained at luncheon at one o'clock at their residence and thereafter an automobile trip was taken about the City of Evanston for the purpose of inspecting its streets and municipal service plants. By courtesy of the Evanston Commercial Association, the members were also entertained at a Smoker and Good Fellowship meeting at their rooms during the evening, which occasion was thoroughly enjoyed by all the visiting officials.

At the meeting held on the morning of May 29th, Dean Walter T. Sumner, President of the Chicago Vice Commission, delivered a most able and entertaining address upon the work of that commission and made recommendations for the control of vice conditions in other cities. President Abram W. Harris of Northwestern University, who is also a member of this Commission, was present and forcefully supplemented the address of Dean Sumner with an expression of his own views. At the conclusion of these addresses, Mr. William J. Hagenah of Wisconsin delivered a most illuminating address upon "Public Service Corporations, their regulation and control."

At the afternoon meeting, a paper prepared by Dr. Edward Bartow, Director of the State Water Survey, on the subject "Purification of Water Supplies" was read. This paper abounded in useful information for the benefit of cities of this State and commanded the closest attention. Thereafter, the visiting officials in open meeting discussed

the papers that had been read, and also discussed many other questions of keen interest in the government of their respective communities, such as the establishment of Municipal Markets, the Disposal of Garbage, the Disposal of Sewage, and the like. These discussions were most useful in giving information and hints which are not easily acquired in any other way. At the conclusion of this discussion, the City of Rockford was chosen for the next meeting place and the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, Mayor William H. Stolte, Chicago Heights; Vice-President, Mayor William W. Bennett, Rockford; Secretary, Arthur G. Brown, Rockford; Treasurer, Mayor J. M. Page, Jerseyville; Statistician, William G. Adkins of Chicago; Directors: Mayors Joseph E. Paden, Evanston; E. N. Woodruff, Peoria; John S. Schnepf, Springfield; J. G. Brown, Fox Lake; Albert Fehrmann, Elgin; William D. Gayle, Lincoln; J. B. Blackman, Harrisburg; Martin R. Carlson, Moline; John F. Garner, Quincy; George Parsons, Cairo; and Ex-Mayor E. S. MacDonald of Decatur. A legislative committee consisting of Mayors Paden of Evanston, Woodruff of Peoria and Carlson of Moline, was also appointed to speak for the Association upon Bills which may be presented before the Legislature.

At the conclusion of the meeting, the visiting officers were entertained at dinner at the Evanston Country Club by the officials of Evanston, and through the courtesy of the North Shore Festival Association, attended the opening concert that evening at the Patten Gymnasium upon the Northwestern University campus.

I want to assure you that the officials and the people of Evanston enjoyed the visit of these earnest officials and I believe it is also safe to say that the visitors were also pleased with their trip.

Very truly yours,

JOSEPH E. PADEN.

Mrs. Jessie Palmer Weber,
Secretary, Springfield, Illinois.

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Some years since, I was present with a number at or near Kinderhook, and helped to dig at the time the plates were found that I think you allude to. Robert Wiley, then a merchant of that place, had had a number of strange dreams (as I have) that there was some-

A HOAX.

REMINISCENCES OF AN OLD KINDERHOOK MYSTERY.

The following letter came into the possession of Hon. Geo. H. Wilson of Quincy recently, and was by him given to the editor of this Journal. The incident referred to created a great commotion at the time of the discovery of the plates. These plates were supposed to contain the basis of the Mormon gospels promulgated by Joseph Smith, the Mormon leader, who was killed at Nauvoo, June 27, 1844. The original plates were of gold, and where they now are is unknown. The letter was shown to an old resident who remembered the incident well, and who said: "The plates referred to were in the possession of Dr. McDowell of McDowell's college in St. Louis. After the death of Dr. McDowell, it is supposed the plates were placed in the Mercantile library, or some other museum in St. Louis. I knew personally most of the men named in the letter. W. C. Flagg lived at Moro, Ill., when Mr. Harris sent the letter. There are a few Pike county citizens still living who knew Fayette Grubb, Bridge Whitton, A. R. Wiley, Wilburn Fugate and Esq. Murray, who lived at and near Kinderhook, and a great many remember Dr. P. M. Parker when he resided in New Canton and Barry. The object of the men preparing the plates is supposed to be their desire to bolster up the visionary plans of Joseph Smith, and to lead the unsuspecting public to follow him."

Esq. Murray says I believe that I know that would be satisfied with your really yours

THE LETTER

Barry, Pike Co., Ill., April 25, 1855.

Mr. Flagg.

Dear Sir: Yours of the 4th of April came to hand on the 23d. This thing is stale with me, although I have my feelings and respect for the truth.

Some years since, I was present with a number at or near Kinderhook, and helped to dig at the time the plates were found that I think you allude to. Robert Wiley, then a merchant of that place, said that he had had a number of strange dreams (as I have learned) that there was something in the mounds near Kinderhook. If I recollect right, he began to dig on Saturday, and on Sunday the discovery was made. I was present with quite a crowd. The plates were found in the pit by Mr. Fayette Grubb. I washed and cleaned the plates and subsequently made an honest affidavit to the same.

But since that time, Bridge Whitton said to me that he cut and prepared the plates and he (B. Whitton) and R. Wiley engraved them themselves, and that there was nitric acid put upon them the night before that they were found to rust the iron ring and band. And that they were carried to the mound, rubbed in the dirt and carefully dropped into the pit where they were found.

Wilbourn Fugit appeared to be the chief, with R. Wiley with B. Whitton. Fugit lives at Kinderhook and B. Whitton at Alton, Illinois, to both of which you can refer.

Subsequently to my receiving your letter, I have seen Dr. P. M. Parker, M. D., that graduated at St. Louis, Mo., last winter. Dr. Parker says that R. Wiley graduated at the same place since the finding of the plates at the same school, and that Dr. Professor McDowell on surgery has the plates now in his office, and he (Dr. Parker) saw them there last winter.

If it would be any satisfaction you will write to Dr. P. M. Parker, to Wilbourn Fugit and Bridge Whitton. Esq. W. Murray said that he had wrote you on the subject. What Esq. Murray says you may rely upon.

I believe that I have stated all as far as I know that would be any satisfaction to you, so with much esteem I remain,

Fraternally yours,

W. P. HARRIS.

Mr.*W. C. Flagg.

P. S. Mr. Fugite, Mr. Whitton and I are all of us be-

longing to one order that ought to bear witness to the truth. If anything should transpire that you would wish to hear from me again (an old man rising of sixty) please write, and I will cheerfully give you all the information that I can. It is a late hour and I have worked hard all day in my garden and my health is very poor. So I hope you will excuse

Yours respectfully,

W. P. H.

The committee also hopes to secure the placing of Government markers upon the graves of these Revolutionary patriots.

For this issue of the Journal the following counties are represented, and all records have been verified—Cass, Warren, Henderson, Macon and Iroquois.

By far the greater number of Revolutionary soldiers lived in the southern part of the state. As there are no chapters of the D. A. R. in many of these counties, the records will necessarily be more difficult to obtain.

The D. A. R. of Illinois feel that the establishing and preserving for all time, these records of the men who served with efficiency in establishing the independence of the colonies, is a most important work for the state and for the nation.

CASS COUNTY

Phineas Underwood, so far as known, is the only member of the Revolutionary army whose remains lie in Cass county soil. He was born in the state of Vermont in 1763, enlisted in 1781 in the Vermont line of troops under Capt. Josiah Fish, serving ten months. In 1826 Phineas Underwood came to Illinois, settling near what is now

¹A list of the Revolutionary soldiers buried in Cass county was published in the April 1912 Journal.

SOLDIERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.¹

The Illinois committee of the D. A. R. on Historic Places, co-operating with the Genealogical Committee of the State Historical Society, hopes to establish the military record of all Revolutionary soldiers buried in Illinois, and to locate their burial places as far as possible. These records of service will be published in the Journal of the State Historical Society from time to time as furnished by the counties in which the soldiers resided and lie buried.

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¹A list of the Revolutionary soldiers buried in Sangamon county was published in the April 1912 Journal.

the city of Virginia. Several months since, through the efforts of the Grand Army Post of Virginia, the remains of this soldier were removed from the neglected grave yard to Walnut Ridge cemetery, where a U. S. Government marker now tells the story of this patriot.

MACON COUNTY.

William Dickey enlisted when quite young in the Virginia troops, under Capt. William Waters, in the first Artillery Regiment, commanded by Col. Charles Harrison. He served three years. Coming to Illinois in 1829, he settled in Macon County, where he died in 1832, and is buried in the old French Creek cemetery, Argenta. On June 6th, 1912, the Decatur Chapter D. A. R. placed a marker at his grave with impressive ceremonies. Four generations of direct descendants were present.

IROQUOIS COUNTY.

Thomas Williamson, a native of Hampshire county, Virginia, where he was born in 1757, enlisted about one year before the surrender of Cornwallis, under Capt. Anderson, Col. Holmes commanding. After the close of the war he removed to Indiana, and from there to Iroquois County, Illinois, where he died.

WARREN COUNTY.

PREPARED BY MRS. HELEN NYE RUPP OF MONMOUTH.

David Finley was born in Belfast, Ireland, March 9, 1761; coming to America when a lad, he enlisted in the Continental Army, serving under Captain Samuel Miller, Col. Aenas Mackey, 8th Penn. regiment. He was in the battles of Brandywine and Germantown. In 1818, Mr. Finley was a resident of Clarke County, Indiana; he removed to Warren County, Illinois, where he died September 3, 1838. Mr. Finley is buried near Oquawka, Henderson County, which was at the time of his death in Warren County.

David Lynn, born in Connecticut in 1764; enlisted in 1780 under Capt. Martin Lord, Lieut. William Lynn (his brother) and in Col. Swift's regiment. After 1832, he removed to Warren County, Illinois, where he died. Mr. Lynn is buried on a farm near the cemetery,

This old cemetery of the "Old South Henderson United Presbyterian Church," contains the grave of Daniel McMillan, a soldier of the Revolution. He enlisted from South Carolina, where he was born in 1752; he died August 14, 1838.

Benjamin Blankenship, a native of Hampton, Virginia, enlisted in 1777, serving as private in Capt. Anthony Singleton's company, Col. Charles Harrison's regiment was in the battle of Camden. At the close of the war, he came to Shelby County, Ohio, and in 1836, removed to Warren County, Ill., where he died in 1844.

REPRINTS

From the Christian Traveller. In Five Parts. Including
Nine Years, and Eighteen Thousand Miles.

By Isaac Reed, A. M. Printed by J. & J. Harper,
32 Cliff Street. Pages 187-191. New York, 1875.

GOOD NEWS FROM THE FRONTIER.

I have just returned from a short missionary tour across the Wabash. I was as far out as Paris, Edgar County, Illinois. Indeed, this was the point of my principal aim. I went by the particular and earnest solicitation of some people in that vicinity (who had removed there from Ohio, and from East Tennessee, but whom I had never seen) that I should visit them into church order. They were all there with their families, and no minister had yet found his way to their settlement. The appointment had been a good while made, and I was therefore expected. Brother D. Whitney also went with me. We crossed the Wabash 3 miles above Fort Harrison the 4th inst. That night we had a meeting 11 miles from the river. There were present 1 female members of our church, all of them from the state of New York. One had been 7 years there, and the others 4 years; neither had been at communion since they came into the country, nor had they heard a sermon for almost two years; and this purely because they had no opportunity. The next day at evening we began our meeting in the neighborhood of Paris. Nothing unusual appeared. The people seemed pleased to receive us, and in the prospect of a church and the sacrament.

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On the 6th, we preached in town. It is a new and small place, though the seat of justice of Edgar County. The services were performed in a school house. While preaching, a very uncommon solemnity and deep attention

From the Christian Traveler. In Five Parts. Including
Nine Years, and Eighteen Thousand Miles.

By Isaac Reed, A. M. Printed by J. & J. Harper,
32 Cliff Street. Pages 187-191. New York, 1828.

GOOD NEWS FROM THE FRONTIER.

I have just returned from a short missionary tour across the Wabash. I was as far out as Paris, Edgar County, Illinois. Indeed, this was the point of my principal aim. I went by the particular and earnest solicitation of some people in that vicinity (who had removed there from Ohio, and from East Tennessee, but whom I had never seen) that I would come and bring them into church order. They had been about two years there with their families, and no minister had yet found his way to their settlement. The appointment had been a good while made, and I was therefore expected. Brother D. Whitney also went with me. We crossed the Wabash 3 miles above Fort Harrison the 4th inst. That night we had a meeting 2½ miles from the river. There were present 3 female members of our church, all of them from the state of New York. One had been 7 years there, and the others 4 years; neither had been at communion since they came into the country, nor had they heard a sermon for almost two years—and this purely because they had no opportunity. The next day at evening we began our meeting in the neighborhood of Paris. Nothing unusual appeared. The people seemed pleased to receive us, and in the prospect of a church and the sacrament

On the 6th, we preached in town. It is a new and small place, though the seat of justice of Edgar County. The services were performed in a school house. Whilst preaching, a very uncommon solemnity and deep attention

seemed to prevail. Numbers were affected to tears. After sermon, the church was constituted out of the members present. They were 12; 3 elders were chosen. An examination then commenced of persons, who desired to become members; and on that, and the following day, 13 were admitted on examination, and another by letter, making 26. Four adults were baptized. And a very deep and tender impression seemed to exist in the minds of many of the hearers—many shed tears, and confessed, when required of, that their minds were awakened into concern for their souls. It seemed that a revival of the Lord's work was begun. They had for nearly two years kept up society meetings on the Sabbath, and seem to have desired and hoped and prayed for a preacher to come and see them, until they were prepared, when he came, to receive him as sent them of the Lord; and they seemed to wish to attend to his message and to follow the Lord's will. The 8th we constituted a Bible Society auxiliary to the American, and left them. But we did not so soon leave the traces of the Lord's work. Where we held a meeting that night, a woman convinced of sin, when repentance was subject of discourse, wept aloud. The next day we had preaching 7 miles further towards the Wabash; here also members seemed concerned, and at night, in another part of the settlement, 5 miles distant, it was yet more manifest. There were several children baptized; one household of 8; and two days after, 6 persons were admitted on examination to the communion of the church. In short, in 5 days we examined and admitted 19 persons to communion, constituted a church in a settlement beyond the point to which any of our ministers had before travelled, administered the sacrament twice, baptized 4 adults and 19 children. And the minds of several of the leading men of Terre Haute seemed to be stirred up to wish and to seek the settlement of a minister. Our second communion was held in that village on Thursday. Indeed, the fields of the Wabash, but more particularly on the west side of it, seemed white for the harvest. O, that labourers

may be sent forth to his harvest. It is a long and wide field, and none to reap, at least none whose constant business is this spiritual work. We have in an extent of 95 miles north of Vincennes, 7 organized Presbyterian churches, and not a pastor; no, not a stated supply to feed one of them; and yet, by the Saviour's blessing, all of these churches are increasing. And where a minister went one and two years ago, it is remembered and spoken of with interest, affection, gratitude and joy.

Several of these churches are near enough to unite, and two of them support a minister. This is the case with two in Park county—with the villages of Terre Haute and Roseville—with the State line settlement and Paris—with Thurman's Creek and Carlisle—with Washington and Portersville. The people are able to provide for 5 ministers in these 10 places, where there is *not one* and *many* of them are *very anxious* to do it. But the men must go to them. They know not where to apply for them, and they are too closely occupied with their farms and their domestic attentions to look about much. But I think, Sir, that Zion will yet gather strength and give Christ glory in that most delightful country; and to these neglected sheep many a pastor shall yet call, and in the wilderness fold a flock for the heavenly Shepherd.

Respectfully,

ISAAC REED.

Cottage of Peace, Ind., Nov. 24, 1824.

A Macedonian call had been sent me at Vincennes the first week of August, from Paris, Illinois: I had returned word I would come.

September 14th, 1825.—I left the Cottage of Peace on my way to preach the gospel to them. Rode 25 miles and preached at 5 o'clock P. M. Baptized five children. This was the house-hold of one of the members of the new formed congregation of Greencastle.

15th.—Started at sunrise, and went on to Greencastle, 5 miles, to breakfast; found my friend Mrs. O— very sick of a fever. Prayed with her. Hope she may recover.

Stopped only for breakfast, and went on. Passed through 17 miles of woods, with only a single cabin. Met and passed numbers on the road. Though very new, it is the leading way from Ohio, to the upper parts of Illinois, and near where the national road is expected to pass. Rode this day 31 miles, and stopped with Mr. Samuel Adams, found the women ill. Spent the evening in reading loud to the family a printed Missionary Report, and part of two sermons.

16th.—Started at sunrise, and rode to Mr. T—'s, 4 miles. He is an elder of our little church, on Big Racoon Creek. It was formed near three years ago by a Missionary of the General Assembly, but has no minister, nor meeting house, nor meeting, except when a missionary comes along. Went on through a very lonely and wet tract, 10 miles to the Wabash river. Crossed it 12 miles above Fort Harrison, a place famous in the late war. Rode 14 miles further to Mr. M'C—'s, where I had appointed to preach. This is on an arm of the Grand Prairie, in Illinois.

On my way, I met a man whom I had known six years ago, at New-Albany. He had been used to attend my ministry, but I had not known any thing of him since. Inquired of him respecting his mind—found it troubled and dark, without a Christian hope; but uneasy. Exhorted him, and requested him to come to the meeting at Paris. This Prairie has a grand and beautiful appearance. It is dry, grassy, and flowered. Preached—the attention was good. Had an interesting conference with the man of the house, his wife, and another woman. They are zealous Christians in their first love; each has united with the church in less than a year.

17th.—Rode into Paris, 8 miles. Met the congregation at the Court house. Preached immediately. Text, Acts xvi 10. A large number of hearers, and very good attention. Ordained a ruling elder, and gave a charge to him, and another to the congregation. Held a meeting with the session; examined and received two persons,

both young converts. Preached again at night to a numerous and solemn assembly.

Paris is the county seat of Edgar county, but is a very small place of about eight cabins. It lies on the Prairie. The church here was formed by my ministry, last November, with twelve members. It seemed in a state of revival and I left it with twenty-six. Sixteen have been added—now forty-two.

18th.—Sabbath. Held prayer meeting at the Court-house half after nine, A. M. Baptized one adult. Preached and administered the Lord's supper. There were three tables. A large number of hearers, and very well behaved. Rode four and one-half miles to lodge. Read aloud to the family a Missionary report.

19th.—Rode to Paris, and preached at 11 A. M. The sermon was a funeral one, for Mr. John Young, Missionary, who died at Vincennes, August 15th, aged 28 years. He had spent some months with these people, where his labours appear to have been greatly blessed. Dined, and took leave of these interesting people. They are anxious to obtain a minister, and I hope they can soon support one. Rode 10 miles, and preached at night.

20th.—Rode 9 miles to New Hope meeting house. Met the congregation and preached the same funeral sermon as yesterday. Here too, Mr. Y. had laboured—been successful, and was much beloved. It was a feeling time. Baptized one adult, and one infant. This is a wonderful society. It has grown up from nine to seventy members, in ten months, and there seems still a reviving influence. They subscribed \$10 towards printing the funeral sermon. They have built a new meeting house. Preached again at night, and baptized four children.

21st.—Found where there is a pious lad, now a scholar of the Sabbath school; anxious to learn, and make great proficiency. I expect he is to be called to the ministry. Rode 11 miles, to the village of Terre Haute. This is a singular place—has about 200 population and much mercantile business. It has no religious society of any

order. But at present a great disposition to hear preaching. And its gentlemen have formed a Sabbath reading meeting, at the Court house. They read printed sermons. There is also a new formed Bible Society, and there is a small Sabbath school. I am told, \$300 salary might be raised here for a preacher. Preached to a large congregation at night. In the afternoon, visited and prayed with a school.

22nd.—This day was rainy. Rode 21 miles — rested for the night without preaching; but not without being solicited to preach.

23rd.—Preached a funeral sermon for the death of a married woman—she had left children. Rode 13 miles and lodged at D—s, on Racoon creek—this is a Presbyterian family from Ireland.

24th.—Repassed the long woods to Greencastle, 18 miles —preached at night. My friend appears recovering from her fever, but is very weak.

25th.—Rose early, and retired to the woods. Visited and prayed with a sick woman. Met the congregation—prayed—ordained a ruling elder, and gave him and the congregation a charge. Preached and administered the Lord's supper in the new church at Greencastle. There were few to commune, but many to hear—went home with the elder. When we entered his house, his eldest son, who had been left at home, was weeping aloud. The Bible lay open on the table—and the first words he spoke were, "the Lord has found me." He seemed greatly agitated and distressed. I endeavored to direct him to the Saviour, and read and explained to him and the family, the parable of the Prodigal son.

26th.—The young man was still serious but more calm. Left him a reference to some chapters. Rode home, about 24 miles, and found my family in peace. I had been absent about thirteen days—rode 222 miles—preached thirteen sermons—administered the Lord's supper in two churches, ordained a ruling elder in each church—baptized two adults and six children.

JOURNAL OF
THE ILLINOIS STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

Published Quarterly for the Society at Springfield, Illinois.

JESSE PALMER WEBER, Editor in Chief

Associate Editors

J. H. Barnham

H. W. Chubbuck

Andrew Russell

Wm. A. Moom

George W. Smith

Edward C. Page

Applications for Membership in the Society may be sent to the Secretary of the Society, Mrs. Jesse Palmer Weber, Springfield, Ill.

Membership Fee, One Dollar, Paid Annually. 1st Membership Fee, 12c.

Vol. V.

July, 1912.

No. 11.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE ILLINOIS STATE HISTORICAL
SOCIETY, 1912.

The annual meeting of the Illinois State Historical Society was held at the University of Illinois, Urbana, Ill., on July 20th and 21st, 1912. The annual election of officers of the Society was held and the program of literary exercises was carried out as printed in the program, a copy of which was sent each member of the Society. The papers and addresses were of unusual excellence and it is no disparagement to addresses delivered at previous annual meetings to say that this program has never been excelled at any other meeting of the Society.

The attendance of out of town members of the Society was excellent, but the attendance of Springfield people, except at the last session and the reception was not what it should have been. There were as many entertainments, lectures and conventions being held on the same days as the annual meeting that the small attendance was not surprising. The officers of the Society were re-elected.

Many matters of interest were presented to the Society at the business session, each of which, was suggested by the report of the secretary of the Society. This report is published in full in this number of the Journal, and members

JOURNAL OF
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Membership Fee, One Dollar, Paid Annually. Life Membership Fee, \$25.

VOL. V.

JULY, 1912.

No. II.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE ILLINOIS STATE HISTORICAL
SOCIETY, 1912.

The annual meeting of the Illinois State Historical Society was held in the State Library rooms in the Capitol building at Springfield, on Thursday and Friday, May 23rd and 24th, 1912. The annual election of officers of the Society was held and the program of literary exercises was carried out as printed in the program, a copy of which was sent each member of the Society. The papers and addresses were of unusual excellence and it is no disparagement to addresses delivered at previous annual meetings to say that this program has never been excelled at any other meeting of the Society.

The attendance of out of town members of the Society was excellent, but the attendance of Springfield people, except at the last session and the reception was not what it should have been. There were so many entertainments, lectures and conventions being held on the same days as the annual meeting that the small attendance was not surprising. The officers of the Society were re-elected.

Many matters of interest were presented to the Society at the business session, each of which, was suggested by the report of the secretary of the Society. This report is published in full in this number of the Journal, and members

and friends are asked to read it. The principal subject of discussion at the meeting was the proposed new building for the Library and Society for which an appropriation is to be asked of the next session of the general assembly. It was decided that a special meeting be held in December, 1912, at which time the commission to formulate plans and make recommendations for the new building will be ready to report. It is intended that the meeting be held on the 3d of December, the anniversary of the admission of the State of Illinois into the Union, or as near that date as may be practicable. A special committee to plan and arrange for this meeting was appointed. Of this committee, Dr. Otto L. Schmidt, of Chicago, is chairman, and the other members are President Charles H. Rammelkamp of Illinois college, Jacksonville; Mr. Clinton L. Conkling, Springfield, and Jessie Palmer Weber, Springfield. Full details of the plans for this meeting will appear in the October number of the Journal.

The Society also appointed a special committee to represent the Society at the Centennial celebration of Madison County on September 14, 1912. Of this committee, Mr. Paul Selby is chairman.

Two other special committees were appointed, one to participate in the centennial celebration of Edwards County, and the other on the means of preserving the great Cahokia Mound. These special committees and the regular and standing committees of the Society are printed in this number of the Journal.

The annual address before the Society was given by Prof. William E. Dodd of the University of Chicago. The subject of the address is the West and the War with Mexico. The address is published in full in this number of the Journal.

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE ILLINOIS STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

Springfield, Ill., May 23, 1912.

To the Board of Directors of the Illinois State Historical Society.

Gentlemen:

I beg leave to submit to you the report of the secretary of the Illinois State Historical Society for the year ending May 22d, 1912.

The year has not been marked by unusual activities, but the work of the Society has been growing in every line.

The number of members of the Society has increased largely, though the relative increase is not as large as in some previous years. The reason for this is that in the enumeration of the members, I have not counted a number of members from whom we have not heard for some time. In several cases, the publications have been returned, and we can find no trace of them. We carry such names on our card catalogue, but we no longer send publications. In many such cases we may hear from the persons when they are again located. This we have never done before, and the elimination of these names accounts for the slight apparent increase in membership, for the gain has been quite as large as usual.

The Society now numbers twenty-five honorary members, nine life members, forty-nine Illinois Press Association members, twelve library or institution members, and 1288 active members, a total of 1383 members of all classes.

We have lost by the hand of death since my last report, several of our most valued members.

Necrological reports are given in the Journal.

I again ask the members to notify the secretary of deaths in our membership.

I have to report the death of Charles R. Coon, for many years an assistant in the Illinois State Historical Library

and the devoted friend of this Society, and its members. Mr. Coon died at his post of duty in the Library on Wednesday morning, April 17th, 1912. He was a good, true and loyal man, and the Society and the Library has lost a faithful and devoted member of its staff.

The matter of greatest interest about which I have to speak to the Society is the Commission which will report to the next General Assembly on the plan for a new building for the Illinois State Historical Society and Library, the State Department of Education, the State Museum of Natural History, and possibly other departments. The last Legislature, as you all know, appropriated \$5,000 for the expenses of a commission whose duty it is to prepare plans for a new building, and make recommendations as to a site and possibly secure an option on a piece of land for that purpose, to consult with the State Architect as to plans for the building, after conferring with persons in charge of the departments interested.

The commission consists of the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Secretary of State, Superintendent of Public Instruction, President of the State Historical Society, President of the Board of Trustees of the State Historical Library and Department Commander of the State G. A. R. This commission has held meetings, organized by making Governor Deneen chairman, and Professor Greene secretary.

A sub-committee was appointed, of which Prof. F. G. Blair is chairman, and Governor Deneen and Professor Greene are members. After Professor Greene left on his vacation, Dr. Charles H. Rammelkamp, who is president of the Library Board in Dean Greene's absence, was appointed to take his place on the commission.

This commission invited an expert archivist, Mr. W. G. Leland, secretary of the American Historical Association, to visit Springfield and estimate the space which may be necessary if the new building should contain a hall of public archives and make recommendations in regard to their arrangement and care. This Mr. Leland accordingly did,

and it is hoped that he will present a letter to the Historical Society at this meeting, giving some account of his ideas and plans. The commission is only started upon its task. It has much hard work to do during the coming summer. I hope the Historical Society will discuss the best methods of securing the proposed new building, and also what is the best method of effectively aiding the commission.

This will be our most urgent work for the next year. I hope that every member of the Society will take a personal interest and interest his representatives in the legislature in the project. Let us begin a campaign of education, not only of our representatives, but of the whole people of the State. Many members of the legislature are members of the Historical Society. And these members will take the greatest interest in being able to speak understandingly of the needs, uses and purposes of the Society as regards the new building. It is but six years until, in 1918, the State of Illinois will celebrate the one hundredth anniversary of her admission into the Union. There will be three regular sessions of the general assembly before that time.

If we are fortunate enough to secure an appropriation from the next session for the site and the first work on the building, it will, with the best luck and most arduous labor, require an appropriation from the next following session for the completion of the building, and the session following that, will have the duty of making appropriations for the great centenary celebration. How proud we will be if we have a beautiful and commodious home for the Historical Society and Library which we can have all arranged and furnished and fitted up to dedicate at that time.

Perhaps it is a vision, a dream, but it rests with us to make the dream come true. Other states have accomplished this and Illinois can do whatever other states can do, and do it equally well—may I not say better than other states can do. I recommend that the Society at this meeting take some formal action in the matter.

The last session of the General Assembly appropriated \$5,000 for an historical monument at Edwardsville in memory of Governor Ninian Edwards, and to commemorate Fort Russell and the heroes of the frontier Indian warfare. This year is also the one hundredth anniversary of the first territorial legislature in Illinois. A great celebration will be held at Edwardsville, September 14th, at which time the monument will be dedicated. This Society is invited and urged to attend and take part in this celebration.

The commission created by law to attend to the building of the monument is made up of the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Secretary of State, President and Secretary of the Historical Society and the Secretary of the State Board of Administration. This commission met and organized by electing Governor Deneen, chairman, and the Secretary of the Historical Society, the secretary of the commission.

The commission advertised for bids for the erection of the monument, according to plans drawn by the state architect. The bid of C. J. Mulligan, the sculptor, was accepted and a beautiful and artistic monument will be erected and will be dedicated at Edwardsville, on September 16th.

Each succeeding year the people of the State seem to take more interest in these memorials of historic events, and I think this society deserves much of the credit for this awakening.

As has been reported in the Journal, the last General Assembly appropriated \$150,000 for the purchase of Starved Rock and adjacent land, and the park is now the property of the State. Prof. J. A. James and his associates of the Illinois Park Commission deserve a large measure of credit for this great achievement.

The same session of the legislature made an appropriation for the purpose of sending some competent person to investigate the historical records of the several counties and other depositories in the State. Mr. C. D. Johns was ap-

pointed by the library board for this important service, and he is doing good work.

We have not yet succeeded in saving the great Cahokia Mound, and this is a great and important piece of work which demands our attention.

The Board of Editors of the Journal are much pleased with the kind words which they hear in regard to the improvements in the magazine. A larger edition was printed of the April Journal, as it has been impossible to supply the demand for it. It is a very expensive publication, but the last number was printed under state contract printing and this was a necessary thing, as our appropriation was exhausted. It would be impossible to get the Journal out on time if this method was used each time, but whenever we can, we will do this. We receive many letters and press notices, commending the Journal and other publications are constantly copying articles from it, giving us credit for such articles.

I am sorry to have to report such delays in the publication of the annual transactions of the Society. We have been very slow in getting our material in the hands of the printer, and then there have been the inevitable delays. Our 1910 transactions will reach you shortly, as the book is finished, and I had hoped to have some copies ready for you at this meeting, but the binder has been unable to finish them. There seems to be good reason for the belief that future work will not be so long delayed.

We must not forget that we are but one small part of the State's great machinery, and that hundreds of other reports have to be printed, and all are as anxious as we are to get their books printed.

The George Rogers Clark papers edited by Prof. J. A. James will be the next of the Illinois State Historical Collections to be issued by the Library Board. There have been many vexatious delays, but the "Papers" are worth waiting for, and will be most valuable when completed, and will be the most popular of the collections with the

exception of the Lincoln-Douglas Debates volume. The reference work of the Society and Library continues to increase.

Interest in local history is growing in every locality, and new societies are being formed. Bureau County has organized a society with headquarters at Princeton. I hope that we may hear reports from some of the local societies.

The Illinois Colored Historical Society of Springfield, Illinois, has asked me to report for them that they are continuing in activity and interest.

We enjoyed our visit to Evanston and Chicago last year where we were so hospitably entertained by the Evanston Historical Society, and the Chicago Historical Society, and by Dr. O. L. Schmidt, Mayor and Mrs. Joseph E. Paden and Mr. and Mrs. Charles A. Dawes, Mr. H. J. Patten, Prof. J. A. James, and many others, but we are glad to know that Springfield friends missed the annual meeting, although the Civil War Memorial Meeting held here April 14th, 1911, in some measure took its place.

I desire to again make a plea for contributions to the quarterly Journal, and for information in regard to old letters, or other manuscript material. Do not wait for a special personal invitation. If you have material of historic value, help the Library and Society by letting the Secretary know about it.

I am very sorry that this meeting conflicts in date with the semi-annual meeting of the Mississippi Valley Historical Association, which is being held at this time in Bloomington, Indiana. The program committee of this Society did not know the date of that meeting until the program for this meeting was all arranged, the speakers had been consulted as to their convenience and the April Journal announcing the program had been printed, and the change of our date was not possible, and I suppose the same conditions were true with the Mississippi Valley Association. I regret that this keeps from us this year some of our special workers. I regret also that the meeting

occurs at the same time as the State encampment of the G. A. R. at Peoria. This takes from us several of our most valued and interested members.

One of our earliest and devoted members, Mrs. Katherine Goss Wheeler, who has been a member of the Society from its beginning, and who is interested in any thing that concerns the Society and its work, met with an accident many months ago. She slipped and fell over a heavy floor polisher in her home. She was not conscious at the time that she was severely injured, but a serious injury to her hip developed and she has been nearly all the time since the accident confined to her bed, or her chair.

I suggest that this Society send a message of condolence to Mrs. Wheeler.

We hope for and believe that we will, in due time, have the new building, but it must, of necessity, be some time before it is available for use, even under the most favorable conditions, and until that time, we will be in very crowded and badly lighted quarters, but we bear these inconveniences cheerfully in the hope of better things.

Very respectfully,

JESSIE PALMER WEBER,
Secretary Illinois State Historical Society

Hon. J. O. Chaney Urbana
George W. Smith, Southern
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MAY 1912 TO MAY 1913.

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TRAIL FROM BEARDSTOWN TO MOUTH OF ROCK

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SPECIAL COMMITTEE TO CONFER WITH THE COMMISSION APPOINTED BY THE LAST GENERAL ASSEMBLY ON THE CONSTRUCTION OF THE NEW BUILDING FOR THE HISTORICAL SOCIETY AND LIBRARY.

Wm. A. Meese Moline, Chairman.

Charles H. Rammelkamp.....	Jacksonville
Otto L. Schmidt.....	Chicago
Richard V. Carpenter.....	Belvidere

SPECIAL COMMITTEE ON THE SPECIAL MEETING OF THE SOCIETY TO BE HELD DECEMBER, 1912, AT SPRINGFIELD.

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Jessie Palmer Weber.....	Springfield
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SPECIAL COMMITTEE TO REPRESENT THE HISTORICAL
SOCIETY AT THE CENTENNIAL OF MADISON
COUNTY, EDWARDSVILLE,
SEPTEMBER 14, 1912.

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Hon. Richard Yates.....	Springfield
Mrs. E. S. Walker.....	Springfield
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SPECIAL COMMITTEE TO CONSIDER WHAT CAN BE DONE TO
INSURE THE PRESERVATION OF THE GREAT CA-
HOKIA MOUND, MADISON COUNTY, ILL.

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Clark E. Carr, ex-officio.....	Galesburg

MISSISSIPPI VALLEY HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION.

Meeting May 23-25, 1912

The Mississippi Valley Historical Association held a very successful meeting this year, May 23 to 25, at Bloomington, Indiana, under the auspices of Indiana University. The

attendance was good, the programme was carefully planned, the papers were interesting and significant, and the social events were very pleasant. This was the fifth annual meeting, and it is generally conceded that the association has now passed the experimental stage and become an effective and permanent force in the field of western history.

The first evening session was devoted to the president's address by Professor A. C. McLaughlin, of Chicago University, on the timely subject, "The Supreme Court and Unconstitutional Legislation — Historical Origins." Hon. Daniel N. Howe, President of the Indiana Historical Society, presided at the meeting, and the association was welcomed by President William L. Bryan of Indiana University. Ten papers relating to various aspects and periods of Mississippi Valley history from the time of De Soto to the Civil War were read at the two regular afternoon sessions and the Friday evening session which preceded the business meeting. One of these, by Mr. Charles M. Thompson of the University of Illinois, on the "Attitude of the Western Whigs toward the Convention System," was of especial interest to students of Illinois history, inasmuch as it was concerned largely with a controversy within the Whig party in Illinois in which Lincoln took a prominent part.

The morning sessions were given up to joint meetings of the history teacher's section of the association (formerly the Northwestern History Teacher's Association) and the history section of the Indiana State Teacher's Association, the programmes consisting of papers, reports, and discussions on various pedagogical topics.

The social events comprised a reception on Thursday evening, a luncheon Friday noon, a reception for women and a smoker for men Friday evening, all tendered by Indiana University, and an automobile ride about the city and in the surrounding country on Friday afternoon, furnished by the Commercial Club of Bloomington.

The business meeting on Friday evening was opened with the report of the secretary, Clarence S. Paine, of Lincoln, Nebraska, followed by reports of committees and the election of officers. The new officers are: Reuben G. Thwaites, president; James A. James, first vice-president; I. J. Cox, second vice-president; C. S. Paine, secretary-treasurer; and Miss Idress Head and Clarence E. Carter, new members of the executive committee. The association will hold a joint meeting at Boston next December with the American Historical Association, and the next annual meeting will probably be held at Omaha, Nebraska, in May, 1913.

PORTRAIT AND NAME OF JONATHAN BALDWIN TURNER
PLACED IN FARMERS' HALL OF FAME OF THE UNIVERSITY
OF ILLINOIS, COMMENCEMENT DAY, WEDNESDAY, JUNE
12TH, 1912.

The commission of the Illinois farmers' hall of fame has placed the name and portrait of the late Jonathan B. Turner in the hall of fame at the University of Illinois. The installation was made a leading feature of the commencement exercises of the University of Illinois held on Wednesday, June 12th. This was the fiftieth anniversary of the passage of the act of congress donating to the different states, large grants of land as endowments for the establishment and maintenance of agricultural colleges.

The University of Illinois very properly decided to take official notice of this semi-centennial anniversary of the passing of the land grant act and to co-operate with the commission of the Illinois farmers' hall of fame in fittingly commemorating an event second to none in far-reaching results in the way of advancing agricultural and industrial education throughout the United States.

The president of the university, Edmund J. James, delivered the commencement address upon the life and work of Jonathan B. Turner, the man to whom more than to any

other one man, we owe the plan finally incorporated in the land grant act of 1862, and the inauguration and prosecution of the agitation which finally led to its passage.

Mr. Lincoln gave the measure, while pending in congress, his most cordial and hearty support and frequently referred with much satisfaction to the honor attending the affixing of his signature to the act providing for the establishment and support of the colleges of agriculture to be found in every state in the union.

As an evidence of the exceptionally high appreciation in which Jonathan B. Turner is held by the agricultural interests of the state, the commission on the Illinois farmers' hall of fame have presented his name to the university as its choice for the next Illinoisian whose portrait is placed in the Illinois farmers' hall of fame at the University. The portrait used is the gift of Mrs. Mary Turner Carriel, the daughter of Professor Turner. The presentation speech was made by Hon. A. P. Grout, president of the commission of the Illinois farmers' hall of fame. The portrait was unveiled by the grand-daughter of Professor Turner, Mrs. Leslie McPherson of Highland Park, Ill. Mrs. Carriel, upon the invitation of President James, spoke a few words to the great assembly of people, thanking them, and the president and trustees of the University and of the Hall of Fame, for the honor paid the memory of her father.

The commission of the Illinois farmers' hall of fame consists of A. P. Grout, Winchester, President; Eugene Davenport, Urbana, and E. W. Burroughs, Edwardsville, Vice-Presidents; Charles F. Mills, Springfield, Secretary, and George A. Anthony, Kewanee, Treasurer.

The names of the following famous Illinoisans, besides Professor Turner, have been installed in the Illinois farmers' hall of fame, viz: Cyrus Hall McCormick, the inventor of the reaping machine, and James N. Brown, the promoter and first president of the Illinois state board of agriculture, and a leading importer, breeder and exhibitor of live stock.

The following candidates have been approved and one of the same will be installed each year, viz: Isaac Funk, one of the most successful of the pioneer farmers of Illinois, and Philip D. Armour, who did more than any other man to develop the great meat packing industry at Chicago and throughout the United States.

A large number of additional candidates have been presented to the commission, and one will be approved and one will be installed each succeeding year.

DESCENDANTS OF JONATHAN BALDWIN TURNER.

There are now living (1912) but two children of Professor Turner. These are: John Baldwin Turner of Butler, Ill., the second son, and Mrs. Mary Turner Carriel of Jacksonville, Illinois, the only daughter.

There are however, a large number of grandchildren and several great-grandchildren.

The children of Rudolphus Turner, the oldest son of Professor Turner, are George Kibbe Turner, writer, one of the editors of McClure's Magazine.

Homer Kibbe Turner, artist and lecturer.

Sally Turner, Quincy, Ill., musician.

Children of John Baldwin Turner: One son, Rudolphus Kibbe Turner, a student at the University of Illinois.

William H. Turner, the third son of Professor Turner. Eleven children.

Children of Charles A. Turner, fourth son of Professor Turner:

John McClure Turner, Macon, Ill.

Children of Mary Turner Carriel, only daughter of Professor Turner:

Dr. Howard Turner Carriel, Marquette, Mich.

Fred C. Carriel, Civil Engineer and Farmer, Manitoba, Canada.

Rev. Charles Arthur Carriel, Missionary to Brazil, McKenzie College, Sao Paolo.

Mrs. Wm. D. Roberts, Jacksonville, Ill.

Children of Howard A. Turner, fifth son of Professor Turner:

Mary Louise Turner, Minneapolis, Minn., now a student at Vassar college.

Children of Frederick C. Turner, sixth son of Professor Turner:

Elizabeth Turner McPherson, wife of Leslie McPherson of Highland Park, Ill.

75TH ANNIVERSARY OF KNOX COLLEGE.

EVENT CELEBRATED WITH ADDRESSES AND AN HISTORICAL PAGEANT.

On Thursday, June 13, Knox college, Galesburg, Ill., celebrated its seventy-fifth anniversary with an elaborate program.

To Knox college belongs the unique distinction of being the college that founded a city. The college and the city had their inception in plans made by a group of idealistic New Yorkers of New England parentage, led by the Rev. George W. Gale, to found a college on the fertile prairies of the central west, in order to train the leadership needed for the great population destined to fill that region.

FOUNDATION PLAN.

The plan was to raise the money by subscription to buy a township of land in Illinois; buying it from the government at \$1.25 per acre. Then the subscribers were to buy the land back from the college at \$5 per acre, and endow the college with the surplus over the original cost.

Knox college and the city of Galesburg were the result of this plan.

The seventy-fifth anniversary was featured throughout commencement week, which began on Friday, June 7.

On the evening of commencement day, Thursday, June 13, an historical pageant of the college and Galesburg was held on the campus south of the main college building.

PAGEANT OF SIX EPOCHS.

The pageant was divided into six epochs, each one covering some particular feature in the historical past of Knox and Galesburg. The first episode dealt with the country in the prairie days when the Indians roamed over the spot now occupied by the city. The aborigines were illustrated by a band of red men in sports and games characteristic of the race. A tableau showing the signing of the plan for the Galesburg colony, before they set out from Whitesborough, N. Y., was the principal feature of this scene.

In the second episode the arrival of the colonists at Log City in 1837 was shown.

Underground railways and the work of Galesburg in this system were the theme of a third episode. Following this, were recounted the scenes of the Lincoln-Douglas debate on the campus of Knox in 1858.

The fifth epoch dealt with Galesburg in the war time period from 1861 to 1864, and the last gave an epoch in the history of the college, picturing in great detail, the undergraduate life of the present day.

Many notable men were present at the anniversary, and at the alumni dinner which was held immediately after the historical pageant on the evening of June 13.

On the day preceding, exercises in commemoration of the anniversary were held, and the principal address was delivered by President John H. Finley of the College of the City of New York, formerly the president of Knox college and a graduate of that institution.

CORNELIUS J. DOYLE APPOINTED SECRETARY OF STATE

On June 1, 1912, Governor Deneen appointed Mr. C. J. Doyle, the State Fire Marshal, to the position of Secretary of State to fill the unexpired term of office of the late James A. Rose.

Mr. Doyle was also named by the Republican State Central Committee to fill the vacancy on the State ticket

caused by the death of Mr. Rose, for the office of Secretary of State to be voted upon at the general election in November next.

Mr. Doyle is an able man who is interested in the advancement of all affairs of the State. He has had a great deal of experience in public affairs and has an earnest desire to serve the people faithfully.

He will of course take Mr. Rose's place upon the commission for the new historical and educational building.

Mr. Doyle had just removed from Greenfield to Springfield.

GIFTS OF BOOKS TO THE LIBRARY.

LIFE OF GOVERNOR EDWARD COLES.

Miss Mary Coles of Philadelphia, Pa., the daughter of Edward Coles, the second governor of Illinois has presented to the Illinois State Historical Society, a number of copies of the life of Governor Coles, written by Hon. E. B. Washburne. These books are the remainder of the edition of the book which was printed in 1882.

Miss Coles was on the point of going to Europe and she felt that she would like to make this gift to her friends in Illinois before starting on this extended journey. The Society is grateful to Miss Coles for this gift, which it much appreciates.

PENNSYLVANIA ARCHIVES.

Mrs. Jeffreys, an ardent genealogical student, has presented to the Society thirty-six volumes of the Pennsylvania Archives. This makes an important addition to our genealogical collection.

ORGAN PLACED IN THE WESTERN ILLINOIS STATE NORMAL SCHOOL AT MACOMB AS A MEMORIAL TO ALFRED BAYLISS.

On June 2, 1912, a fine pipe organ was dedicated in the auditorium of the Western Illinois State Normal School at

Macomb as a memorial to the late Alfred Bayliss, president of the school. An organ recital was given on the occasion of the presentation of the organ and a portrait of Mr. Bayliss was also presented to the school. The presentation of the portrait was made by Commander Eads of the Macomb G. A. R.

MEMBER OF THE HISTORICAL SOCIETY, THE CARRIER BOY
OF THE BELLEVILLE ADVOCATE OF 1851.

In the April Journal of the Illinois State Historical Society was published the Carrier's New Year's address, issued by the Belleville Advocate, January 2, 1851, and copied from the file of the Advocate now in the Illinois State Historical Library. We have since learned that Hon. Edward L. Merritt of Springfield, Illinois, a member of the Historical Society, was the carrier boy who delivered the New Year's greeting to the patrons of the Advocate, and the address itself was from the gifted pen of John W. Merritt, the father of Mr. E. L. Merritt.

NOTICE TO MEMBERS OF THE SOCIETY.

The members of the Illinois State Historical Society and interested friends, will confer a favor on the Board of Editors of the Journal by sending to the Secretary of the Society information as to the death of any persons who belong to the Society. The Secretary often fails to receive this information, and thus no notice is given in the Journal.

EDWARD J. McCLERNAND, BRIGADIER-GENERAL. ILLINOIS
MAN IN LIST OF APPOINTMENTS IN UNITED STATES
ARMY BY PRESIDENT TAFT.

In the list of vacancies filled in the United States army by appointment of President Taft, appears the name of Edward John McClernand to be brigadier-general.

The newly appointed brigadier-general is a son of the late General John A. McClernand of this city, and was born

at Jacksonville, Illinois, December 29, 1848, and has had a long and interesting career in the army.

He was appointed second lieutenant, Second cavalry, June 15, 1870; first lieutenant, May 9, 1879; captain, March 24, 1890; lieutenant-colonel assistant general volunteers, May 9, 1898, and August 16, 1899; colonel, Forty-fourth infantry volunteers, August 17, 1899, and honorably mustered out of the volunteer service June 30, 1901; major Twelfth United States cavalry February 2, 1902; lieutenant-colonel First cavalry, March 18, 1905; colonel, November 20, 1908; breveted first lieutenant February 27, 1890, for gallantry in pursuit of Indians and in actions against them at Bear Paw Mountain, Mont., September 30, 1877.

General E. J. McClermand was awarded a congressional medal of honor November 27, 1904, "for most distinguished gallantry in action against Nez Perces Indians," served in Montana against Sioux, Cheyenne, Arapahoe, Bannock, and Nez Perces Indians to July, 1879; participated in battles and engagements at Pryor's creek August 14, 1872; rescue of remnant of Custer's command, June 26, 1876; capture of Chief Joseph, and other notable engagements, not only in this country, but in Cuba, and for some time attached to the staff of the Japanese army in Japan and Manchuria in 1905.

"THE LINCOLN WAY."

Mr. Chas. M. Thompson, who is making a preliminary investigation of the route taken by the Lincoln family in removing from Indiana to Illinois in 1830, reports fair progress. This investigation has been undertaken at the request of the trustees of the Illinois State Historical Library, and is exciting considerable interest throughout the state.

HENRY EDDY COLLECTION.

What perhaps is the most important manuscript collection extant, dealing with Illinois history, has been se-

cured for the University of Illinois by Chas. M. Thompson of that institution. This collection, which consists of some five thousand separate letters and papers dealing with almost every conceivable phase of political, social and economic life between the years 1820 and 1845, will be known henceforth as the "Henry Eddy Collection." Honor is due not only to Mr. Eddy because of his painstaking care in preserving and annotating his correspondence and business papers, but also to his descendants, especially to Mr. Charles Carroll, Jr., of Shawneetown, Illinois, who has preserved this treasure, and who now makes it accessible to students of Illinois history.

The political correspondence, consisting of almost a thousand letters, is being copied and collected by the University, and students interested in Illinois history are cordially invited to consult and make use of it.

AN ERROR IN APRIL JOURNAL.

In the April Journal, the portrait facing page 67 was, by an error, labeled "William Orr," and placed to accompany the copies of William Orr's letters on the Indian War.

The picture is of Alfred Tennyson Dickens, and should have been so marked and placed facing page 43, in Mrs. Charles P. Johnson's account of the visit of Mr. Dickens to St. Louis and Belleville.

HENRY BIROTH.

Henry Biroth, a member of the Illinois State Historical Society, died in Germany on May 29, 1912. His remains were brought to Chicago, where funeral services were held June 23, 1912.

The State Druggists Convention held in Springfield, June 12, 1912, adopted the following memorial.

IN MEMORIAM

On May 29th, 1912, a pharmacist of more than national reputation closed his eyes—not in his home, but abroad, in Baden Baden. Henry Biroth lived a long and useful life in Chicago. He was a member of the A. Ph. A. 1911-12, Local Secretary of the memorable World's Fair A. Ph. A. meeting in 1893, held the degree of Master of Pharmacy from the University of Illinois, and was twice President of the old Chicago College of Pharmacy, Charter member of the Chicago Veteran Druggists' Association, and its President in 1903. His later years were spent in refined retirement—traveling in the old world, visiting art galleries, museums, libraries, and places of historic interest.

He was born in Posen, September 12, 1839. He was an apprentice of Dr. F. Mahla, one of the leading apothecaries and chemists of early Chicago. In 1861, he enlisted in the Union Army. At the time of the Big Fire, he was operating the old first German Pharmacy of Louis Wahrlich, later J. Rosenfeld and Dietrich Blocki. After the fire, he went back to the south side and branched out into the manufacture of pharmaceutical products.

He established the Biroth prize for microscopy in the old Chicago College of Pharmacy, this prize consisting of a fine compound microscope which has been awarded

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He was born in Posen, September 19, 1839. He was an apprentice of Dr. F. Mahla, one of the leading apothecaries and chemists of early Chicago. In 1861, he enlisted in the Union Army. At the time of the Big Fire, he was operating the old first German Pharmacy of Louis Wahrlich, later J. Roemheld and Dietzsch Blocki. After the fire, he went back to the south side and branched out into the manufacture of pharmaceutical products.

He established the Biroth prize for microscopy in the old Chicago College of Pharmacy, this prize consisting of a fine compound microscope which has been awarded

annually to a student of the College for more than twenty years.

Greater pharmacists than Henry Biroth have lived, but none of purer, sweeter character than his. He was modest to a fault, generous, helpful to the younger men in pharmacy. A most loving and lovable man whose memory should be held in reverence by Illinois pharmacists.

His death is a loss to our cause, to our city and to our Nation.

We offer our profoundest sympathy to Mr. Biroth's family.

The above resolution was adopted by a silent rising vote at the annual convention of the Illinois Pharmaceutical Association at Springfield, June 12, 1912.

DEATH OF DR. J. H. MAGEE.

On May 29, 1912, Dr. J. H. Magee of Springfield, Ill., president of the Colored Illinois Historical Society, died suddenly of heart failure. Dr. Magee was one of the most prominent colored men of the State of Illinois. He was born in Macoupin county, Illinois, about seventy years ago. He was a preacher and a school teacher. He was educated exceptionally well for a colored man of his time. It was not easy in the days previous to the Civil War for a negro to obtain educational opportunities. He attended Spurgeon college in London, England, and did excellent service for his race along educational, religious and civic lines.

He was the author of several books relating to the problems of the colored people; the most noted of which is entitled "The Black Man's Burden." At one time he was a teacher in the schools of the southern counties of Illinois, and became acquainted with Secretary of State, James A. Rose. He was much attached to Mr. Rose, and the Secretary had a high regard for him.

Dr. Magee was at the time of his death and had been for some years past, employed in the office of the State Printer

Expert. When the news of the death of Mr. Rose reached him, he was much affected and was nearly overcome by grief, though he had been in his usual health. He went to his home completely prostrated, and that same night, May 29, at about 9:45 o'clock, he was seized with an attack of heart failure from which he died, thus following his faithful friend, James A. Rose, into the Valley of Shadows, within the short space of seven hours.

Dr. Magee believed in the future of his race. He did all in his power to promote its welfare. He was the leading spirit in the organization of the Illinois Colored Historical Society, and was its president.

He was a good man and an example to the young people and, in fact, to all the race for whose betterment he earnestly labored.

DEATH OF JOHN J. JONES, SR.

John J. Jones, Sr., a member of the Illinois State Historical Society, died at his home in Eldorado, Saline County, Ill., on April 9, 1912, aged 75 years, 8 months and 18 days. The interment was made in Wolf Creek Cemetery, April 11, 1912.

"The one clear call for John J. Jones, April 9, 1912, found him ready. John J. Jones was born July 21, 1836. His most earnest desire was to depart this life without lingering sickness, in the time of year when all nature seemed smiling. The ardent desire was fulfilled to the letter, as a more lovely spring day April 11th, never was seen. On that bright day, loving hands tenderly bore his remains to the cemetery and deposited them in mother earth to await the call of Gabriel's trumpet. He was sheriff of Saline county during the civil war and did his duty as a brave and fearless man. He also served the people and county in many other minor offices, always with credit to himself and honor to his constituents. The world could well and truthfully say, 'There stands an honest man.'

"John J. Jones was outspoken, honest, brave and true. His convictions were founded on a vast fund of information and many years of experience in a time that tried men's souls. He stood firm upon his convictions and was as adamant toward the opposing forces. He was always a friend to the under dog, and clearly showed his sympathy to all struggling humanity. He will long be missed and mourned by the community of which he was a part."

DEATH OF A PIONEER OF McDONOUGH COUNTY, ILLINOIS.

Bigger Head, McDonough county's oldest citizen and pioneer resident, died Saturday evening, June 1st, 1912, at 9 o'clock, at his home in Bardolph, at the remarkable age of 99 years, 7 months and 20 days.

Funeral services were held at the First Methodist church, conducted by Rev. Witter of Farmington, for a number of years pastor of that church in Bardolph, assisted by Rev. Swisher, present pastor of the Methodist church. Interment was made in the Bardolph cemetery.

"Uncle" Bigger Head, as he was commonly known to the citizens of the county, was born in Highland county, Ohio, October 12, 1812, and was the son of William and Mary (McLaughlin) Head, natives of Pennsylvania and Ohio, respectively. His paternal grandfather, John Head, came from Scotland, and his maternal grandfather, Robert McLaughlin, was born in Ireland. He was the fifth child in a family of fourteen.

June 20, 1835, he married the daughter of a pioneer of Highland county, Mary Lucas by name, who was also destined for a long and useful life, and who accompanied his pilgrimage for seventy years, her life coming to a close February 17, 1905, at the age of 90 years lacking six months.

In 1852, Mr. Head came to McDonough county, then thinly settled, and purchased three-quarters of a section of land on Secs. 23 and 26. Here he lived until 1872, when he bought 170 acres in Mound township, and one 80-acre

tract in Sec. 1 in Macomb township, where he lived until 1895. He then bought a residence in Bardolph in which to pass his declining years and where he lived until his death, surrounded by many comforts, the affection and good will of tried friends, and the companionship of pleasant memories. When he first emigrated to Illinois and the wild prairies the nights were made drear by the howling of wolves, and many graceful deer fell before the expert marksmanship of the pioneer settlers. Evidence of Indian occupation existed on every hand.

Mr. Head supported the Republican cause during the existence of that party but never invaded the ranks of office seekers. He united with the Methodist church and followed the teachings of that denomination during his entire life.

PUBLICATIONS OF THE ILLINOIS STATE HISTORICAL LIBRARY
AND SOCIETY.

No. 1. *A Bibliography of Newspapers Published in Illinois prior to 1860. Prepared by Edmund J. James, Ph. D., professor in the University of Chicago assisted by Milo J. Loveless, graduate student in the University of Chicago. 94 pages, 8 vo., Springfield, 1899.

No. 2. *Information Relating to the Territorial Laws of Illinois, passed from 1809 to 1812. Prepared by Edmund J. James, Ph. D. 15 pages, 8 vo. Springfield, 1899.

No. 3. *The Territorial Records of Illinois. Edited by Edmund J. James, Ph. D., professor in the University of Chicago. 170 pages, 8 vo. Springfield, 1901.

No. 4. *Transactions of the Illinois State Historical Society for the Year 1900. Edited by E. B. Greene, Ph. D., secretary of the society. 55 pages, 8 vo., Springfield, 1900.

No. 5. Alphabetic Catalog of the Books, Manuscripts, Pictures and Curios of the Illinois State Historical Library. Authors, Titles and Subjects Compiled under the direction of the Board of Trustees of the Library, by the librarian, Mrs. Jessie Palmer Weber. 363 pages, 8 vo., Springfield, 1900.

Nos. 6-15 inc. Transactions of the Illinois State Historical Society for the years 1901-1910 inclusive. 10 volumes. Numbers 6 to 11 inclusive are out of print.

*Illinois Historical Collections, Vol. 1. Edited by H. W. Beckwith, President Board of Trustees of the Illinois State Historical Library. 642 pages, 8 vo., Springfield, 1903.

*Illinois Historical Collections, Vol. 2. Virginia series, Vol. I. Edited by Clarence W. Alvord. CLVI and 663 pages, 8 vo., Springfield, Ill., 1907.

*Illinois Historical Collections, Vol. 3. Lincoln-Douglas Debates of 1858. Lincoln Series, Vol. 1. Edited by Edwin Erle Sparks, Ph. D., 627 pages, 8 vo., Springfield, Ill., 1908.

*Illinois Historical Collections, Vol., 4. Executive Series, Vol. 1. The Governor's Letter-Books, 1818-1834. Edited by Evarts Boutell Greene and Clarence Walworth Alvord. XXXII and 317 pages, 8 vo., Springfield, Ill., 1909.

Illinois Historical Collections, Vol. 5. Virginia Series, Vol. II. Kaskaskia Records, 1778-1790. Edited by Clarence Walworth Alvord. L and 681 pages. 8 vo., Springfield, Ill., 1909.

*Illinois Historical Collections, Vol. VI. Bibliographical Series, Vol. I. Newspapers and Periodicals of Illinois, 1814-1879. Revised and enlarged edition. Edited by Franklin William Scott. CIV and 610 pages, 8 vo., Springfield, 1910.

Illinois Historical Collections. Vol. VII. Executive Series. Vol. II. Governor's Letter-Books. 1840-1853. Edited by Evarts Boutell Greene and Charles Manfred Thompson. CXVIII and 469 pages, 8 vo., Springfield, 1911.

*Bulletin of the Illinois State Historical Library. Vol. 1, No. 1, Sept., 1905. Illinois in the Eighteenth Century. By Clarence Walworth Alvord, University of Illinois. 38 pages, 8 vo., Springfield, 1905.

*Bulletin of the Illinois State Historical library. Vol. 1, No. 2, June 1, 1906. Laws of the Territory of Illinois, 1809-1811. Edited by Clarence W. Alvord, University of Illinois. 34 pages, 8 vo., Springfield, 1906.

*Circular Illinois State Historical Library. Vol. 1, No. 1, Nov., 1905. An outline for the study of Illinois State history. Compiled under the direction of the Board of Trustees of the Illinois State Historical Library, by Jessie Palmer Weber, Librarian of the Illinois State Historical Library and Secretary of the Illinois State Historical Society, assisted by Georgia L. Osborne assistant Librarian. 94 pages, 8 vo. Springfield, 1905.

Journals of the Illinois State Historical Society, Quarterly, Vol. I, No. 1, April, 1908, to Vol. V, No. 2, July, 1912.

JOURNALS OUT OF PRINT.

*Vol. I, out of print. Vol. II, Nos. 3 and 4, out of print. Vol. III, out of print. Vol. IV, out of print.

*Out of print.

STEPHEN ARNOLD DOUGLAS

From daguerrotype owned by his son, Hon. Robert M. Douglas.

AUTOBIOGRAPHY OF STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS.

FRANK K. STEVENS, DORSET, ILL.

While collecting material for a study of Stephen Arnold Douglas, Judge Robert M. Douglas of South Carolina, a son, kindly loaned me this little autobiography added to the story as told me personally by the late Colonel John T. Kent and the sketch published years ago in Harper's Magazine and by Donald Roberts, we now are enabled for the first time to give the knowledge of the early life of Douglas.

When Stephen A. Douglas kissed his mother good bye at the homestead near Genandahua, New York, his last inquiry was: "And when shall you come home to visit me, my son?" "On my way to Congress, mother," he answered. And so his last visit was to be made ten years afterwards, almost to a day. Douglas started westward determined to make for himself a political career. Just what point he should seek was undetermined; so at Cleveland, he tarried with relatives for the purpose of getting his bearings. With the personal manipulation of these leaders, Douglas had so little to do that it might be said he literally drifted until circumstances, none of them propitious, landed him, after fastness from his ten mile walk from Exeter, at the end of a rainy day of November, in the little village of Winchester, then in the county of Morgan, in the State of Illinois.

He was so weary by his long sickness that he could scarcely stagger along the road, yet he walked bravely forward with his head high, a man of the total of his worldly possessions. He presented his business card to the innkeeper, and for a credit in board and

STEPHEN ARNOLD DOUGLAS.

From daguerreotype owned by his son, Hon. Robert M. Douglas.

story of an honest purpose, pursued disastrouly, yet so valiantly and persistently, that failure could not be possible. The incredible courage of the youngster aroused the sympathy of the village and almost before Douglas went to bed that night 40 pupils had been secured for the little school he desired to teach and from which he hoped to earn money enough to go on to Pekin that environment would not have prevented his subsequent political achievements, but the location certainly would have retarded his progress.

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FRANK E. STEVENS, DIXON, ILL.

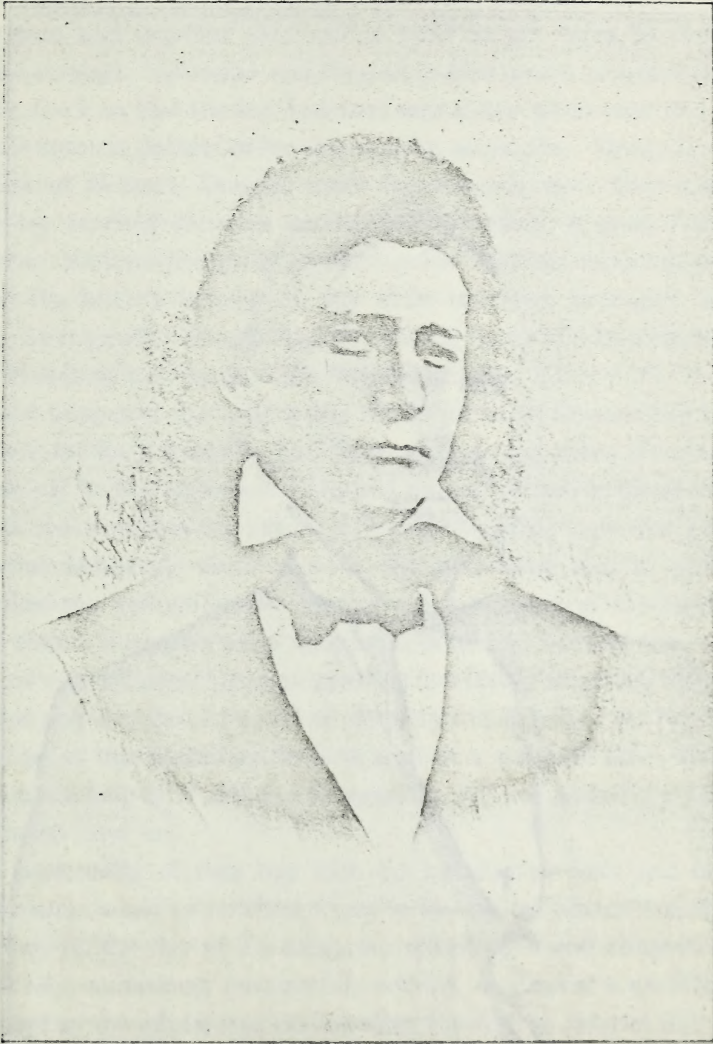
While collecting material for a biographical study of Stephen Arnold Douglas, Judge Robert M. Douglas of North Carolina, a son, kindly loaned me this little autobiography. Added to the story as told me personally by the late Colonel John Dement and the sketch published years ago in Harper's Monthly Magazine by Daniel Roberts, we now are enabled for the first time to secure a correct knowledge of the early life of Douglas.

When Stephen A. Douglas kissed his mother good bye at the homestead gate near Canandaigua, New York, her last inquiry was: "And when shall you come home to visit us, my son?" "On my way to Congress, mother," he answered. And so the first visit was to be made ten years afterwards, almost to a day. Douglas started westward determined to make for himself a political career. Just what point he should seek was undetermined; so at Cleveland, he tarried with relatives for the purpose of getting his bearings. With the personal manipulation of those bearings, Douglas had so little to do that it might be said he literally drifted until circumstances, none of them propitious, landed him, sick, footsore from his ten mile walk from Exeter, at the end of a raw day of November, in the little village of Winchester, then in the county of Morgan, in the State of Illinois.

He was so worn by his long sickness that he could scarcely stagger along the road, yet he walked bravely forward with but a shilling in money as the total of his worldly possessions. He presented his boyish but courageous face to the landlord and asked for a credit in board until he could secure pupils enough to warrant his remaining in Winchester. Like the western tavern keeper of his time, that one was charmed by the manly little chap who requested it. He read in his big eyes the

story of an honest purpose, pursued disastrously, yet so valiantly and persistently, that failure could not be possible. The incredible courage of the youngster aroused the sympathy of the village and almost before Douglas went to bed that night 40 pupils had been secured for the little school he desired to teach and from which he hoped to earn money enough to start him in his chosen profession of the law. Had he been permitted to go on to Pekin that environment might not have prevented his subsequent political achievements, but the location certainly would have retarded his progress many years. Jacksonville was the most important city in the state at the time. The ablest lawyers of the state practiced there. It was the pole star among Illinois cities. Everything which had political ambition behind it pointed to Jacksonville. It was the home of Gen. John J. Hardin, said to be the most brilliant and one of the ablest men in the state. To incur his displeasure was regarded by many as political suicide whether the poor victim was of the same political faith or not. When Douglas came to town, Hardin could not bend forward far enough to find the youngster and so the youngster remained unnoticed until the states attorney incident was brought to notice by John Wyatt who had been a member of the eighth General Assembly, 1832-34. The incident excites laughter in Illinois to this very day when related. Douglas weighed but ninety pounds at the time and was only five feet four inches tall, while Wyatt was over six feet, angular, broad-shouldered and naturally when looking down on his companion when with him, he grew to call him "Little Douglas". In manner too, Wyatt was a typical westerner; a Kentuckian, rough and ready, fearless, adroit and possessed of a vocabulary which on occasion would frighten a fish woman. In the ungentle art of tongue lashing, no man in Illinois could face him. This man early became attached to Douglas and ever continued a helpful associate.

Wyatt planned his campaign with military precision and with the genius of a great general. When he knew how the legislature stood politically, he took particular pains to make a street scene and declare his intentions thus: "Wouldn't it be fun to beat Hardin with little Douglas!" Wyatt loaned Douglas a horse. Arrived at Vandalia the state capital, not a room could be found. In despair Wyatt approached Major John Dement then state treasurer, a man of great political weight,

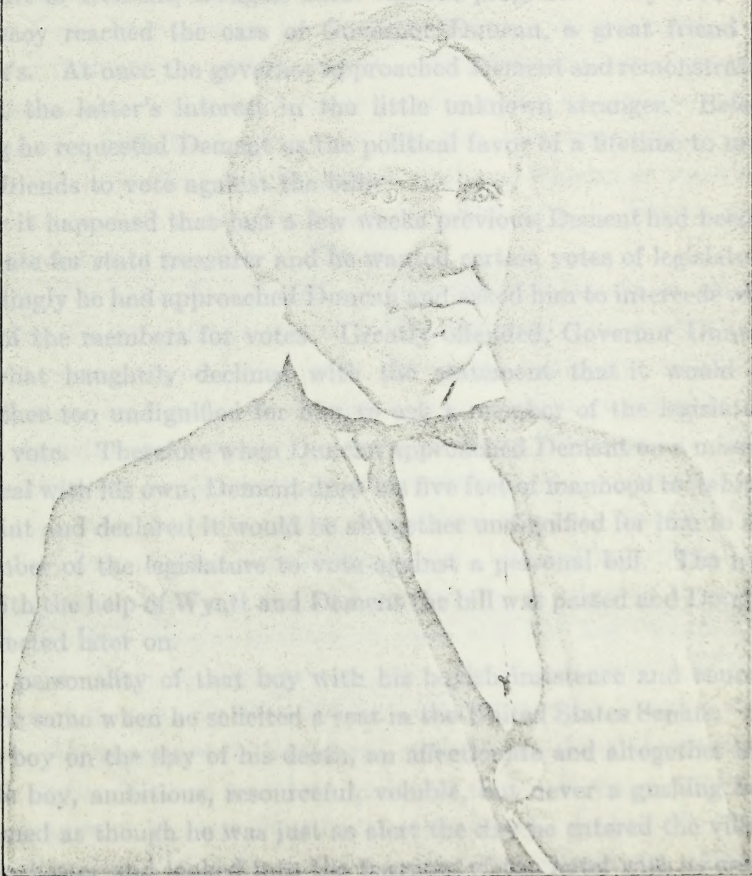


COL. JOHN J. HARDIN.

a former member of the legislature and a man of the same height as Douglas, five feet four, though somewhat stouter. Dement invited Douglas to share his room. After settling that important detail he took Douglas to a barber shop ordered a hair cut and a shave for the young man and together they endeavored to get votes for their measure through. Douglas was dressed in blue jeans, considerably too short in the arm and the leg, but that was a day when cost and posture little figure in politics or for that matter, social life. Under the guiding spirit of Dement, Douglas made famous progress. Very soon the conspiracy reached the ears of Governor Sherman, a great friend of Hardys. At once the governor approached Dement and remonstrated against the latter's interest in the little unknown stranger. Before leaving he requested Dement as the political favor of a lifetime to use a few friends to vote against the bill.

Now it happened that just a few weeks previous Dement had been a candidate for state treasurer and he was in need of votes of legislators. Accordingly he had approached Dement and asked him to interest with some of the members for votes. Dement had refused. Governor Sherman somewhat laughingly declined with the comment that it would be altogether too undignified for a member of the legislature to solicit for his vote. The more when Douglas and Dement were upon identical views, Dement drew five feet of iron from his breast and declared it would be all right either undressed or dressed as a member of the legislature to vote against a personal bill. The next day with the help of Wyn and Dement the bill was passed and the measure was elected later on.

The personality of that boy with his high persistence and courage was the same when he solicited a rent in the State Republic. He was a boy on the day of his death, an active, energetic and altogether irresistible boy, ambitious, resourceful, reliable, and never a quailing boy. It seemed as though he was just as alert the day he entered the village of W.



MAJOR JOHN DEMENT.

ing fire as he was when he stood against him for the part he took in repealing the Missouri Compromise. The only difference between Douglas at twenty and Douglas at forty was twenty years.

a former member of the legislature and a man of the same height as Douglas, five feet four, though somewhat stouter. Dement invited Douglas to share his room. After settling that important detail he took Douglas to a barber shop ordered a hair cut and a shave for the young man and together they sallied forth to get votes to carry the measure through. Douglas was dressed in blue jeans, considerably too short in the arm and the leg, but that was a day when coat and pants cut little figure in politics or for that matter, social life. Under the guiding spirit of Dement, Douglas made famous progress. Very soon the conspiracy reached the ears of Governor Duncan, a great friend of Hardin's. At once the governor approached Dement and remonstrated against the latter's interest in the little unknown stranger. Before leaving he requested Dement as the political favor of a lifetime to urge a few friends to vote against the bill.

Now it happened that just a few weeks previous, Dement had been a candidate for state treasurer and he wanted certain votes of legislators. Accordingly he had approached Duncan and asked him to intercede with some of the members for votes. Greatly offended, Governor Duncan somewhat haughtily declined with the statement that it would be altogether too undignified for him to ask a member of the legislature for his vote. Therefore when Duncan approached Dement on a mission identical with his own, Dement drew his five feet of manhood to its highest point and declared it would be altogether undignified for him to ask a member of the legislature to vote against a personal bill. The next day with the help of Wyatt and Dement the bill was passed and Douglas was elected later on.

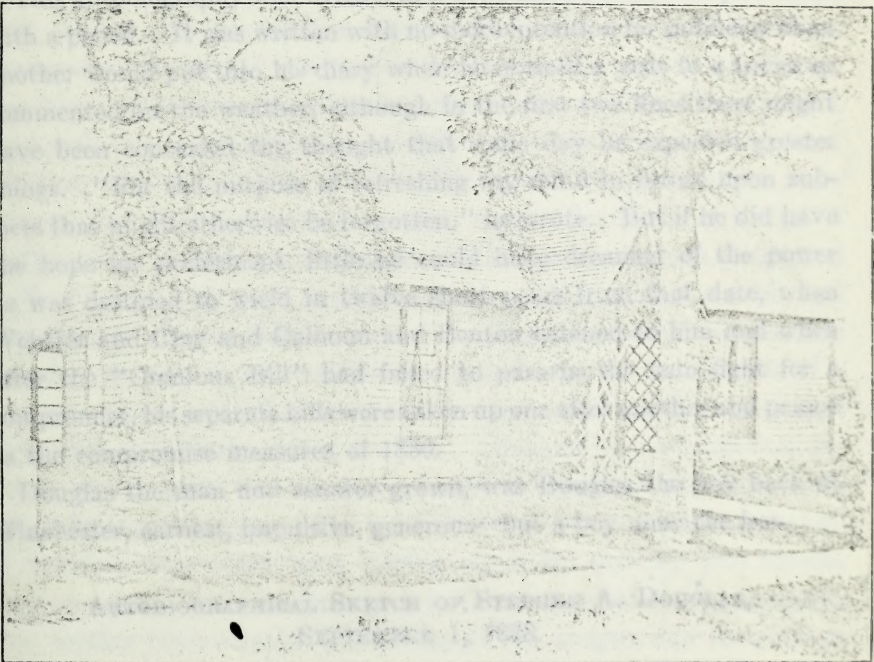
The personality of that boy with his boyish insistence and courage was the same when he solicited a seat in the United States Senate. He was a boy on the day of his death, an affectionate and altogether irresistible boy, ambitious, resourceful, voluble, but never a gushing boy. It seemed as though he was just as alert the day he entered the village of Winchester and looked into the barroom of the hotel with its crackling fire as he was when fighting the attacks made against him for the part he took in repealing the Missouri Compromise. The only difference between Douglas at twenty and Douglas at forty was twenty years.

When he stood upon the corner watching the progress of the administrator's sale, he attracted the attention of the administrator just as he attracted attention on the floor of the Senate afterwards. The boy was just as magnetic. He was but a boy when he made his famous race for Congress against Stuart at 29 and came within 35 votes of beating him in a strong Whig district. On the canal dump he held the laborers spellbound. Were he to enter the supreme court room half an hour later, he held the judges just as closely.

At Winchester he extended his acquaintance. He attended a debating society and strengthened his forensic powers. On Saturdays he tried law suits before the village squire. He attended house raisings. He was economical and industrious and in the spring he emerged with something like \$100.00 in money to tide him over the professional drought in Jacksonville. But his master stroke at Winchester was the action which secured to him the lasting friendship of S. S. Brooks, the leading journalist of the day in Illinois.

While at Winchester he received a prospectus from Brooks in effect stating that if a list could be secured in Morgan county, he would start a Jackson newspaper at Jacksonville. With his customary unselfishness and vigor he secured for Brooks a large number of subscribers. Brooks thereafter became the publicity manager for Douglas. His constant attention to the wants of others without the expectation of reward; his ability to make lasting friendships remained through life just as it had been pursued at little Winchester. He had been there but a few days when a merchant named Miner became so attracted towards him that he asked Douglas to share his room with him and "batch it" in their joint efforts to save some money. Shortly afterwards Miner lost his heart to a young lady and the partnership with Douglas was dissolved. Upon request to "stand up" with Miner, Douglas was compelled to decline because he owned no boiled shirt. It was a common enough occurrence in those days to be without one. In fact the man who owned one was out of the ordinary amongst his fellow man. Miner happened to be one of the few who owned not only one but two and one of the two was loaned Douglas to take part in the important event with his very warm friend, Miner.

Numerous biographies of Douglas have been written, but in every one this part of his early life has been garbled badly especially, the lonely and very long and painful walk to Winchester. In this little autobiography, but lately known to exist, the names of his old benefactors have been given, thus correcting the traditions so long believed. It sets at rest the gossip which has been permitted to become history. More than ever before, it reveals how little he had to do with the control of his destiny, though with the charming personality which it discloses, Douglas in any environment would have risen far above the multitude.



Birthplace of Douglas in Brandon, Vermont.

I this day commence my usual business of passing a review for the purpose of refreshing my mind in future upon subjects that might otherwise be forgotten. It may be well to turn my attention to the past as well as the future, and record such facts as are within my recollection or have come to my knowledge, and may be interesting or useful to myself or others hereafter.

I learn from my mother that I was born in the town of Brandon in the County of Rutland and State of Vermont on the 23d day of April, 1813. My father, Stephen A. Douglas, was a graduate of Middlebury

Numerous biographies of Douglas have been written, but in every one this part of his early life has been garbled badly especially, the lonely and very long and painful walk to Winchester. In this little autobiography, but lately known to exist, the names of his old benefactors have been given, thus correcting the traditions so long believed. It sets at rest the gossip which has been permitted to become history. More than ever before, it recites how little he had to do with the control of his destiny, though with the charming personality which it discloses, Douglas in any environment would have risen far above the multitude.

This autobiography was written in a little memorandum or pass book with a pencil. It was written with no more intention for publicity than another would put into his diary when he noticed a visit to a friend or commented on the weather, although in the first two lines there might have been concealed the thought that some day he expected greater things. "For the purpose of refreshing my mind in future upon subjects that might otherwise be forgotten," he wrote. But if he did have the hope for preferment, little he could have dreamed of the power he was destined to wield in twelve short years from that date, when Webster and Clay and Calhoun and Benton listened to him and when after the "Omnibus Bill" had failed to pass in the vain fight for a compromise, his separate bills were taken up one after another and passed as the compromise measures of 1850.

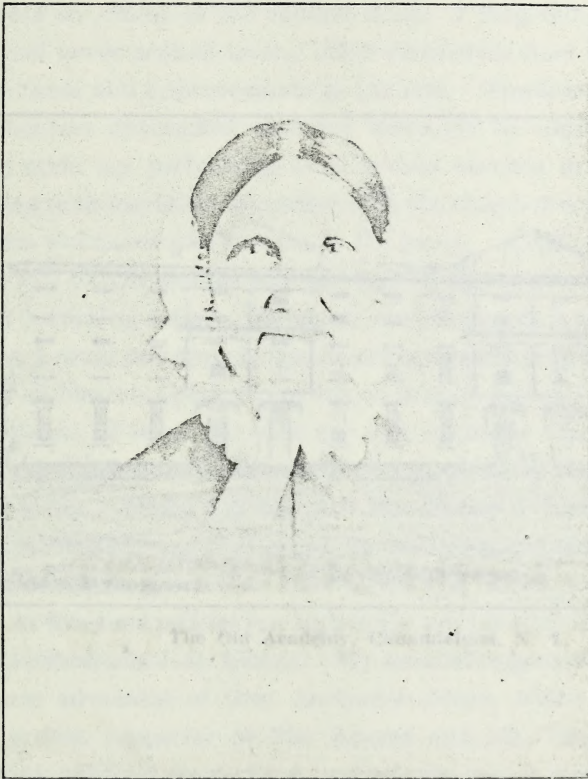
Douglas the man and senator grown, was Douglas the boy back at Winchester, earnest, impulsive, generous—but a boy none the less.

AUTOBIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH OF STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS,
SEPTEMBER 1, 1838.

I this day commence this memorandum or journal of passing events for the purpose of refreshing my mind in future upon subjects that might otherwise be forgotten. It may be well to turn my attention to the past as well as the future, and record such facts as are within my recollection or have come to my knowledge, and may be interesting or useful to myself or others hereafter.

I learn from my mother that I was born in the town of Brandon in the County of Rutland and State of Vermont on the 23d day of April, 1813. My father, Stephen A. Douglas, was a graduate of Middlebury

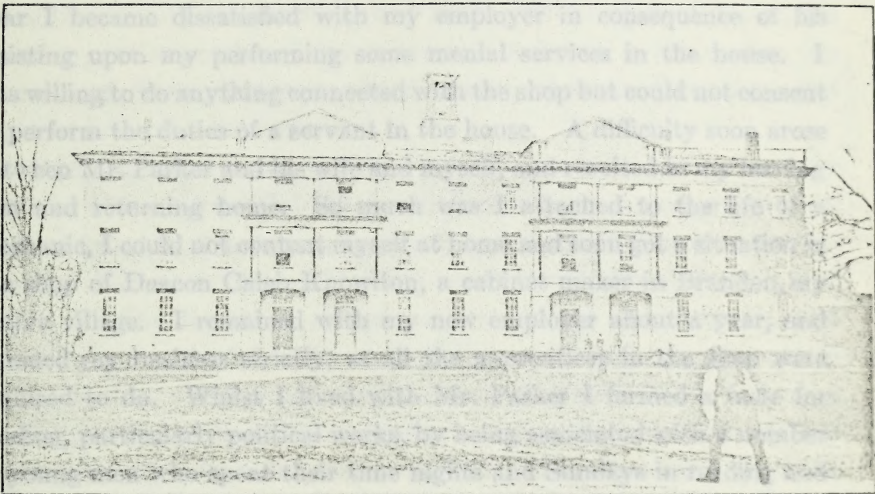
College, a physician by profession, and a man very much beloved by all who knew him. I only speak of my father as I have always heard others speak of him, for he died when I was only about two months old, and of course I cannot recollect him. I have often been told that he was holding me in his arms when he departed this world. My mother, who thank God yet lives, was a Miss Sarah Fisk before she was married. My parents had but two children, my sister Sarah A. Douglas (who has since married Julius N. Granger of Manchester Centre, Ontario county, N. Y.) and myself. Upon the death of my father, my mother moved to a small farm left her by her father about three miles north of my native village, and resided with her brother Edward Fisk, who was an industrious, economical, clever old bachelor, and wanted some one to keep house for him. This arrangement suited them both as their farms joined, and each was so situated as to need the aid of the other. Here I lived with my mother and uncle upon the farm until I was about fifteen years of age, and then determined to select some other mode of living. I had no great aversion to working on a farm, nor was I much dissatisfied with my good old uncle, but thought him rather a hard master, and unwilling to give me those opportunities of improvement and education which I thought I was entitled to. I had enjoyed the benefits of a common school education three months each year, and had been kept diligently at work the rest of the time. I thought it a hardship that my uncle would have the use of my mother's farm and also the benefit of my labour without any other equivalent than my boarding and clothes. I therefore determined upon leaving my home and my true friends, and see what I could do for myself in the wide world among strangers. My mother remonstrated, warned me of the dangers and temptations to which young men are exposed, and insisted upon my selecting some trade or engaging in some business that would give me a steady home and regular employment. I promised to comply with her wishes, that is, keep good company, or in other words keep out of bad company, avoid all immoral and vicious practices, attend church regularly, and obey the regulations of my employer; in short I promised everything she wanted, if she would consent to my leaving home. Accordingly in the Spring of 1828, being about fifteen years of age, I bid my mother, sister and uncle farewell, and left home for Middlebury, about fourteen miles



SARAH GRANGER.

Mother of Stephen A. Douglas. From portrait owned by her grandson, Judge Robert M. Douglas.

distant,¹ and engaged to learn the Cabinet making trade with one Nahum Parker. I put on my apron and went to work, sawing table legs from two inch plank, making wash stands, bed stands, &c., &c. I was delighted with the change of home and employment. There was a novelty about it that rendered it peculiarly interesting. My labor furnished exercise for the mind as well as the body. I have never been placed in any situation or been engaged in any business which I enjoyed to so great an extent as the cabinet shop. I then felt contented and happy, and never aspired to any other distinction than that connected with my trade and improvements in the arts. Towards the end of the



The Old Academy, Canandaigua, N. Y.

study. At this time I was engaged in a correspondence between General Jackson and J. Q. Adams. My friends and myself were warm advocates of Gen. Jackson's claims, whilst our employer was an ardent supporter of Mr. Adams and Mr. Clay. From this moment my politics became fixed, and all subsequent reading, reflection and observation have but confirmed my early attachment to the cause of Democracy.

In the winter of 1829 and 1830 I was taken sick and compelled to return home. My physicians informed me that my physical strength was too feeble to enable me to work at the cabinet business, and that it would be necessary for me to select some other occupation. Finding my health too feeble to work in the shop, I commenced going to school

distant,¹ and engaged to learn the Cabinet making trade with one Nahum Parker. I put on my apron and went to work, sawing table legs from two inch plank, making wash stands, bed steads, &c., &c. I was delighted with the change of home and employment. There was a novelty about it that rendered it peculiarly interesting. My labor furnished exercise for the mind as well as the body. I have never been placed in any situation or been engaged in any business which I enjoyed to so great an extent as the cabinet shop. I then felt contented and happy, and never aspired to any other distinction than that connected with my trade and improvements in the arts. Towards the end of the year I became dissatisfied with my employer in consequence of his insisting upon my performing some menial services in the house. I was willing to do anything connected with the shop but could not consent to perform the duties of a servant in the house. A difficulty soon arose between Mr. Parker and his wife and myself, and resulted in my leaving him and returning home. So much was I attached to the life of a mechanic, I could not content myself at home and soon got a situation in the shop of Deacon Caleb Knowlton, a cabinet maker in Brandon, my native village. I remained with my new employer about a year, and pursued my business strictly, as all the apprentices in the shop were required to do. Whilst I lived with Mr. Parker I formed a taste for reading, particularly political works, by being associated with a number of young men who spent their time nights and Sundays in reading and study. At this time politics ran high in the presidential election between General Jackson and J. Q. Adams. My associate apprentices and myself were warm advocates of Gen. Jackson's claims, whilst our employer was an ardent supporter of Mr. Adams and Mr. Clay. From this moment my politics became fixed, and all subsequent reading, reflection and observation have but confirmed my early attachment to the cause of Democracy.

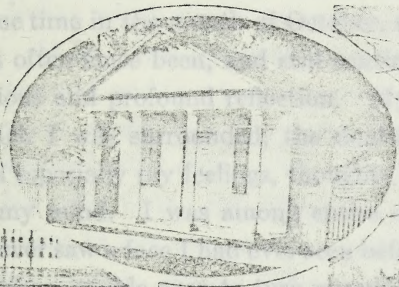
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¹ Walked.

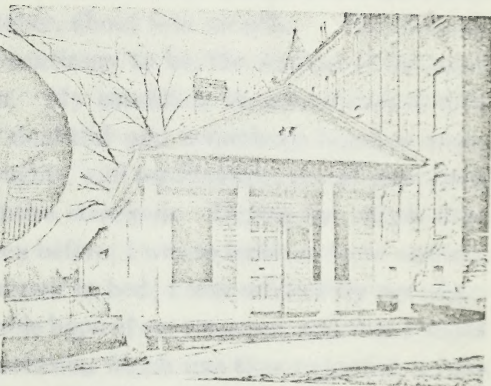
at the Academy in Brandon, under the direction of J. N. Chipman, and continued under his instruction until the fall of 1830, when I removed to Canandaigua, Ontario county, N. Y. My sister had previously married Julius N. Granger, and removed to his residence in Manchester Centre, Ontario County, N. Y., and this year, 1830, my mother married his father; and now the father and mother and only son and only daughter became united in one family where they continue to reside in the enjoyment of peace, plenty and happiness. Upon removing to the State of New York in December, 1830, I became a student in the Academy in Canandaigua under the superintendence of Prof. Henry Howe, where I continued until the latter part of 1832. Whilst connected with the Academy at Canandaigua I devoted myself zealously to my studies, the Greek and Latin languages, mathematics, rhetoric, logic, &c., and made considerable improvement.

About the 1st of January, 1833, I left the Academy and entered the office of Walter & Levi Hubbell as a student at law. I pursued my law studies diligently five days in the week, and the sixth I spent in reviewing my classical studies, until sometime in the month of June in that year. Finding myself in straightened pecuniary circumstances, and knowing my mother's inability to support me through a regular course of law studies, which would continue about four years longer according to the statutes of New York requiring a course of seven years classical and legal study before admission to the bar, I determined upon removing to the western country and relying upon my own efforts for a support henceforth. My mother and relatives remonstrated, urging that I was too young and inexperienced for such an adventure; but finding my resolution fixed and unchangeable, they reluctantly consented, and kindly furnished me with three hundred dollars, the last of my patrimony, with which to pay my expenses. On the 24th of June, 1833 (being 20 years of age) I bid farewell to my friends, and started alone for the "great west," without having any particular place of destination in view. The first night I arrived at Buffalo, and thence took a trip to the Battle Grounds of Chippewa, Niagara, the Falls &c., &c., and returning to Buffalo in a few days, I embarked on a steam boat for Cleveland, Ohio. Arriving at Cleveland I presented a few letters of introduction to some gentlemen of that place which I had received from Messrs.

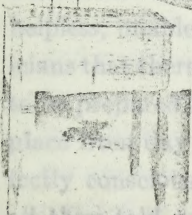
Francis Granger, Mark H. Eddy and other distinguished persons. Upon receipt of these letters I immediately became acquainted with William L. Andrews, Esq., an accomplished and successful gentleman and distinguished lawyer of that city. Being pleased with his views and prospects for business, and also with the long acquaintance formed there, I immediately determined upon removing there. As the laws of Ohio I was required to practice the study of the law within the limits of that State before I could be admitted to practice. For this purpose Mr. Andrews was kind enough to offer me the use of his office and library, which I gladly accepted, and accordingly began my study with increased spirit and zeal. In a very short time I was enabled to self prostrate upon my bed with the following letter, and remained in that state some time.



Law office of
Walter
Hubbell.



Historical Museum, Canandaigua, N. Y.



Douglas's Desk.

to day. I was in a very bad state of my condition, and thought myself in the last stages of my illness. I thought I was on the dividing line between this world and the next, must continue to exist in the one or the other, was unable to take either, and felt no choice which. In short, during that long period of severe sickness, I enjoyed more peace and satisfaction of spirit, more perfect freedom from all care and trouble, except occasional bodily pain, and more negative happiness than during any other similar period of my life.

That such should have been the state of my mind under such painful and trying circumstances, has ever been to me the subject of reflection.

* Received from a copy, David P. Hurd, by mail.

Francis Granger, Mark H. Sibley and other kind friends. By means of these letters I immediately became acquainted with Sherlock J. Andrews, Esq., an accomplished and intelligent gentleman and distinguished lawyer of that city. Being pleased with Cleveland and its prospects for business, and also with the few acquaintances I formed there, I immediately determined upon remaining there. By the statutes of Ohio I was required to pursue the study of law one year within the limits of that State before I could be admitted to practice. For this purpose Mr. Andrews was kind enough to offer me the use of his office and library, which I gladly accepted, and entered upon my studies with increased spirit and zeal. In a very few days however, I found myself prostrate upon my bed with the bilious fever, and was confined until some time in the month of October, about four months.² This sickness has often since been, and still continues to be, the subject of the most serious and profound reflection. My condition, the circumstances with which I was surrounded, the doubtful and sometimes hopeless issue, and especially my feelings, thoughts, and meditations, are all now fresh in my mind. I was among entire strangers. During the whole time I never saw a face I had ever seen before; I was so feeble as to be entirely helpless, unable even to turn myself in bed; I was advised by my physicians that there was no reasonable hope of my recovery, and that I ought to be prepared for my final dissolution which was then expected to take place from day to day. I was in the full enjoyment of my senses, perfectly conscious of my condition, and listened patiently and calmly to all they told me, and felt perfectly indifferent as to the result. I felt satisfied with the past and no particular hopes or apprehensions of the future. I thought I was on the dividing line between this world and the next, must continue to exist in the one or the other, was willing to take either, and felt no choice which. In short, during that four months of severe sickness, I enjoyed more peace and contentment of mind, more perfect freedom from all care and trouble, except occasional bodily pain, and more negative happiness than during any other similar period of my life.

That such should have been the state of my mind under such peculiar and trying circumstances, has ever been to me the subject of curiosity,

² He lived with a cousin, Daniel P. Rhodes, by name.

wonder and amazement. I can account for it upon no principle of philosophy or human nature, and now make this private record of the same for the purpose of seeing if future experience and observation shall solve the mystery.

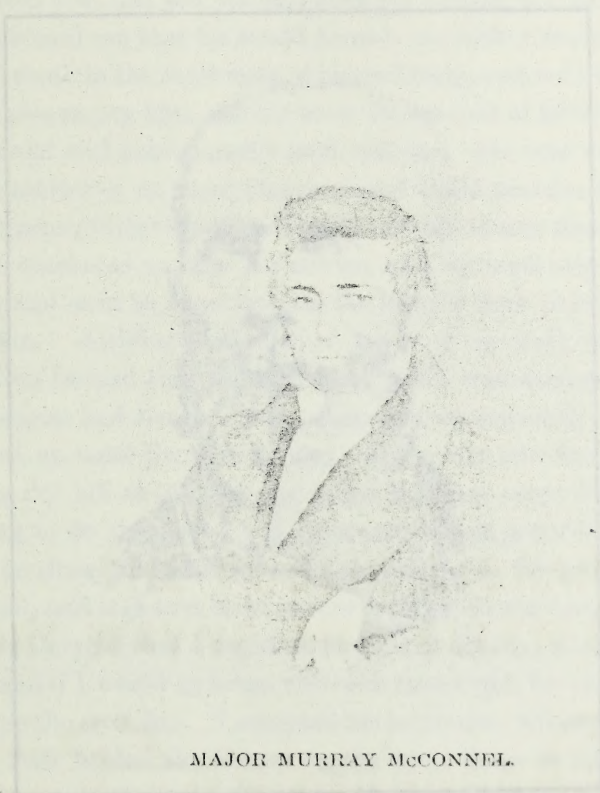
Upon regaining my strength in the month of October so far as to be able to walk, I paid off all my bills occasioned by my sickness or otherwise and found I had about \$40.00 left. I then became reckless and adventurous, and determined to leave the place. Accordingly I took passage on a canal boat for Portsmouth on the Ohio River, thence on a steam boat to Cincinnati², thence to Louisville,³ thence to St. Louis, Mo., remaining in each place a few days, without any particular object in view, and ready to embark in any adventure adapted to my taste and feeling which should present itself.

At St. Louis I soon found my small pittance of money was about exhausted, and that I must immediately engage in some employment there which would defray my expenses, or go to some place not far distant where I could do so. My first effort was to obtain a situation in some law office in the city, where I could write and perform office labor sufficient to pay my expenses, and during the rest of the time pursue my law studies. Here a difficulty presented itself which I had not foreseen and guarded against. I was more than a thousand miles from home, or from any person whom I knew or who knew me, and had no letters of introduction. Perceiving this difficulty I felt great delicacy in offering my services. Stern and impending necessity staring me in the face, I resolved at all hazards to make the effort. I first called on Mr. Bates,⁴ introduced myself and told him my business and situation. He received and treated me kindly and politely; and informed me that he had nothing for me to do; but would be happy to see me at his office, &c., for all which I tendered him my grateful acknowledgments and retired. After making a similar effort with like success with Mr. Spaulding, I paid my Tavern bill and left the city, going to Jacksonville, Illinois

At Jacksonville I formed a few acquaintances and attempted to get into business of some kind, say teaching school, clerking, &c., but without success. When I arrived at Jacksonville I had left one dollar and

² He tried to secure work in each place but failed.

⁴ Subsequently attorney general.



MAJOR MURRAY McCONNEL.

H. S. BROOKS

The Jacksonville editor who pushed Douglas' political fortunes and resigned his
editorship upon the Democratic defeat in favor of Lincoln, who was elected.

twenty-five cents in money, and finding that would not pay my board more than one day at the tavern, I sold a few school books I had with me for a few dollars, and took up my lodgings at a private house, Mr. Heslip's, whose family I have known and esteemed ever since. One of my first acquaintances at Jacksonville was Murray McConnell, Esq., a lawyer of some reputation, who advised me to go to Pekin on the Illinois river and open a law office. I informed him that I had never practiced law, had not yet measured my legs, and had I any library. He informed me that he would furnish me with a few books, such as I would stand in the most need of immediately, and wait for the pay until I was able to pay him, and did so to the amount of \$300.00 worth, which I received and subsequently paid him for. He told me that a license was a matter of no consequence, that I could practice before a justice of the peace without one, and I did not get one at any time I desired to do so. I concluded to follow his advice, and consequently packed up my things and went to Jacksonville on the Illinois river to take a steam boat to Pekin. Arriving at the river, I found one week for a steam boat, and then learned that the boat which was expected up the river that season had broken down, and consequently there would be no boat up until the next season. I was now in a dilemma. After paying my bill at the tavern, I had only twenty cents left. I could find nothing to do but to go on to some other place. Something must be done. I thought of the prospect of getting a school, and was told by a farmer living in the country a few miles that he thought that I could obtain one at Eureka, about ten miles distant; and if I would go home with him that night, he would go to Eureka with me the next day. I accepted his invitation, left my trunk at McDowell's, rode behind the farmer on the same horse to his home, and the next day we went to Eureka. He introduced me to several citizens who were very polite and kind. He did not think a school would be

S. S. BROOKS.

The Jacksonville editor who pushed Douglas' political fortunes and resigned his candidacy upon the Democratic ticket in favor of Douglas, who was elected. They had no doubt I would succeed in obtaining one. I thought this was rather poor encouragement; but what was to be done? I was out of money, and still in too feeble health to perform any very arduous labor, and must do something to live; for I was not used to beg. I

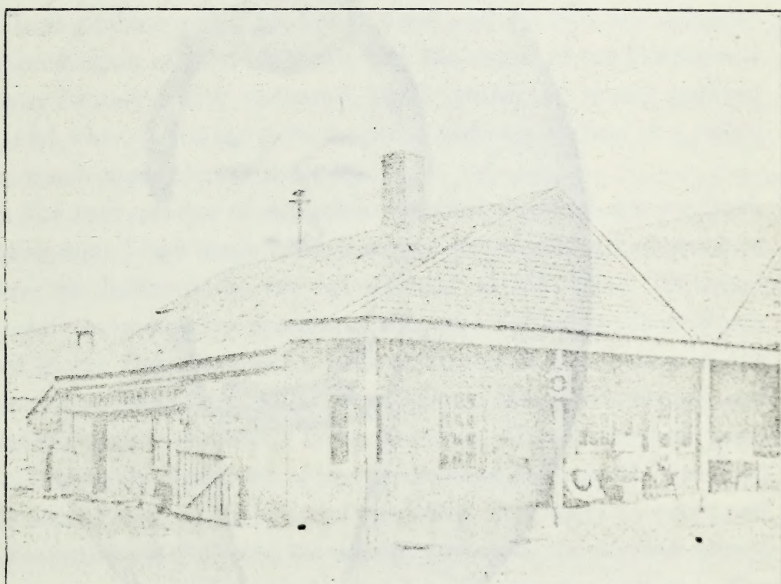
* For this kindness never forgotten, Douglas secured the appointment for postmaster of both sections of the treasury department.

twenty-five cents in money, and finding that would not pay my board more than one day at the tavern, I sold a few school books I had with me for a few dollars, and took up my lodgings at a private house, Mr. Heslip's, whose family I have known and esteemed ever since. One of my first acquaintances at Jacksonville was Murray McConnel, Esq., a lawyer of some reputation, who advised me to go to Pekin on the Illinois river and open a law office. I informed him that I had never practiced law, had not yet procured my license, nor had I any library. He informed me that he would furnish me with a few books, such as I would stand in the most need of immediately, and wait for the pay until I was able to pay him, and did so to the amount of \$30.00⁶ worth, which I received and subsequently paid him for. He told me that a license was a matter of no consequence, that I could practice before a justice of the peace without one, and could get one at any time I desired to do so. I concluded to take his advice, and consequently packed up my things and went to Meredosia on the Illinois river to take a steam boat to Pekin. Arriving at the River, I waited one week for a steam boat, and then learned that the only boat which was expected up the river that season had blown up at Alton, and consequently there would be no boat up until the next spring. What was now to be done? After paying my bill at the tavern, I had but fifty cents left. I could find nothing to do there, and had no money to get away with. Something must be done, and that soon, I enquired as to the prospect of getting a school, and was told by a farmer residing in the country a few miles that he thought that I could obtain one at Exeter, about ten miles distant; and if I would go home with him that night, he would go to Exeter with me the next day. I accepted his invitation, left my trunk at Meredosia, rode behind the farmer on the same horse to his home, and the next day we both went to Exeter. He introduced me to several citizens who were very polite and kind; but did not think a school could be obtained there; but if I would go to Winchester, eight or ten miles further they had no doubt I would succeed in obtaining one. I thought this was rather poor encouragement; but what was to be done? I was out of money, and still in too feeble health to perform any very arduous labor; and must do something to live; for I was too proud to beg. I

⁶ For this kindness never forgotten, Douglas secured the appointment for McConnel of fifth auditor of the treasury department.

therefore determined to go to Winchester and make another effort. Accordingly I parted with my friend, the kind hearted, hospitable farmer and taking my cloak on my arm, went to Winchester on foot that night. Arriving in the town, I went to the only tavern in the place, introduced myself to the landlord and told him I wished to stop a few days with him to which he readily assented. The landlord introduced me to the citizens generally, who seemed pleased with the idea of a new school in their little town, and in a few days obtained for me a subscription list of about forty scholars. In the meantime there was, on the second day after my arrival, an administrator's sale, at which all the personal property of a dead man's estate⁶ was to be disposed of at auction, and the administrator applied to me to be clerk at the auction, make out the sale bills, draw the notes, &c., which I very cheerfully consented to do, and performed the duty in the best style I knew how, and received five dollars for two days labor therein. About the 1st of December I commenced my school, and closed it about the 1st of March, having during the whole time a goodly number of scholars, and giving as I believe general satisfaction to both scholars and parents. During this period I attended to considerable law business before justices of the peace, and formed an extensive acquaintance with the people in that part of the county. There was considerable political excitement growing out of the veto of the U. S. Bank and the removal of the deposits by Gen. Jackson, or rather the removal of the secretary of the treasury because he would not remove the deposits, and the appointment of Mr. Taney in his place, who did remove them from the vaults of the U. S. Bank. One evening at the Lyceum, Mr. Josiah Lambert, a lawyer of some distinction from Jacksonville, made a speech, denouncing the leading measures of Gen. Jackson's administration, and especially the veto and removal of the deposits. He characterized the first of those acts as arbitrary and tyrannical, and the last as dangerous and unconstitutional. Being a great admirer of Gen. Jackson's public and political character and a warm supporter of the principles of his administration, I could not remain silent when the old hero's character, public and private, was traduced, and his measures misrepresented and denounced. I was then familiar with all the principles, measures and

⁶ Elihu Martin, deceased.



Building in which Stephen A. Douglas taught school. Winchester, Illinois.

IRA DOWEN.

The man who prepared the meals for Douglas' school. From an old photograph owned by his daughter-in-law, Mrs. H. A. Dowen of Chesham, Ill., made in the early 60's.

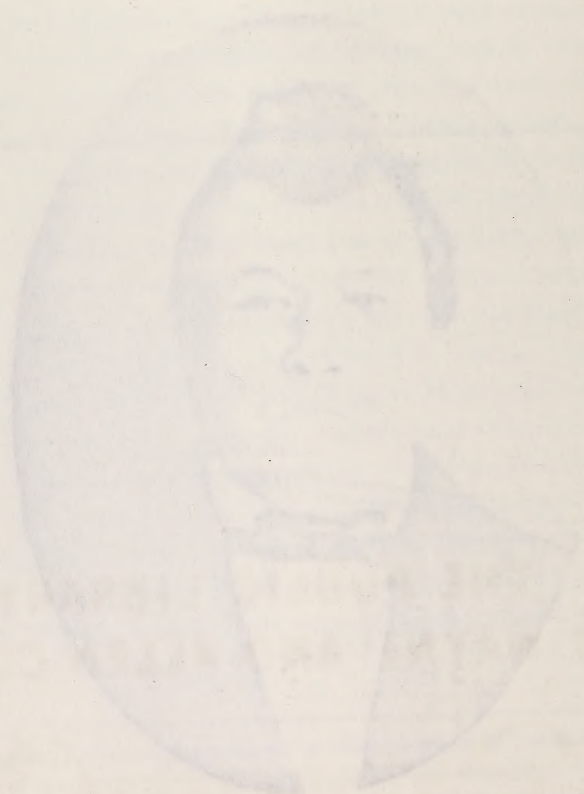
facts involved in the controversy, having been an attentive reader of the debates in Congress and the principal newspapers of the day, and having read also with great interest, the principal works in this country, such as the debates in the convention that formed the Constitution of the United States, and the convention of the several States on the adoption of the Constitution, the *Federalist*, John Adams' work recommending a defense of the American Constitution, the opinions of Randolph, Hamilton and Jefferson on the Constitutionality of the Bank, and the History of the Bank as published by Fisher & Sonson, Jefferson's Works, &c. I had read all of them and many other political works with great care and interest, and had my political opinions firmly established. I engaged in the debate with great zeal and strength and defended the administration of Andrew Jackson and the cause of the Democratic party in a manner which appeared highly gratifying to my political friends, and which certainly gave me some little reputation as a public speaker; much more than I had before.

When the first quarter of my school expired I settled my accounts, and finding that I had made enough to pay my expenses, I determined to remove to Jacksonville, the county seat of the same (Morgan) county, and commence the practice of law. In the month of March I applied to the Hon. Samuel D. Foxworth, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court, and obtained from him a license, and immediately opened an office. Being then less than twenty-one years of age. During the first week of my residence at Jacksonville the Whig (alias Federal) Party called a county meeting, and made speeches and passed resolutions in favor of the re-construction of the several banks, and more especially in relation to the bank and currency question. The next week the Democrats called a meeting, one of the most numerous and spirited I have ever witnessed in that county. It was composed

IRA ROWEN.

The man who procured the pupils for Douglas' school. From an old photograph owned by his daughter-in-law, Mrs. H. J. Rowan of Galesburg, Ill., made in the early 60's.

of the people of the county, although but few of them are accustomed to public discussion. It so happened that at that time out of twelve members of the bar there was not a Democrat among them. This meeting I attended, and at the earnest solicitation of my political friends, (for personal friends I had not then had time to form) I consented to make a



IRA BOWEN

The man who presented the pupils for teachers' school, from an old photograph owned by his daughter-in-law, Mrs. H. A. Brown of Cambridge, Ill. made in the early 40's.

facts involved in the controversy, having been an attentive reader of the debates in Congress and the principal newspapers of the day, and having read also with great interest, the principal works in this country; such as the debates in the convention that formed the Constitution of the United States, and the convention of the several States on the adoption of the Constitution, the *Federalist*, John Adams' work denominated a defense of the American Constitution, the opinions of Randolph, Hamilton and Jefferson on the Constitutionality of the Bank, and the *History of the Bank* as published by Gales & Seaton, Jefferson's Works, &c. I had read all of them and many other political works with great care and interest, and had my political opinions firmly established. I engaged in the debate with a good deal of zeal and warmth, and defended the administration of Gen. Jackson and the cause of the Democratic party in a manner which appeared highly gratifying to my political friends, and which certainly gave me some little reputation as a public speaker; much more than I deserved.

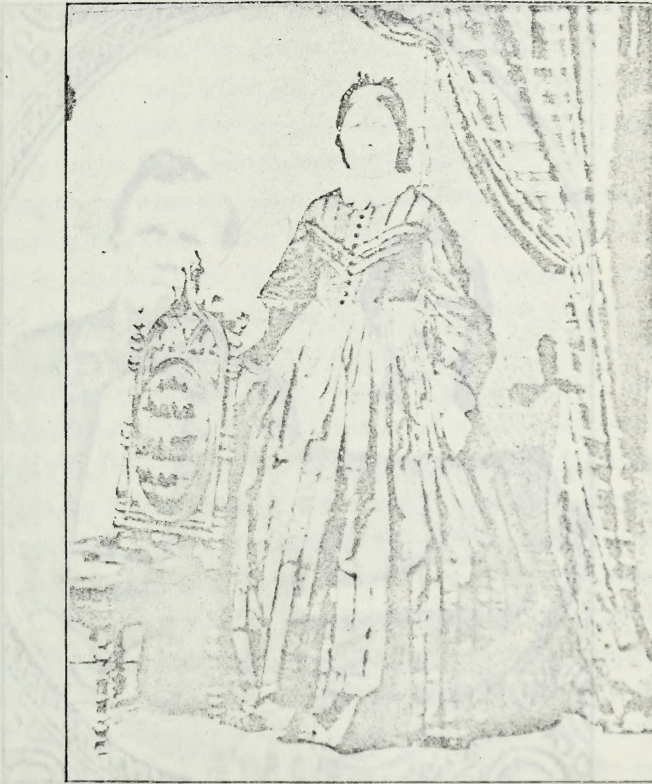
When the first quarter of my school expired I settled my accounts, and finding that I had made enough to pay my expenses, I determined to remove to Jacksonville, the county seat of the same (Morgan) county, and commence the practice of the law. In the month of March I applied to the Hon. Samuel D. Lockwood, one of the justices of the Supreme Court, and after a short examination, obtained a license, and immediately opened an office,⁷ being then less than twenty-one years of age. During the first week of my residence at Jacksonville the Whig (alias Federal Party) called a county meeting, and made speeches and passed resolutions denouncing the administration in the severest terms, and more especially in relation to the bank and currency question. The next week the Democrats called a meeting, one of the most numerous and spirited I have ever witnessed in that county. It was composed principally of farmers and mechanics, men who are honest in their political sentiments and feel a deep interest in the proper administration of the public affairs, although but few of them are accustomed to public discussion. It so happened that at that time out of twelve members of the bar there was not a Democrat among them. This meeting I attended, and at the earnest solicitation of my political friends, (for personal friends I had not then had time to form) I consented to make a

⁷ In the court house.

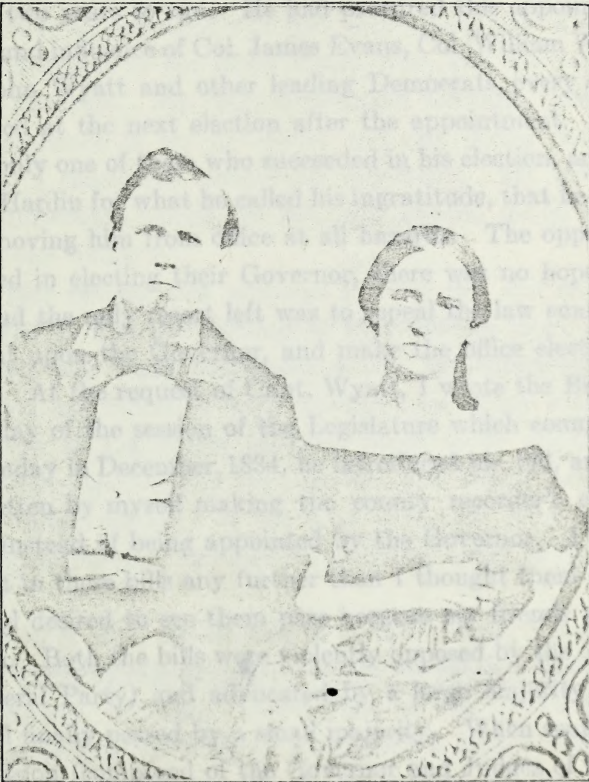
speech. The excitement was intense, and I was rather severe in my remarks upon the opposition;⁸ so much so as to excite the bitter hostility of the whole of that party, and of course the warm support of my own party. The next week the Patriot, the organ of the opposition, printed and published by James G. Edwards, Esq., devoted two entire columns of that paper to me and my speech, and continued the same course for two or three successive weeks. The necessary consequence was that I immediately became known to every man in the county, and was placed in such a situation as to be supported by one party and opposed by the other. This notoriety, acquired by accident and founded on no peculiar merit, proved highly serviceable to me in my profession; for within one week thereafter I received for collection demands to the amount of thousands of dollars from persons I had never seen or heard of, and who would not probably have known that such a person as myself was in existence, but for the attacks upon me in the opposition papers. So essential was the service thus rendered me by my opponents that I have sometimes doubted whether I was not morally bound to pay the editor for his abuse according to the usual prices of advertisements. This incident illustrates a principle which it is important for men of the world and especially politicians to bear in mind. How foolish, how impolitic, the indiscriminate abuse of political opponents whose humble condition or insignificance prevents the possibility of injury, and who may be greatly benefited by the notoriety thus acquired. I firmly believe this is one of the frequent and great errors committed by the political editors of the present day. Indeed, I sincerely doubt whether I owe most to the kind and efficient support of my friends, and no man similarly situated ever had better and truer friends, or to the violent, reckless and imprudent opposition of my enemies. Certain I am that without both of these causes united, I never could have succeeded as well as I have done. But I must forbear; for I find that I am philosophizing, which is far from my present purpose.

During the summer of 1834 my time was about equally divided between law and politics, reading and practicing the one and preaching the other. There was a general election pending for Governor, Congressman, and members of the Legislature, in which I felt no ordinary in-

⁸ He was carried away on the shoulders of his admirers and was dubbed "The Little Giant."



MRS. LIZZIE ROWEN HEXBY.
A pupil of Douglas.



MR. AND MRS. THOMAS PHILIP ROWEN.

terest and took an active part. I supported the Democratic candidates; William Kinney for Governor against Gen. Joseph Duncan, and Wm. L. May for Congress against Benjamin Mills, and the Democratic ticket for the Legislature in my own county. We lost our Governor; elected our Congressman; and a part of our legislative ticket.

At this time John J. Hardin, Esq., (now Gen. Hardin) held the office of state's attorney, under an appointment from Governor Reynolds, which then had two years to run. He had procured this appointment through the aid and influence of Col. James Evans, Col. William Weatherford, Capt. John Wyatt and other leading Democrats, every one of whom he opposed at the next election after the appointment. Capt. Wyatt was the only one of them who succeeded in his election, and was so indignant at Hardin for what he called his ingratitude, that he determined upon removing him from office at all hazards. The opposition having succeeded in electing their Governor, there was no hope from that quarter; and the only resort left was to repeal the law conferring the appointment upon the Governor, and make the office elective by the Legislature. At the request of Capt. Wyatt, I wrote the Bill, and on the second day of the session of the Legislature which commenced on the first Monday in December, 1834, he introduced his bill, and also another bill written by myself making the county recorder's election by the people, instead of being appointed by the Governor. I felt no peculiar interest in these bills any further than I thought them correct in principle, and desired to see them pass because my friends warmly supported them. Both the bills were violently opposed by the opposition (alias Federal Party) and advocated by a large majority of the Democrats, and finally passed by a small majority. When sent to the Council of Revision (composed of the Governor and Judges of the Supreme Court) for approval, they were both vetoed; the former as unconstitutional, and the latter because it was inexpedient. Then came a desperate struggle between the friends and opponents of the bills, and especially the states attorney bill. The opposition charged that its only object was to repeal Hardin out of office in order to elect myself in his place, and that the whole movement had its origin in Wyatt's malice and my selfishness and ambition. I will here remark, and most

solemnly aver it to be true, that up to the time this charge was made against me, I never had conceived the idea of being a candidate for the office, nor had any friend suggested or hinted to me that I could or ought to receive it. But from that moment forward, the friends of the bill declared that, in the event they passed the bill over the heads of the Council, I should be elected to the office. At this time I did not desire to be a candidate, for I had no reason to suppose I could be elected over so formidable an opponent who had been a long time a resident of the State, had fought in the Black Hawk War, and was well acquainted with the members. My short residence in the State, want of acquaintance, experience in my profession and age, (being only twenty-one years old) I considered insuperable objections. My friends however, thought differently, passed the bill,⁹ and elected me on the first ballot by four votes majority.

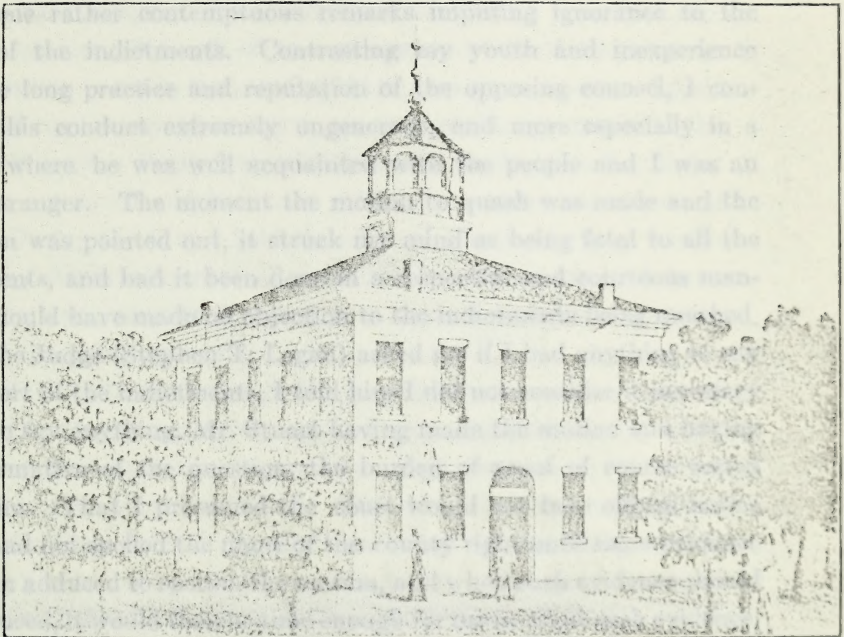
I will here remark that although I wrote this bill and reaped first fruits under it, and was inclined at that time to think it was correct in principle and ought to become a law; yet subsequent experience, observation and reflection have convinced me of my error; and I now believe that all Legislative elections ought to be abolished, and the officers either appointed by the Governor and Senate, or elected by the people. In this remark I do not mean to include clerks of our courts, whose appointments, I am inclined to think, ought to be vested in the judges.

Immediately upon my election as states attorney I procured all the standard works upon criminal law within my reach,¹⁰ such as Archbold, Chitty, Roscoe, McNally, Hale's Pleas of the Crown &c., &c.; and devoted myself to the study of them with a determination of making myself master of that branch of my profession. My official duties being exclusively within the line of my profession, I now applied myself assiduously to study and practice. How far I succeeded in this, I must leave to others, who are more impartial judges than myself. An amusing circumstance occurred in McLean county at the first court after my election as prosecuting attorney. The grand jury had found a large number of indictments for different offences, and I had been engaged

⁹ The bill was passed finally over the council's veto.

¹⁰ Daniel Roberts loaned Douglas these books. Wyatt loaned him the horse to ride over the circuit.

all night in writing them, in great haste, in order to discharge the grand jury and enable them to return to their families. After the grand jurors were discharged John T. Stuart, Esq., came into court and moved to quash all the indictments, although he had been employed in but a small number of the cases. He stated his reasons for quashing the indictments, which were that they were presented by the "grand jurors in and for the County of McClean" when in fact there was no such County as "McClean," the true name of the County being "McLean". The manner of making this motion was very pompous and accompanied with some rather contemptuous remarks implying ignorance in the writer of the indictments. Contrasting my youth and inexperience with the long practice and reputation of the opposing counsel, I considered his conduct extremely ungentlemanly and especially in a county where he was well acquainted with the people and I was an entire stranger. The moment the motion was made and the objection was pointed out, it struck me like a bolt from the sky and I felt that the indictments, and had it been possible, I should have been able to answer them. When the motion was made, I was in support of the indictment as yet, but the affair was upon me, and that I had been mistaken in my judgment, and had been mistaken in my judgment.



Old Court House, Jacksonville, Illinois. Built 1828. Vacated and torn down in 1872 or 1873.

The mode of spelling the name of the county was not correct. My object was to procure the statute creating and naming the county. My object was now accomplished; knowing there was some of the statutes to be found in the county, and that it would require a good deal of traveling, trouble and expense to procure one, which would sufficiently rebuke the gentleman's insolence, but not doubting that when the statute was produced, it would show that the defect in the indictments was fatal and they ought to be quashed. After a lapse of two days the Statute was procured from an adjoining county, and produced and read to the court by Mr. Stuart,

all night in writing them, in great haste, in order to discharge the grand jury and enable them to return to their families. After the grand jurors were discharged John T. Stuart, Esq., came into court and moved to quash all the indictments, although he had been employed in but a small number of the cases. He stated his reasons for quashing the indictments, which were that they were presented by the "grand jurors in and for the County of McClean" when in fact there was no such County as "McClean," the true name of the County being "McLean". The manner of making this motion was very pompous and accompanied with some rather contemptuous remarks imputing ignorance to the writer of the indictments. Contrasting my youth and inexperience with the long practice and reputation of the opposing counsel, I considered his conduct extremely ungenerous, and more especially in a county where he was well acquainted with the people and I was an entire stranger. The moment the motion to quash was made and the objection was pointed out, it struck my mind as being fatal to all the indictments, and had it been done in a respectful and courteous manner, I should have made no objection to the indictments being quashed. When the Judge (Stephen T. Logan) asked me if I had anything to say in support of the indictments, I told him I did not consider it necessary as yet to say anything, Mr. Stuart having made the motion and having the affirmative of the question, the burden of proof of course rested upon him. That I presumed the court would not take official notice that I had not spelled the name of the county right until some evidence had been adduced to sustain the motion, and when such evidence should be produced, it would then be time enough for me to rebut such evidence. The court decided that it could not officially take notice of the precise mode of spelling the name of the county, and gave Mr. Stuart time to procure the statute creating and naming the county. My object was now accomplished; knowing there was none of the statutes to be found in the county, and that it would require a good deal of traveling, trouble and expense to procure one, which would sufficiently rebuke the gentleman's insolence; but not doubting that when the statute was produced, it would show that the defect in the indictments was fatal and they ought to be quashed. After a lapse of two days the Statute was procured from an adjoining county, and produced and read to the court by Mr. Stuart,

when to his astonishment, and I will say to the astonishment of myself and the whole bar, it appeared that the name of the county in the indictment was right, and that the learned gentleman did not know how to spell the name of the county he had practiced in for years. It turned the joke upon him so completely, and excited so much mirth and humor at his expense, that he could not conceal his chagrin and mortification. The indictments were all sustained by the court, much to my gratification. Some time afterwards I took the pains to compare this printed statute with the enrolled bill in the office of the Secretary of State, and found there was a misprint, the true name of the County being McLean. This small incident, although of no consequence of itself, has been an instructive lesson to me in the practice of law ever since, to-wit: Admit nothing, and require my adversary to prove everything material to the success of his cause. Every lawyer's experience teaches him that many good causes are saved and bad ones gained by a strict observance of this rule. During the time I held the office of states attorney, I conducted many important criminal prosecutions, and as far as I have been able to learn, acquitted myself in a manner satisfactory to my friends and the public generally.

In August, 1836, I was elected to the Legislature from the county of Morgan. The contest was a very spirited one, conducted almost solely upon national politics and party grounds. Each party ran a full ticket and strived to elect the whole ticket. The stump speeches were made, principally by Gen. John J. Hardin¹¹ on behalf of the Whig ticket, and by myself in support of the Democratic ticket. The contest resulted in the election of five Democrats and one Whig (Gen. Hardin).

On the 1st Monday of December, 1836, I resigned my office of states attorney, and took my seat in the Legislature.¹² It was during this session that Illinois embarked in her mammoth system of internal improvements. Before the election I had announced myself in favor of a general system of internal improvements, and was really anxious to see one of reasonable extent and expense adopted; but never for a moment dreamt of anyone's advocating such a wild and extravagant scheme as the one which was finally adopted.

¹¹ Hardin desired an election as a vindication at home. He was the only Whig elected in Morgan county.

¹² Twenty-three years old. Abraham Lincoln served in this Tenth General Assembly. It was the most notable in Illinois history.

When I learned the nature and extent of the bill which the Committee on Internal Improvements were maturing, I attempted to arrest it by introducing resolutions by way of instructions (see House Journal of 1822-7, page 56) setting forth the kind and extent of a system I thought ought to be adopted. My resolutions proposed 1st: To finish the Illinois and Michigan canal. 2nd: To construct a railroad from the termination of the canal to the mouth of the Ohio river. 3rd: To make a railroad from the Mississippi river to the Wabash to connect with the Wabash and Erie canal.

I was willing and anxious to make these three works on the faith of the State; but was unwilling to go further. I believed the canal to be an important State and National work, which would be useful to the government and people. I entertained doubts whether the plan of construction adopted by the commissioners was the best one that could be pursued, but rather than hazard the success of the work by differences of opinion as to the best manner of doing it, I determined to support and did support the bill which was passed that session. In fact the bill passed that session was the bill written by myself

William Douglas

Facsimile of signature of the first American Douglas, ancestor of Stephen A. Douglas.

But to return to the internal improvements system; when it was ascertained from my conversation, speeches, and resolutions that I would oppose the mammoth bill, its friends procured me to be instructed by my constituents to go for it. It must be remembered that at that day the people were for the system—almost to a man. So strong was the current of popular feeling in its favor that it was hazardous for any politician to oppose it. Under these circumstances it was easy to obtain instructions in favor of a measure so universally popular, and accordingly the friends of the bill got up instructions, which, from my known sentiments in favor of the doctrine of instruction, I did not feel myself at liberty to disobey. I accordingly voted for the bill under these instructions. That vote was the vote of my constituents and not my own. My own sentiments upon this subject are formal recorded in the resolutions above referred to. If a limited and reasonable system, such as I proposed, had been adopted, instead of the one which did

When I learned the nature and extent of the bill which the Committee on Internal Improvements were maturing, I attempted to arrest it by introducing resolutions by way of instructions (see House Journal of 1836-7, page 36) setting forth the kind and extent of a system I thought ought to be adopted. My resolutions proposed 1st: To finish the Illinois and Michigan canal. 2nd: To construct a railroad from the termination of the canal to the mouth of the Ohio river. 3rd: To make a railroad from the Mississippi river to the Wabash to connect with the Wabash and Erie canal.

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But to return to the internal improvements system; when it was ascertained from my conversation, speeches, and resolution that I would oppose the mammoth bill, its friends procured me to be instructed by my constituents to go for it. It must be remembered that at that day the people were for the system—almost en masse. So strong was the current of popular feeling in its favor that it was hazardous for any politician to oppose it. Under these circumstances it was easy to obtain instructions in favor of a measure so universally popular, and accordingly the friends of the bill got up instructions, which, from my known sentiments in favor of the doctrine of instruction, I did not feel myself at liberty to disobey. I accordingly voted for the bill under these instructions. That vote was the vote of my constituents and not my own. My own sentiments upon this subject are found recorded in the resolutions above referred to. If a limited and reasonable system, such as I proposed, had been adopted, instead of the one which did

pass,¹³ I have no doubt it would have been entirely completed at this time, would be useful to the State and sustained by the people.

There was another question which excited much interest during that session. Immense numbers of applications were made for charters of all kinds and description; railroads, canals, insurance companies, hotel companies, steam mill companies &c., &c. I first attempted to arrest this whole system of legislation as unjust, impolitic and unwise. Failing in this, I next attempted to cripple it by inserting in each charter a clause "reserving the right to alter, amend or repeal this act whenever the public good shall require it."

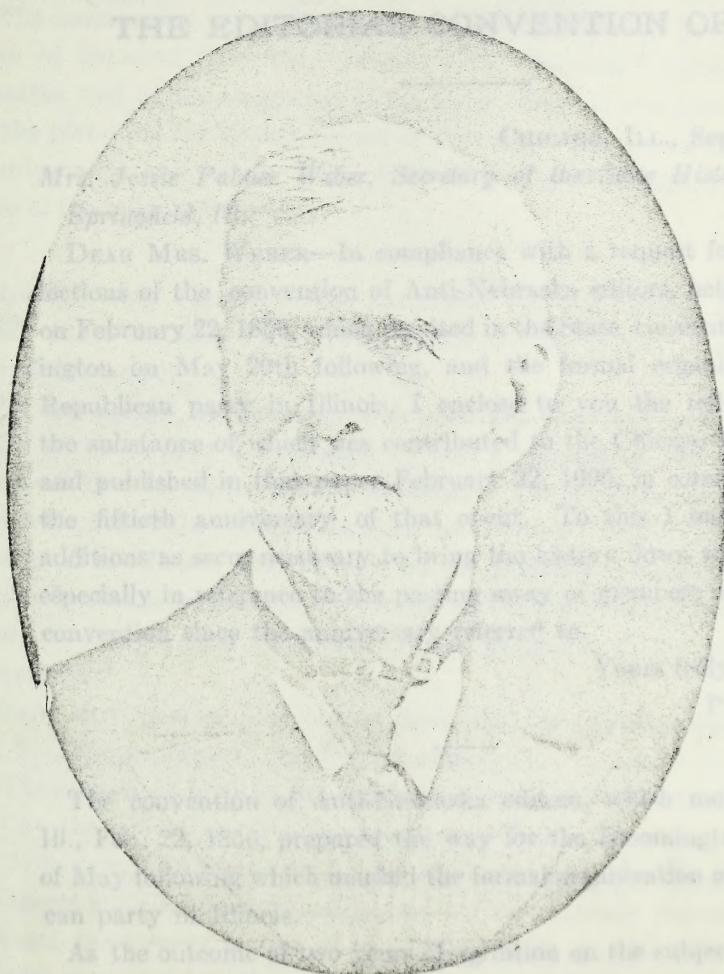
NOTE: The original of the above sketch of Senator Stephen A. Douglas, of Illinois, is in a small blank book found among his private papers. It is in his own handwriting, hastily written and evidently never revised or continued. It is dated September 1st, 1838, when he was only twenty-five years of age, and does not extend beyond his service in the Legislature. It was evidently never intended for publication but may now have some public interest as the candid statement of the boyhood and early manhood of a young man who had bravely and successfully faced life's battle; and who was writing frankly purely for his own future information, and at a time when the circumstances were yet fresh in his mind. Autobiographies are generally carefully written in old age when the circumstances of early youth have grown dim, and perhaps unconsciously colored by the struggles and experiences of after life.

ROBERT M. DOUGLAS.

March 5, 1909.

¹³ The State was bankrupt for years in consequence.

THE EDITORIAL CONVENTION OF 1856.



PAUL SELBY.

Chicago, Ill., Sept. 2, 1912.
 Mrs. Jesse Palmer, Secy. of Decatur Historical Society,
 Springfield, Ill.

DEAR MRS. PALMER—In compliance with a request for some recollections of the convention of Anti-Nebraska editors held at Decatur, Ill., on February 23, 1856, I enclose in this case a clipping of Bloomington on May 20th following, and a formal organization of the Republican party in Illinois. I enclose to you the following article, the substance of which was reprinted in the Chicago Daily Tribune and published in the Chicago Tribune on February 22, 1896, in commemoration of the fiftieth anniversary of that event. To this I have made such additions as seem necessary to bring the subject up to present date, especially in regard to the part played by or through the Decatur convention, and they are all indicated by asterisks.

The convention of Anti-Nebraska editors which met at Decatur, Ill., Feb. 23, 1856, prepared the way for the Bloomington convention of May following which marked the formal organization of the Republican party in Illinois.

As the outcome of the convention on the subject of an organization to resist the further extension of slavery, following the repeal of the Missouri compromise, were reported, early in January, 1856, in the editorial columns of the "Morning Journal," a weekly newspaper, at Jacksonville, Ill., a suggestion favoring the holding of a conference of Anti-Nebraska editors of the State to consider and agree upon a

line of policy to be pursued during the approaching campaign. The first indorsement came from the "*Windsor (Ill.) Chronicle*," then under the editorship of the late John Moses, afterwards the private secretary of the first Governor Richard Yates, and still later author of Moses' "*History of Illinois*."

THE EDITORIAL CONVENTION OF 1856.

The indorsement of the "*Windsor (Ill.) Chronicle*," published at Decatur, and on the suggestion of the editor, Decatur was agreed upon as the place and the twenty-second of February was chosen as the date of the convention.

CHICAGO, ILL., Sept. 2, 1912.

Mrs. Jessie Palmer Weber, Secretary of the State Historical Society, Springfield, Ill.:

DEAR MRS. WEBER—In compliance with a request for some recollections of the convention of Anti-Nebraska editors, held at Decatur, on February 22, 1856, which resulted in the State convention at Bloomington on May 29th following, and the formal organization of the Republican party in Illinois, I enclose to you the following article, the substance of which was contributed to the Chicago Daily Tribune and published in that paper February 22, 1906, in commemoration of the fiftieth anniversary of that event. To this I have made such additions as seem necessary to bring the history down to present date, especially in reference to the passing away of members of the Decatur convention since the anniversary referred to.

Yours truly,

PAUL SELBY.

Then, after quoting still further from the "*Free Press*" of Chicago and the "*Morgan Journal*," the Tribune published the following article:

"The convention of Anti-Nebraska editors, which met at Decatur, Ill., Feb. 22, 1856, prepared the way for the Bloomington convention of May following which marked the formal organization of the Republican party in Illinois.

As the outcome of two years of agitation on the subject of an organization to resist the further extension of slavery, following the repeal of the Missouri compromise, there appeared, early in January, 1856, in the editorial columns of the "*Morgan Journal*," a weekly newspaper, at Jacksonville, Ill., a suggestion favoring the holding of a conference of Anti-Nebraska editors of the State to consider and agree upon a

line of policy to be pursued during the approaching campaign. The first indorsement came from the "*Winchester (Ill.) Chronicle*," then under the editorship of the late John Moses, afterwards the private secretary of the first Governor Richard Yates, and still later author of Moses' "*History of Illinois*."

The indorsement of the Winchester paper was followed by a similar note of approval from the "*Illinois State Chronicle*," published at Decatur, and on the suggestion of the latter, Decatur was agreed upon as the place and the twenty-second of February—the one hundred and twenty-fourth anniversary of the birth of George Washington—as the date of the proposed meeting.

Another early indorser of the movement was the *Chicago Tribune*, which under the title, "Free State Editorial Convention," made this editorial comment:

"It was moved by the *Morgan Journal* and seconded by the *Winchester Chronicle* that there should be held a convention of free State editors at Decatur on the 22nd of February. The question has met the approval of the *Pike County Free Press* and *Decatur Chronicle* and other papers. The *Morgan Journal* calls on the *Belleville Advocate* and the Anti-Nebraska press generally, from one end of the Prairie State to the other, to express their sentiment on the propriety of the proposed convention."

Then, after quoting still further from the *Pike County Free Press* and the *Morgan Journal*, the *Tribune* adds:

"The reasons set forth by the *Journal* so clearly and well are sufficient. If it be the will of the free State editors to hold such a convention, the *Tribune* will be represented. We need only add that the proposition meets our cordial approbation, and we hope a ready response will be heard from every section of the Prairie State on the part of the editorial corps not bound to swear by Douglas and slavery."

A formal call was issued which bore the indorsement of twenty-five papers, including the *Tribune*, *Staats Zeitung* and *Journal* of Chicago and the *Pike County Free Press*, Pittsfield, then edited by the late John G. Nicolay, afterwards the private secretary and, still later, the biographer, of Abraham Lincoln.

The convention met at the time and place indicated, convening in the parlor of what was then the Cassell house, later the Oglesby house and now St. Nicholas hotel. When they came together the members amounted to a round dozen; a heavy snow storm, which had fallen the night before, blockaded many of the railroads, preventing a number from arriving, although two or three reached town in the evening, but too late to take part in the proceedings. Those present at the opening meeting were:

Dr. Charles H. Ray, *Chicago Tribune*.
 George Schneider, *Chicago Staats Zeitung*.
 V. Y. Ralston, *Quincy Whig*.
 O. P. Wharton, *Rock Island Advertiser*.
 Thomas J. Pickett, *Peoria Republican*.
 E. C. Daugherty, *Rockford Register*.
 E. W. Blaisdell, *Rockford Republican*.
 Charles Faxon, *Princeton Post*.
 A. N. Ford, *Lacon Gazette*.
 B. F. Shaw, *Dixon Telegraph*.
 W. J. Usrey, *Decatur Chronicle*.
 Paul Selby, *Morgan Journal*.

An organization was effected with Paul Selby as chairman and W. J. Usrey, secretary, while Messrs. Ray, Schneider, Ralston, Wharton, Daugherty and Pickett constituted a committee on resolutions, and Messrs. Ford, Faxon and Shaw a committee on credentials. The chief work done by the credentials committee was to exclude a reporter or correspondent of the *St. Louis Republican*; a pro-slavery paper, who tried to obtrude himself upon the convention.

The work done by the convention is indicated by the following quotation from a paper read by the writer at the anniversary celebration held in Bloomington in 1900:

"The most important work of the convention was transacted through the medium of the committee on resolutions. Mr. Lincoln came up from Springfield and was in conference with the committee during the day, and there is reason to believe that the platform, reported by them through Dr. Ray as their Chairman, and adopted by the convention, bears the stamp of his peculiar intellect. * * *

"The platform, while disavowing any intention to interfere in the internal affairs of any State in reference to slavery * * * amounted to an emphatic protest against the introduction of slavery into territory already free, or its further extension; demanded the restoration of the Missouri compromise; insisted upon the maintenance of the doctrine of the Declaration of Independence as essential to freedom of speech and of the press, and that, under it, 'freedom' should be regarded 'as the rule and slavery the exception' * * *; declared in favor of the widest toleration in matters of religion, and for the protection of the common school system, which was a protest again 'know-nothingism,' which had swept over the country within the preceding two years; and concluded with a demand for 'reform in the administration of State government,' as second only in importance to slavery extension itself."

In other words, the platform, while pronounced in opposition to slavery extension, was conservatively Republican, recognizing the rights of the slave States under the constitution as it then existed, as Abraham Lincoln did up to the hour when emancipation became a necessity in the prosecution of the war for the preservation of the Union.

One of the most important acts of the convention, because far-reaching in its results, was the adoption of an independent resolution recommending the holding of a State convention at Bloomington, on May 29 following, and appointing a State central committee, consisting of one member for each of the nine congressional districts, and two for the State at large. The following were the members of the Central committee named, the first nine being in the order of their districts:

S. M. Church, Rockford; W. B. Ogden, Chicago; G. D. A. Parks, Joliet; T. J. Pickett, Peoria; Edward A. Dudley, Quincy; W. H. Herndon, Springfield; R. J. Oglesby, Decatur; Joseph Gillespie, Edwardsville; D. L. Phillips, Jonesboro, with Gustavus Koerner, Belleville, and Ira O. Wilkinson, Rock Island, for the State at large.

All these, except three, united in calling the Bloomington convention—the exceptions being W. B. Ogden, who declined on account of absence from the State, and whose place was filled by Dr. John Evans, afterwards Territorial Governor of Colorado; R. J. Oglesby, who left on a tour in foreign lands and who was succeeded by Col. I. C. Pugh of

Decatur; and Gustavus Koerner, then Lieutenant Governor, who thought the time had not arrived for the organization of a new party.

A number of errors in regard to the personnel of the convention have crept into what purport to be State histories or personal biographies, one writer claiming that the convention consisted of a mixed assemblage of some twenty persons—not all editors; another that the late John M. Palmer¹ and other outsiders were present, while at least one State history gives an erroneous list of the members of the State central committee appointed. As a matter of fact, the only outsider admitted to the deliberations of the convention was Abraham Lincoln, and his relations were chiefly with the committee on resolutions during its deliberations.

In the evening the editors were made the recipients of a banquet tendered them by the citizens of Decatur, the event taking place in the Cassell house. Richard J. Oglesby, then a young lawyer of Decatur, presided and made a welcoming address, while Mr. Lincoln was the principal speaker at the table. Commenting upon the future policy of the new party, and replying to a suggestion of his name as a candidate for Governor at the coming election, he gave an illustration of his characteristic unselfishness and foresight by advocating the nomination of an Anti-Nebraska Democrat, on the ground that such a nomination would secure a larger number of votes than that of an old-line Whig like himself, finally naming Col. William H. Bissell as the proper man for the place.

This illustrated the spirit of those who were then connected with the efforts for the organization of a new party based on the principles of human freedom. While there were, undoubtedly, those among them who entertained personal aspirations, there was no one who was merely seeking to build up a "machine" within the party organization, in the hope of being able to dominate the whole for his own personal advantage and that of a combination of which he hoped to be the recognized chief.

The mass of those engaged in the movement were looking, first of all, for the public good. The self-seeking politician of to-day, who,

¹ This convention has been confused with the Republican State convention of 1860, which met at Decatur and nominated Richard Yates for Governor. Gen. John M. Palmer was a member of this convention of 1860.—*Editor*.

while trusting to his faction to boost him into power, imagines himself a second Lincoln because Lincoln believed in and advocated organization, betrays a childish misconception of the character and lofty patriotism of the man who saved the nation and emancipated a race at the cost of his own life.

The first Republican State convention was held at Bloomington at the date named at Decatur, and the plan suggested by Lincoln of placing William H. Bissell at the head of the State ticket was carried out.¹ There it was that Lincoln delivered one of the most memorable and inspiring speeches of his life, and his judgment was vindicated by the people at the polls in November following.

A little personal history may not be out of place here. Of the twelve editors constituting that little group at Decatur on February 22, 1856, eleven have passed away.

Virgil Y. Ralston, of the *Quincy Whig*, after serving as captain in an Illinois regiment in the Civil War, and later in an Iowa regiment, broken in health, died in a hospital at St. Louis in 1864. Dr. Charles H. Ray, retired from the *Chicago Tribune* in 1863, but later, returning to journalism, spent the last three years of his life as editor of the *Chicago Evening Post*, dying September 23, 1870. T. J. Pickett, editor of the *Peoria Republican*, 1856, in his later years, was engaged in newspaper work in Nebraska, but died at Ashland, in that State, December 24, 1891. A. N. Ford died at an advanced age at Lacon, Ill., in 1892. W. J. Usrey, one of the most active members of the convention, a veteran of both the Mexican and Civil wars and twice appointed postmaster of the city of Decatur, died in his home city January 20, 1894. E. C. Daugherty, of the *Rockford Register*, retired from business on account of declining health in 1865, and died, I think, in California, soon after, but the exact date I have not learned. Charles Faxon, of the *Princeton Post*, after the war spent some time as a government employe at Washington, where, according to the best information I have been able to

¹ An incident worthy of mention in this connection was the manner of Bissell's nomination. After a delegate from Madison county had moved that there be no formal nomination, but that the convention merely confirm the nomination "which the people had already made" and after the reading of a letter from Col. Bissell announcing that he would not decline the nomination if tendered him, but preferred that the honor should fall upon some one else, the convention report adds: "The entire convention arose and with nine, long, loud and hearty cheers, declared that the nomination of Col. William H. Bissell by the people of Illinois, as their candidate for governor, was then and there confirmed."

secure, he died—date unknown. E. W. Blaisdell, of the *Rockford Republican*, remained a citizen of Rockford, where he became prominent in the ranks of the Democratic party, dying a few years ago. George Schneider spent the last thirty years of his life in the banking business, was overtaken by disaster, and died in Colorado on September 16, 1905. Benjamin F. Shaw, for fifty years editor or proprietor of the *Dixon Telegraph*, and during different periods occupant of various public offices, including that of postmaster of his home city for the last fourteen years of his life, died there September 18, 1909. Oliver P. Wharton, a Civil war veteran and in after years connected with the newspaper business at different points in the State of Ohio, spent his last years in virtual retirement in California, has been the eleventh to pass away, dying in the Soldiers' Home near Los Angeles, that state, May 18, 1912. With honor to the memory of those who have passed to the other shore, and as sole survivor,

PAUL SELBY.

THE ILLINOIS AND NATIONAL MOVEMENT SIMULTANEOUS.

It is worthy of note that, on the same day this little gathering of Anti-Nebraska editors was in session at Decatur, a similar body of representatives was in conference in Pittsburg, Pa., for the purpose of "perfecting the national organization and providing for a national delegate convention of the Republican party."

In the list of those present at Pittsburg appear such historic names as those of Francis P. Blair, Sr., of Maryland, who presided over the deliberations of the convention; Zachariah Chandler, K. S. Bingham and Jacob M. Howard of Michigan; Edward D. Morgan, Preston and John A. King and Horace Greeley of New York; Judge E. R. Hoar of Massachusetts; David Wilmot of Pennsylvania; Joshua F. Giddings of Ohio; Oliver P. Morton of Indiana, and Owen Lovejoy of Illinois.

Out of the measures inaugurated at Pittsburg came the Republican National Convention at Philadelphia in June following, which nominated the first Republican candidates for president and vice-president.

And thus, it will be seen, the new party in Illinois started in its career abreast of the national organization.

In the spring of 1842 he returned to Coles county to study Latin, under a teacher near his father's home.

His teacher was called away by illness in his family and Doctor Curtis had advanced so rapidly in his studies, that the teacher left the boy in charge of the school and he continued the study of the terms of nine months.

DR. IRA B. CURTIS.

In 1843 he returned to Decatur to continue the study of medicine under the instruction of Doctor Joseph Smith. He made such rapid progress in his studies that he was able to start his own practice in the fall of 1844.

CONTRIBUTED BY WM. E. NELSON.

Doctor Ira B. Curtis, the subject of this brief sketch, was a man endowed by nature with no ordinary mind, of sterling integrity and indomitable energy, as was illustrated by his whole life.

His ancestry emigrated from the old world and settled in the state of Connecticut prior to the Revolutionary war. His father, Carlos Curtis, was born in that state, and removed from there to the state of Ohio, where he resided for a time, and then in 1835 removed with his family to the State of Illinois. He located upon this move at Round Prairie near Springfield, Illinois. In 1836 he entered land in Coles county, Illinois, south of the village of Oakland, in the last named county, and died there upon his farm in 1844, aged 58 years.

Doctor Curtis, the subject of this memoir, was born on the 18th day of October in the year 1823 and was twelve years old when he came with his father to Illinois.

The Doctor's early education was received in the imperfect county schools, first in Ohio and later in the counties of Sangamon and Coles in this State.

At the age of seventeen years, with his father's consent, he left home to carry out for himself his own destiny among his fellow men.

With twenty-five cents in pocket he came to Decatur, Illinois and made his home with his sister, the wife of Kirby Benedict, a prominent lawyer of that city, at that time.

The winter of his arrival in Decatur he attended school in a frame building that stood on East William street, in that city. Ex-Governor R. J. Oglesby, Henry Elliott and "Dock" Martin were classmates of his at that school.

In the spring of 1842 he returned to Coles county to study Latin, under a teacher near his father's home.

His teacher was called away by illness in his family and Doctor Curtis had advanced so rapidly in his studies, that the teacher left the boy in charge of the school and he taught to the end of the term of nine months.

In 1843 he returned to Decatur and began the study of medicine under the instruction of Doctor Joseph King. He made such rapid progress in his studies that after one and one-half years Doctor King started him out to treat cases of malarial fever, which were quite common at that time, and his practice was quite successful.

In 1846 he entered the University of Missouri at St. Louis and graduated therefrom in 1849. In that year he severed his partnership with Doctor King and located in Taylorville, Illinois. On the 10th of June, 1849, he married Jane Butler, daughter of Mr. William Butler of Decatur, Illinois.

Mrs. Curtis proved to be a most estimable wife and mother and was devoted to the comfort and well-being of her husband and children.

In April, 1856, after seven years of successful practice of his profession in Taylorville, he returned to Decatur and entered into partnership with Doctor Wm. J. Chenoweth, a leading doctor of Decatur, and was engaged in a lucrative practice until the breaking out of the war of the Rebellion.

In February 1862 at the request of Governor Yates, Doctor Curtis went to the front to assist in caring for soldiers who had been wounded at the storming of Fort Donelson. He rendered like service at Cairo, again after the battle at Shiloh in 1862 he was stationed at Mound City, where for a time he was in charge of the hospital. Here assistance in the hospital was insufficient and great labor devolved upon the doctor, and he was seized by an attack of paralysis paraplegia.

This attack rendered it impossible for the doctor further to pursue his labors in the hospital and he returned to his home in Decatur, wholly deprived of the use of his lower limbs and so a cripple for the balance of his days. Here he came near losing his life by the mistake of a druggist in filling a prescription. The doctor recovered from the effects of this mistake after a time but never from the paralysis of his lower limbs.

For twenty-nine years he never left his chair without assistance. In the fall of 1863 Doctor Curtis became the Republican candidate for treasurer of Macon county. At that time county treasurers in Illinois were permitted to succeed themselves and Doctor Curtis was re-elected time after time, and performed the duties of that office for six years. He then made a special study of the diseases of the eye and ear and for some time successfully practiced in that branch of his profession.

From 1877 to his death on the 16th day of December 1891, Doctor Curtis was time after time elected a justice of the peace, in Decatur and filled that office during that period with credit to himself and to the entire satisfaction of his constituency, until his death.

There were born to Doctor Curtis five children, Lamar, Otto E., Ida, Willie and Frank. Lamar and Otto attained manhood but are both dead now. They were both active business men. Ida and Willie died in infancy. Frank Curtis is the only surviving child. He lives in Decatur, Illinois, and is president of one of the largest jewelry stores in Central Illinois, an incorporated institution known as Frank Curtis & Co. To him the writer is indebted for the dates and details of this article.

Doctor Curtis knew more men and was known by more people perhaps than any man of his time in Macon county, and was deservedly one of the most popular men of the county.

To perpetuate the memory of such a man is a grateful task.

The pages of the publications of the Illinois State Historical Society are a fitting place for that purpose. His habits of industry and economy secured to him more than a mere subsistence and he left to his widow an ample living.

organization of the now so called Quincy Association of Congregational churches, which occurred in Quincy at the house of the Rev. Asa Turner, minister of the church of that city. On the said date in August, Revs. Turner and Carter of Jacksonville, Ill., then members of the Schuyler Presbytery held a meeting of several days duration in Griggsville, and as a result of their labors a church was organized. Small as the church was in membership, such were the differences in belief as to church polity, that it soon became apparent that a union of harmony and peace to

"THE PAST THREE-FOURTHS OF THE CENTURY."

A historical paper read at the seventy-fifth anniversary of the First Congregational Church of Griggsville, Ill., by the minister, the Rev. W. E. Griffith:

Seventy-five years is a short time in the life of our nation and its institutions, but it is a long time in respect to the life of the individual.

Looking back, how dim and distant are the events. How few faces loom clear through the mists of time! Many of us had not been born, and the town's life was altogether different then than now. Pride and gratitude therefore well up in our hearts today, as we contemplate and rejoice in the services of these seventy-five years that have been so rich in thought and service.

Seventy-five years have made this church historic, for it forms no small part in our equipment for holy service. It is an ally of power. It is, in itself, ample to meet the needs in many respects.

This church is religion in stone and wood. It is the voice of architecture crying out in gratitude and love to Him who is the great head of the universal church. It is, in itself, a minister of the gospel of the love of God as revealed in and through Jesus Christ. The sermon that it preaches here as it stands today is:

There is a God; worship Him,

There is a Christ; believe in Him,

There is a Holy Family; join it,

There is a gospel preached, listen to it,

There is a Christian work to be done; do it.

The First Congregational Church of Griggsville, was organized in the month of August, 1834, just two years and two months preceeding the

organization of the now so called Quincy Association of Congregational churches, which occurred in Quincy at the home of the Rev. Asa Turner, minister of the church of that city. On the said date in August, Revs. Turner and Carter of Jacksonville, Ill., then members of the Schuyler Presbytery, held a meeting of several days duration in Griggsville, and as a result of their deliberations organized a church of 12 members. The Rev. Edward Hollister became their first minister. Small as the church was in membership, such were the differences in belief as to church polity, that it soon became expedient for the sake of harmony and peace to divide the membership and perfect two separate organizations. Thus, as the fruits of that difference two Congregational churches existed side by side for a period of time, but at the close of the year 1836 peace was restored among the brethren, a union of the two churches consummated, and a call extended to the Rev. Asa T. Norton to become their minister; his salary being partly raised on the field and the rest being supplied by the Connecticut Missionary society, which is now known as the Congregational Home Missionary Society.

These brethren like many more since their day have learned the meaning of the poets words:

Our little systems have their day,

They have their day and cease to be;

They are but broken lights of Thee,

And Thou O' Lord, art more than they.

At the very inception of Rev. Asa T. Norton's ministry, the people erected a new church building, which is now the old Town Hall, just west of this present edifice on the next block, dedicated June 13th, 1838, the Rev. M. N. Gridley of Jacksonville, Ill., preaching the sermon. This church in which we are met today was built in 1853 and enlarged in 1868.

It was on the evening of February 1st, 1837, that the following members of the Congregational and Presbyterian churches, i. e., David Hoyt and wife, B. Bickford, J. Beckford, N. Trumbull, G. T. Purkitt, T. Dickinson, A. P. Sharp, David Lyon and J. R. Clark met at the home of the Rev. A. T. Norton for the purpose of discussing the subject of the interest of Christ's kingdom in their midst, with the Rev. A. T. Norton in the chair. After prayer and consultation, it was unanimously:

Resolved, That it is expedient to form a church to be called "The Congregational Church of Griggsville," and further, that the Revs. Hale, Carter, and Baldwin be a committee on organization. And also,

Resolved, That the committee be instructed to admit members into the church on personal examination as to their evidence of piety. Also,

Resolved, That the day previous to the formation of the church be observed, by those interested, as a day of fasting and prayer, with special thought concerning the event.

This season was duly observed on Thursday, February 16th. On the next day following, Revs. A. Hale and William Carter, examined such persons as offered themselves for admission into the church, and the following named persons were received: Mr. A. Tyler, by letter from the Congregational church of Bath, Maine; Benjamin Beckford, David Hoyt and wife, George Purkitt and wife, from the Congregational church of Jacksonville, Ill.; Joseph B. Beckford and wife, Miss. Judith Beckford, Mr. Lyman Curtis and wife, from Litchfield, Conn.; Mr. Amos Dean and wife, Mrs. Anna Hatch of Hillsborough, N. H.; Ruth A. Tyler from Bath, Maine; Elizabeth Wilson, Mrs. Margaret Kneeland by letter from the Park Street Church of Boston, Mass.; Mr. Theodore Dickinson and wife, David Lyon and wife, Mrs. Hanna C. Curtis, J. R. Clark, Mr. A. P. Sharp, Mrs. Ovissa Foote, Mr. Nath'l Trumbull and wife, Mr. Samuel Reynolds, and Misses. Elizabeth and Mary Wilson on confession of faith. The last named person is with us today, and it is her likeness that graces the front page of the anniversary program. She is the only living charter member, and we are glad that through the providence of Our Father she is spared to be present with us on this memorable occasion.

The Rev. A. T. Norton was the first minister of the union of the old and the new organizations called the First and the Second Congregational churches. His ministry with the newly formed church was one of a year's duration, but it was one of real foundation building, and he laid a lasting foundation, building much better than he knew. A gracious revival of religion was experienced by the church, and many were converted to Christ, so that the membership grew to 143 members. These were the days, when men and women like Mr. Reuben Hatch,

David Hoyt and wife, Mr. George Pratt, Miss Harriet N. Hoyt, Mr. G. W. Johnson, Mr. David Baldwin and wife, Miss Sarah Dexter, Miss A. Beckford, and Miss Julia Wright were the staunch supporters of the work, together with others whose names are unknown to the writer.

Following Rev. A. T. Norton's ministry, the Rev. William Whitelsey, supplied the pulpit, until the calling and settling of the Rev. Andrew L. Pennoyer, whose ministry covered the years of 1838 to 1842. The Rev. Andrew L. Pennoyer was born at New Haven, Conn., Nov. 20th, 1807. He studied for a time at Yale College and Lane Theological Seminary. He came to Illinois at an early day, and preached in Griggsville. After retiring from the active ministry he moved to Roseville, Warren county, Illinois, where he spent the remainder of his life on a farm. It was only after a few years residence there that Mrs. Pennoyer entered into rest, soon followed by her husband. During his ministry Mr. Walker Cree and his wife, Lucy E. and Sarah Collins, Mr. Charles and Sarah Baxter, Mr. A. P. Sharp, Miss E. Lyman, Mrs. Mary G. Kenney, Deacon Librick, Mr. Willard Guild, Mr. Samuel Reynolds, Mr. Theodore Dickinson, Mr. Isaac Baldwin, were active and faithful workers in the church. Mr. George Pratt was the Supt. of the Sunday School, and Mr. Theodore Dickinson clerk of the church.

It was during his pastorate that the church bell was rung three times a day, at 7:00 a. m., 12:00 m., and 9:00 at night by the late husband of the only present charter member.

At the close of his ministry the Rev. Mr. Allen supplied the pulpit, until the coming of the Rev. John Ballard, M. D., in 1843. His ministry covered the years of 1842 to 1843. A rather brief one indeed, and yet a fruitful one in some respects. During that year some 29 persons united with the church on profession of faith in Jesus Christ, and two came by letter from other churches. It was at this time that such men as Mr. Nathan French, Mr. Calvin Hayes, Mr. James Winn and the Spofford family were such loyal and earnest workers in the church. During this period of church life the brethren suffered the loss of Mr. Reuben Hatch who decided to move back to old New England. It is hard for a man from the east to be content in the west. The Rev. J. T. Holmes succeeded the Rev. John Ballard, M. D., and enjoyed a ministry that covered the years of 1844 to 1847. Mr. Holmes'

ministry was interrupted by an illness, which necessitated the assistance and service of Rev. Mr. Carter, who faithfully cared for his pulpit ministrations. The historian records the sad fact that Rev. Holmes quietly passed to his reward as a result of the illness and was buried in the Griggsville cemetery. The sojourner may behold the head stone at the grave as he walks among the dead in God's silent city.

During these years the church is made to feel the power and influence of such men and women as Mr. David Hoyt, and Mr. Lombard the efficient Sunday School superintendent, and that of Mrs. Emeline Battles, Miss E. Fisk, Miss Sarah Jane Collins, Miss Pratt and others.

The Rev. Starr, the so called liberal of his time, became the minister of this church. Brother Starr, was a man far in advance of his day in thought and truth; and as a consequence he was made to endure the criticisms that naturally follow a person who dares to break with the past. His ministry covered the years of 1849 to 1851. He was not only a preacher, but an author and writer. While minister of this church he wrote and published a book entitled "Discourses of the Nature of Faith." The book itself is accompanied by the photograph of the author, and a memoir written by a friend which has interwoven with it data concerning Griggsville. The memoir dates back to the year of 1857.

William Henry Starr was born in Middletown, Conn., April 27, 1817. In 1832 he came to Alton, Ill., with his parents, where he became a merchant clerk. In 1833, his father died. His early opportunities for obtaining an education were limited. A few months of the year of 1834, were spent in the Alton High School, now Shurtleff College. In 1835, he made his first public profession of religion and united with the Presbyterian Church in Carlinville, Ill. In 1839, he was admitted as a student of the Illinois College at Jacksonville, where, partly from dyspepsia and partly in the interest of rigid economy he boarded himself during the greater part of his college course. He was, said Prof. Adams, "highly distinguished in college as a scholar, his retiring disposition unfortunately caused him to be misunderstood by his classmates, but, in after years those who were alienated from him while in college became his warmest friends. Mr. Starr began his married life

Mrs. Lydia B. Hatch and others.

in Griggsville, having married the daughter of Captain James A. Collins, who, after his death, became a missionary to China.

As one wanders through the cemetery at Elgin, Ill., they will come across the grave with a monument erected in his memory. Those were the days of transition in what we are obliged to call the change from the theological views of the old school to those of the new, which was then making itself felt in no small measure.

The Rev. T. Lyman followed Mr. Starr, and was minister for only one year, so to speak, but during that year they grew in numbers and power. Such people as Mrs. Sylvester Hoyt, Mr. George Roberts, Miss Fuller, Miss Read, Dr. O. C. Pond, Mr. Frank Moore, Dr. Reuben Hatch and wife, Mrs. Hanna Winn, Mary Ann Bates, Eliza Pond, Mr. Steven Hayes and wife, Mr. Samuel Rider and wife, Mrs. Olive Rider and Mr. and Mrs. Giles Penstone made their influence felt in the affairs of its administration.

The all too short ministry of the Rev. Rollin Mears, covered the years of 1853 to 1856. Mr. Mears was an installed minister, this being a new custom in the settling of the brethren over a church. One of his intimate friends wrote of him at the advent of his death as a brother greatly beloved and an able preacher, as well as a successful minister of the gospel of Jesus Christ. During his ministry Mr. C. N. Kneeland was church clerk, and Mr. P. Cotton the superintendent of the Sabbath School. It was then that in order to maintain the school, that each member was taxed 25 cents to go towards its financial support. A Sunday School was an invaluable part of the church work in those days. During this time a Rev. Parker, held a seventeen days revival meeting and as a result 26 persons united with the church, among these being Miss Ellen Dix, Nancy Tyler as she was called, Mr. C. Penstone, Mrs. Margaret Cree, Mrs. Olive Rider, Mrs. Sarah E. French, and Mr. Deacon Guild, the man of whom it was said that the boys would run away from for fear he would talk to them about religion. Other new members were Mrs. Sarah F. Dix, Mr. Walker Cree, Mr. S. E. Hoyt, Mrs. Mary Baxter, Mrs. Martha Wilson, Miss Abby Ann Hatch, Mr. James Shinn, Mr. Robert Kenney, Mr. Clayton Rider, Miss Abby Reynolds, Mr. Isaac Hatch, D. Walker Cree, Mrs. Elizabeth Pratt, Mrs. Lydia B. Hatch and others.

The Rev. N. P. Coltrin followed Mr. Mears, in the year 1857, and closed his work in 1861 and his ministry is of intense interest. Mr. Coltrin, resigned the pastorate at Plymouth, Illinois, and came to this church to be its minister. After being in charge of the work here he resigned and entered the army as chaplain, but, not liking the work, returned to the State and entered the work of the ministry, and then re-entered the army service the second time as chaplain, in May, 1864, of the Normal 33d, Regiment of Illinois Volunteers. He was in many respects an original, eccentric and strong man. There was a rare combination in him of independence in thought, conjoined with modesty, reticence, a shyness and reserve. He was a thinker, with full and ready utterance, and as an eloquent preacher he had unusual power. It has been said by one who knew him personally that on the way to a place of preaching one might see his moving lips, some times gesticulation, a pallid face; but not always a neck tie, or a collar, or combed hair or even a hat. He, however, was rarely without a handkerchief, and when in deep feeling wrestling with the great things of the Kingdom, his gesticulations were with handkerchief in hand, one, two or more, as the case might be, or in later years with spectacles held by bow in one hand, the case and the handkerchief in the other, in apparent utter unconsciousness.

The following new members united with the church during his ministry: Mrs. Abbie Green, Mrs. Mary Ludlow, a nurse during the Civil War, Mrs. Germina Cadwell, Mr. John Sailor, Mr. Aaron Tyler, Mr. M. Ayers, Mr. Chas. Wallace, Mrs. S. Baldwin, Mr. James Winn, Mr. George Pratt and others unknown to the writer.

The ministry of the Rev. W. W. Whipple, was a fruitful one, although a Presbyterian, he finds himself much at home among the Congregationalists. This brother's lot is made sad by the fact that many of the faithful supporters of his cause are called home from labor to enjoy the blessed reward for service rendered to the Master. It is in the death of such as Mr. Isaac Hatch, Deacon I. D. Philbrick, Mr. Thomas Bates, Miss Fannie Dix, Mr. James Kneeland, Mr. Nathaniel Trumbull, and Mr. Willard Guild that the church suffers an irreparable loss. Mr. Whipple's ministry began in 1862 and closed in the year 1866.

The Rev. H. G. McArthur followed Mr. Whipple in the same year and remained with the church until the year 1870. The Rev. H. G. McArthur was a brother to the noted Dr. Robert McArthur, minister for 40 years of the Calvary Baptist Church of New York City.

Mr. McArthur's ministry was one of great blessing to the church and such members as Mr. A. J. Pratt, Mr. S. Penstone, Mr. William French, Mrs. Dr. Stoner, Miss Alice Hoyt, Mrs. E. Butler, and Z. Butler, Mrs. Julia Rider, Miss Jessie E. Kenney, Mrs. E. Baxter, Miss Ella Wilson, and Mrs. Hattie Rider were influential in the work of the church.

The Rev. Elihu C. Barnard, now of Whitewater, Wisconsin, succeeded Mr. McArthur, during the years of 1870 to 1874. Mr. Barnard was a Godly man as well as a scholar, and was much loved by those who knew him. The impress of his life and character is left upon the church and many who were fortunate to come under his influence and preaching.

The Rev. George H. Bailey succeeded Mr. Barnard, in the year 1875, and remained until the year of 1877. Mr. Bailey was a strong preacher and a good pastor. He was strong believer in the cause of Evangelistic effort and it was through him that a gracious awakening took place whereby many were led to Jesus Christ as their Saviour.

The ministry of the Rev. S. M. Wilcox, began in the year of 1878, and closed in the year of 1885. Miss Abby Hatch was the superintendent of the Sunday School and the enrollment was 162. Mr. Wilcox was an untiring worker and a strong preacher, and much good was accomplished during his ministry.

The Rev. Fred M. Abbott succeeded him in the year of 1886, and closed his ministry in the year of 1892. During his ministry the church grew in interest and strength and many improvements were made; such as an addition to the church and a pipe organ fund started. Dr. L. J. Harvey was the efficient clerk of the church, and Miss Abby Hatch the superintendent of the Sunday School.

At the close of Mr. Abbott's ministry the Rev. Nathan L. Burton, became its efficient minister. We are glad that he is here with us and that he can and will speak for himself. Mr. Burton, began his ministry with this church in the year of 1892, and closed it in the year 1902,

thus making in all a faithful service rendered of ten years. At the close of the Rev. F. E. Hall's ministry of our sister church at Springfield, he came to Griggsville, at the invitation of Mr. Burton and held a series of evangelistic services, and as a result some 82 new members were added to the church; some of them now being the main stays of this church today. Just at the close of this very fruitful ministry a shadow fell over the church, and the historian is called upon to record the untimely death of Mrs. John F. Hatch. As all will testify who were privileged to know her, and as a certain friend who was personally acquainted with her wrote; thus summing up this noble life in these words: "She was a woman of most noble character, of a bright and sunny disposition, with a kind word for every one. Ever ready to do for others in sickness, trouble, or distress, with malice toward none, and charity for all.' "

In the year of 1903, the Rev. Hiram H. Appelman became the minister of the church and continued to fill that office until the year of 1908. His ministry was a happy one. We are glad that he is with us today, and that he will speak for himself this evening. It was during his ministry that Evangelist Charles Hunt, of Minneapolis, Minn., held a powerful series of special meetings and that resulted in the conversion of 30 young people, who afterwards united with the church. At the close of Mr. Appelman's ministry the church had a membership of 240. Mr. James Winn, was the efficient clerk, and Messrs. Matthew Giddens and Frank E. Gay the superintendents of the Sunday School.

It was in the fall of the year of 1908, that your present minister was called to assume the duties of the pastorate here. I rejoice in the fact that these years thus far have been years of delightful fellowship, and blessing. We have lived together in peace, and the blessing of our Father has been upon us in our many new experiences. It has not always been an easy task, for us, but, nothing worth having is won without an effort. There has been perfect harmony and peace between us during these few years, and we have endeavored to do our duty as it has been revealed to us through the revelation that has been ours through the Holy Spirit of God. As I have gone over from time to time such a glorious history as that of yours, I have been impressed with the fact that a number of families have had four generations who have

been faithful members of this church. Such a history is one to be proud of.

During the last few years many changes have taken place in the membership of the church. Some of the brethren have gone to other climes to make their homes, while others have been called up higher. We have mingled our sorrows and our joys together and are toiling on till the Master calls us from labor to service in a higher sphere.

Seventy-five years of history, fragrant with the memory of glorious service and victory is one to be proud of. The voice of God speaks today to us in the words of the 14th, chapter of Exodus and the 15th verse and says: "Speak unto the children of Israel that they go forward," and in the strength of the late Malbie D. Babcock's words, may we:

Be Strong!

It matters not how deep intrenched the wrong,

How hard the battle goes, the day how long,

Faint not—fight on!

Tomorrow comes the song.

But it was not of this evolution I sat out to discourse; and, lest further study of it lead us too remotely from the subject appropriate to the day and the occasion, here let us call a halt.

OUR ENGLISH ANCESTRY

We are accustomed to hear one another speak of our "English Forefathers," and in song and story to refer all of our good qualities in race

EVOLUTION OF THE AMERICAN PEOPLE.

J. O. CUNNINGHAM, URBANA, ILL., READ BEFORE THE ALLIANCE
CHAPTER D. A. R., URBANA.

Out of this text might, without effort, be drawn a volume; but the occasion forbids such a harvest.

The American people have drawn from the richest reservoirs of Europe the blood which now in turn warms, renovates and instructs the parent peoples. The ideas of life and the principles of government inherited with the blood of the parent stocks, having been rectified of the dross and errors which of old weighed down governments, now in a new and ideal form, enlightens the world!

The civilization which we inherit, in which we are shaped and made to be what we are, and do what we do, is no new production, invented by some cute Yankee, but had its origin in the remote past, in the valleys of the Euphrates and the Nile and upon the hillsides of Syria and Greece. In its westward trend through the forests of Germany, along with the migrations of the Aryan peoples, it was preserved and improved for us, even though at periods upheld by wild races. The names of the days of our week and the names of the months of our year are, some of them, the names borne by the heathen gods of our Germanic ancestors. This only marks steps in the evolution of that civilization, and in no manner discredits it.

But it was not of this evolution I sat out to discourse; and, lest further study of it lead us too remotely from the subject appropriate to the day and the occasion, here let us call a halt.

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and government to our English origin and to the lessons learned of representative governments to that source. So our English cousins over the sea, when in good humor towards us, proudly refer to us as of their blood, upon which they base all kinds of claims for our alliance. But what is English blood but a general mixture of the Celts, who inhabited the English isles at a remote period, with their Saxon, Northmen and Normandy invaders and conquerors? Each of these foreign elements at times overran parts of the island and remained in considerable numbers to be incorporated into what at length became the English Nation. So, Caesar and his legions came and thoroughly conquered England, and though subsequently he left rather hurriedly, it must not be supposed that all of his men were homesick for Rome, but rather settled in the country and thus infused an element related to Remus and Romulus into English blood.

We speak of our Anglo-Saxon blood and to that admixture refer our many successes. This were well were we speaking from the period of the early part of the 17th century when the Cavaliers and Puritans from England first invaded the forests of Jamestown and Plymouth. They were Englishmen of the mixture of blood above shown, but as will be seen very far short of the so-called Englishmen who a century and a quarter thereafter put forth some claims to rights as men before then unheard of by English kings.

It is of the transformation of the Englishmen of 1609 and of 1620, who sought the acquaintance of Powhattan and Massasoit, into the Englishmen of 1776, who announced for the first time in the history of the human race, that all human governments derive their "just powers from the consent of the governed," and who had the hardihood, through eight years of war to make good their claim to individual rights, that we would consider to-day.

INFUSION OF FOREIGN BLOOD—DUTCH.

The 16th and 17th centuries were big with events which were to shape the destinies of the then newly discovered American continent. In Europe religious persecutions and cruel massacres were the propelling forces; while the western continent profited greatly by the reception of the willing emmigration therefrom, seeking a better country.

The middle centuries of modern history are fruitful in the governing facts connected with a little country of Western Europe known sometimes as Holland and sometimes as the Netherlands. Here lived and still lives, a people who have suffered from oppressions; who fought for their liberty and who won from that then great European power, Spain, their just rights. The historian, Lossing, says of them that in their veins coursed the mingled blood of Teuton, Celt and Gaul. This quadricipital origin marked this people for all they have proven themselves to be in history—a great people.

In 1609, Dutch ships, under the command of an English captain, Hendrik Hudson, discovered and entered the harbor of New York, and after the practice of the times, claimed the country for the Dutch, by right of discovery. This claim was followed seven years after the settlement of the English Cavaliers in Virginia, by an actual occupancy of this harbor and adjoining lands by the Dutch, in 1614.

It need not be said that to occupy by this people was to reduce to the best uses to which a country like New York State is capable, for productive homes. Fifty years of this occupancy by this thrifty people wrought wonders in the settlement of the territories adjacent to the Hudson river and its bays, as far up as Albany, which was peopled by them. Though of a kindred blood to the English to the north and south of them, they spoke a different language and were of different habits, but were equally thrifty and moral. So, both were of the protestant faith and practice.

The coming of these people as neighbors of the New England colonies, made six years thereafter, was not well considered by those colonists nor by the English king, who had, before then, under a claim of rightful domain, granted the territory to the Virginia colony. So, in 1664, an English fleet cast anchor before the Dutch fort, Amsterdam, and demanded its surrender to the English king. The Dutch governor, Peter Stuyvesant, with a few soldiers in his fortress and little of arms or ammunition, consulted his own and his soldiers' safety, and thinking, doubtless, discretion more wise under the circumstances than valor, lowered the Dutch ensign and its place was taken by the union jack and cross of St. George, the English flag.

Thus ended Dutch supremacy in New York. But the people so planted there and thus conquered, remained faithful subjects of the

English king and flourished as before. The city planted by them upon Manhattan Island had become the largest in North America, which supremacy it has maintained through the almost two hundred and fifty years since then!

COMING OF THE SWEDES.

A few years after the coming of the Dutch, in 1627, there came to the shores of the new continent another colony of equally virile people, the Swedes, from Sweden, with the same aims as had animated the former colonists, the founding of empires and the setting up of homes. They settled upon the Delaware river, within what is now the State of Delaware.

The emigrants from Sweden who have in these later years come to our coasts and helped to subdue to human wants our prairies, by their morality and thrifty habits, tell in their successes, the quality of the immigrants who thus established themselves here in that early day. Those people were of the best of material out of which good citizens are made, as events of more than two hundred years well prove.

This Swedish colony remained such only about thirty years, for its Dutch neighbors of Manhattan on the north, under a claim made to the territory occupied by these Swedes, along the Delaware river, in what is now the State of Delaware, with an overpowering force, in 1655, conquered the Swedish people and established over them civil authority. Both colonies, however, in 1664, passed under English control, as above shown.

These conquered Swedes, like their conquerors under like circumstances, nine years thereafter, remained in the country, thrifty and progressive, and in time became, like their Dutch conquerors, assimilated as loyal subjects of the English monarchy.

A FRENCH INFUSION.

On April 13, in the year 1598, after France had passed through many years of civil wars between the Romish Church on the one hand and the Reformed Protestant Church on the other, its reigning monarch, Henry IV, of Navarre, with the wisdom of a great statesman, truly understanding the real cause of the distresses of his people, issued his edict proclaiming universal toleration of religious opinions, which

edict has become known in history as the "Edict of Nantes." For eighty-seven years this edict of the great statesman gave internal peace and the greatest material progress to France. A successor to Henry, Louis XIV, on October 22, 1685, revoked the celebrated edict in favor of religious freedom and again let loose the dogs of persecution and civil war! Fire and sword, faggots and the inquisition did for France what it could illy afford to suffer, by murdering or driving into exile its protestant population! The history of the period which followed is most distressing to read! The best blood of France was either ruthlessly destroyed or driven to other countries in which the toleration denied them at home was gratefully given them. England, its American colonies, reaped largely of this wave of priceless protestantism! It is estimated by competent authority that France lost by this unwise and cruel persecution over 300,000 of its best people. The massacre of St. Bartholomew, which began on the night of August 24, 1572, it is estimated, furnished in numbers, 20,000 of this loss!

Coming to our shores by the thousands they landed largely at Boston, New York, Baltimore and Charleston. Being skilled and intelligent in the mechanic arts and agriculture these people, grateful for protection from religious persecution and for the privilege of enjoying the liberty of the western world, everywhere found the opening ranks of society and business for them. No more than one generation had passed until they were thoroughly assimilated into American colonists as generous promoters of prosperity.

In speaking of this loss to France, Parkman, the historian, says:

"A disastrous blow was struck at the national welfare when the government of Louis XIV revived the odious persecution of the Huguenots. The attempt to scour heresy out of France cost her the most industrious and virtuous part of her population and robbed her of those most fit to resist the mocking skepticism and turbid passions that burst out like a deluge with the Revolution!"

COMING OF THE SCOTCH-IRISH.

Yet another element of most desirable Europeans came to this country collectively and in great numbers, fleeing from intolerance and

cruel religious persecution. Reference is had to the immigration of what is commonly known as the Scotch-Irish, from the north of Ireland and from Scotland. This inflow began early in the 18th century and by the year 1730, they were fairly swarming across the ocean in pursuit of freedom in religious matters and for homes they might call their own. Boston, New York, Philadelphia and Charleston first received them by the ship-load; but they had no inclination for the life offered them in the settlements along the coasts, but with few exceptions went to the mountainous and hilly regions of Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, Virginia and the Carolinas. Along and in the Allegheny foot-hills and mountains they found congenial and unoccupied lands similar to those they had left behind, without the priestly restraints which had made life unendurable in their native homes. In religion they were Presbyterians and ardent haters of prelacy. They and their forefathers had suffered under the persecutions of Archbishop Laud and men of this kind until a life in the American wilderness, with all its privations, was welcomed for the freedom it gave.

John Fiske, another historian, says concerning this loss of the subjects of the English king: "Between 1730 and 1770, more than half of the Presbyterian population of Ulster came over to America, where it formed more than one-sixth part of our entire population at the time of the Declaration of Independence."

PENNSYLVANIA DUTCH.

Not to be omitted from these brief sketches of races which enter into American nationality, is the large infusion from Germany known as the "Pennsylvania Dutch," now and for near two hundred years a valuable accession to it. About the year 1730, and for reasons which moved those peoples before mentioned, this element came to the new world. Pennsylvania received most of this influx, though Maryland, laying contiguous to their settlements in the former state, received many. Perhaps no element engrafted upon American stock has so successfully resisted the tendency of all to homogeneity through all these years as has this German element, many of their descendants after so many generations, yet know no language but that of the father-land, or a dialect thereof, and stoutly resist all innovations. Yet all their sym-

thies and aspirations are for their adopted country. In short they have at all times been intensely American. In all of its wars since their coming these people have borne the strictest loyalty to the United States, and as an element in the material growth of the nation have been second to none.

In this I speak not of those infusions of a blood foreign to that of the Puritan and Cavalier consequent upon the coming of the handfuls of French who inhabited the Illinois country from early in the 18th century, nor of those of the same origin cruelly forced into exile when driven from Acadia whose sufferings are so feelingly told by Longfellow in his *Evangeline*. The former have given to the country many who have become eminent in many capacities but the numbers of these accessions have been inconsiderable. They, too, have successfully resisted the tendency to absorption and assimilation seen elsewhere.

A STRANGE MIXTURE OF RACES AND FAMILY NAMES.

Viewing the condition of the country in the year, 1776, we naturally exclaim, "What a strange mixture of races and names!" We have first the English with its large admixture of Northmen and Saxons, who came after the Roman abdication, with its later infusion of Norman-French, the followers of William the Conqueror, to which in turn is added the Dutch of New Amsterdam, the Swedes of Delaware, the Huguenots of France and the Scotch-Irish from Ireland and Scotland! Happily with none of these came any element of incongruity. In each case the new additions were of the Protestant religion, which meant so much at that time. Absorption of each element followed at once and all discriminating insignia were wiped out in a generation. This is true in all else than the family names of those people handed down to us. These are with us still, generally in the identical forms brought to this country by the adventurous immigrants. The Dutch brought and handed down such names as Gansvoort, Herkimer, Brinkerhoff, Van Houten, Van Derveer, Van Ness, Van Woert, Van Epps, Van Renssalaer, Quackenboss, Bleeker, Pruyn and many other names which even now sound strangely to our ears, used only perhaps to those framed along English lines.

The Huguenots, because they were much more numerous than other immigrants, likewise left to us many more sur-names, some of which

have, like the Dutch names suffered in their original forms by additions and by subtractions of what seemed to more practical times, superfluous. The French left us the names of Bayard, Sevier, Flournoy, DuPuy, Jaques, Poinsett, Hain, Basset, Tourgee, Mesnard, Durand, Royer, Phillippi, Girrard, LeSeur, Savage, Pickard, Jerauld, Marion, Collier, Boudoin, Boudinot, Horry, Huger, Huber, Garrison, Ollivier, Rolland, Lucas, Ballou, Gillett, Rawlings, Aydelotte, Hamel, Bernard, Gilbert and many others as familiar. Notably are names with the prefixes "Du," "La" and others similar in form. Utilitarianism has ever been busy with names, parts of which deemed useless have been dropped and some part of a name made to do duty for the whole. Names have thus been reconstructed and Anglicised.

To the coming of the Scotch-Irish elements of our population do we owe the presence of the whole family of "Mac's" in our nomenclature. No "Mac's,"¹ no "Vans," nor "Las," nor "Dus" nor any other names with prefixes to them are found among the lists of the Pilgrim fathers who came to New England in its early settlement, nor do any such names appear among the signers of the Declaration of Independence.

The Swedes of Delaware, though small in numbers, have left us some well known and illustrious names, such as Linder, Fleming, Schute, Lindstrom, Rising, Hook, Anderson and a very large family of names ending in "son."

In studying the nation's list of illustrious names one is constantly confronted with names high up on the scroll of American fame, for whose presence here we are indebted to these several notable migrations to our shores. Citing a few we find the names of two of the former presidents of the Republic among them, Van Buren and Roosevelt, both of which are found among the Dutch immigrants. So, Andrew Jackson, another president, was a descendant of one of the Scotch-Irish immigrants, and James A. Garfield, another president, was the grandson of Hosea Ballou, a direct descendant of a Huguenot. President U. S. Grant is said to have been of Scotch-Irish extraction.

John Jay, Henry Laurens and Elias Boudinot, each of whom was at times president of the old Continental Congress, were all of Huguenot blood. Jay was also the first to occupy the position of chief justice of the Supreme Court of the United States.

¹ Thos. M'Kean, one of the signers from Delaware, is the exception.

So scrutinizing the history of this country, throughout, it will be found that to the descendants of these immigrants this country owes the presence and activity of thousands of its denizens who have rendered the greatest services.

CONCLUSION.

Looking backward from this epoch of success and promised national greatness, Americans may justly congratulate themselves upon their origin as a people! Upon a Cavalier and Puritan stock there has been engrafted scions from the Netherlands, just when that people had, under William of Orange, laid low forever the cruel power of Spain over their country; from Sweden, from among the very followers of Gustavus Adolphus; from that stern people, the Huguenots, who rather than relinquish religious freedom accepted exile among strange peoples; from the virile Scotch-Irish, learners from John Knox in religious stability; from the sturdy German element which has so distinctly maintained its individuality through generations of progress!

Can it be thought strange that such a people, reaching across the sea, may unloose helpless and oppressed races from fetters of ignorance, superstition and political oppression; that it, by peaceful means, is able to say to nations engaged in cruel wars, "Peace, be still;" that, with its millions of treasure it is about to open across a continent a highway for all the nations of earth and thereby to reverse and change the course of commerce for all time!

Guided by the gentle precepts of the Prince of Peace what may we not anticipate from a composite people, drawing its strength from such mighty sources!

On September 16, 1912, it was fitting therefore that the State Legislature should appropriate \$5,000.00, for the erection of a monument in Edwardsville to commemorate a century of progress in the county and in memory of Gov. Edwards and those whose life work was given in aid of the development of Madison county. On September 16, 1912, the monument was dedicated with elaborate and fitting ceremonies.

This historic day closed with the unveiling of a bronze tablet in the court room of the court house at Edwardsville in memory of 23 Revolutionary soldiers who lie buried in Madison county.

REVOLUTIONARY HEROES HONORED IN MADISON COUNTY.

BY MRS. E. S. WALKER.

Illinois cannot claim the length of years in the settlement of towns and cities of some eastern states, yet long before Vermont and Kentucky, (the first states admitted to the Union after the close of the Revolutionary war), were heard of, the Illinois country occupied a place on the maps of North America, and were Kaskaskia not submerged by the Mississippi river, Illinois could proudly boast of that early settlement, the capital of the Illinois country, for 78 years, and afterward of the State.

The centennial mark of one of the counties was reached on September 14, 1912. Appreciating this honor of one hundred years of organization, the citizens of Madison county united in a grand celebration lasting from September 14 to 21, inclusive.

It was a time for the homecoming of former residents who vied with each other and with those now living in the county, in making the centennial celebration a marked event not only for the county but for Edwardsville, the county seat.

Madison county was created a separate county by proclamation of Governor Ninian Edwards in September, 1812; it was fitting therefore that the State Legislature should appropriate \$5,000.00, for the erection of a monument in Edwardsville to commemorate a century of progress in the county and in memory of Gov. Edwards and those whose life work was given in aid of the development of Madison county. On September 16, 1912, the monument was dedicated with elaborate and fitting ceremonies.

This historic day closed with the unveiling of a bronze tablet in the circuit court room of the court house at Edwardsville in memory of 23 Revolutionary soldiers who lie buried in Madison county.

Thus were linked together in history the two wars for independence, as well as the part taken by these pioneer-patriots who aided in laying the foundations for the successful development of Madison county. The work of ascertaining the names of these Revolutionary soldiers and of verifying their records began in October, 1911, and no name has been placed upon the tablet whose war record is not verified.

The program was in charge of the Ninian Edwards Chapter of the D. A. R., of Alton who with descendants of the men, placed the tablet in grateful recognition of service rendered by these soldiers, who with their compatriots were the most heroic, the most devoted to duty, of all men, ancient or modern.

The program opened with an invocation by Rev. J. W. McNeill; Hon. Norman G. Flagg gave an appropriate introductory address; Gov. Charles S. Deneen, whose native city is Edwardsville, brought greetings from the State of Illinois, giving praise to the D. A. R., for their historic-patriotic work, expressing the hope that every county in the State where Revolutionary soldiers are buried, would place a marker, either in bronze or stone, to their memory.

Grandmother's Story of Bunker Hill was read by Miss Nina Gaskins, a lineal descendant of William McAdams whose name is engraved on the tablet. Mrs. L. M. Castle, Regent of the Ninian Edwards Chapter of Alton, the youngest chapter in the State, presented the tablet to the county, in eloquent words portraying the life of the soldiers of the Revolution, not forgetting the part taken by the women of that period.

The tablet was unveiled by Master Norman F. Gillham, who has the honor of being descended from Gaius Paddock and John Gillham, two soldiers, who were honored by their names being placed in lasting remembrance, also he can claim ten direct ancestors, in addition to those already mentioned, who rendered service in the Revolutionary war; also by Master William Krome Delicate, a descendant of Thomas Gillham, one of four by the name of Gillham, all brothers, whose names are engraved on bronze.

The acceptance of the tablet was appropriately assigned to Hon. William H. Hall, a direct descendant of William Hall, one of the immortal twenty-three.

Mr. Hall has been actively interested in searching for Revolutionary soldiers who are buried in Madison county, and could speak from the high plane of patriotism of these pioneer settlers of his county.

The music was rendered by the Shurtleff College Quartette of Upper Alton, and was patriotic in every way; especial mention should be made of "Madison, My Madison," the words written by Mrs. L. M. Castle, and set to the music of "Maryland, My Maryland."

It is with no small degree of pleasure that the record of these soldiers is given, thus adding another page to the history of the State of Illinois:

GEORGE BRIDGES.

A native of North Carolina, born February 12, 1762, near Elizabeth, on Cape Fear river; he enlisted at Salisbury, March 10, 1777, under Captains Griffith McCrea and Christopher Goodwin, serving 19 months; enlisted again June, 1780, for three months under Captain James Craig and Col. Fifer; he again enlisted November, 1780, for three months, again serving for three months when he was taken prisoner by the British; and finally for another term of three months in May, 1781. This record covers five terms of service during the war, for a time he acted as drummer for his company; coming to Madison county, Illinois, in 1808, he settled near Troy, he applied for a pension in 1832, which was granted.

DANIEL BROWN.

Was born October, 1757, in Bucks county, Pennsylvania, removing to Virginia, he enlisted in Augusta county, August 8, 1776, under Captain John Gilmore, Cols. Russell and William Christian, serving three months, enlisted again for six weeks under Capt. Charles Gadliff; again for six weeks under Capt. John Martin; again for one month from May, 1782, was made sergeant under Capt. McBride, Col. Stephen Trigg, and October, 1782, he served for one month under Capt. Samuel Kirkham, Col. Benjamin Logan. Daniel Brown showed his patriotism by re-enlisting after the war in 1786, for a short term of service. His claim for a pension was allowed in 1832, at which time he resided in Madison county, Illinois, where he lies buried in the Wanda cemetery.

JOHN CARNELISON.

A native of North Carolina, he enlisted June, 1778, under Captains Armstrong and Ramsey; Cols. Mebane, Lytle and McLean; he again enlisted for four years under Capts. Smith, Hedrick, Cole, Childs and Jennings. He was in the battle of Stono; his claim for a pension was allowed while a resident of Fayette county, Kentucky. Removing to Illinois he settled in Greene county, then in Madison county, where he lived with Solomon Pruit, in 1840, he was 82 years of age and resided with W. C. Johns.

MICHAEL DECK.

Was born in Rockingham county, Virginia, in 1759, where he married, April 25, 1790, Susanna Monger, who was born April 10, 1759; he died April 13, 1843, and his widow was allowed his pension.

Michael Deck enlisted May 5, 1778, under Capt. Robert Craven, and again in 1781, under Capt. Michael Coker; he was in the battle of Yorktown, he early came to Madison county to reside and is buried in Marine. He left a large family of children, thirteen in number.

THE GILLHAMS.

Seldom do we read of so remarkable a family record for enthusiastic patriotic service as the war record of the Gillham family. Thomas Gillham came to America from Ireland in 1730, settling first in Virginia, he removed to South Carolina, Pendleton county. He early espoused the cause of the Colonies, and with his seven sons and two sons-in-law served in the Revolutionary war.

Five of these sons came to Madison county to reside, one, William, later removed to Jersey county.

Four names are engraved upon the bronze tablet; only two ever applied for pensions.

ISAAC GILLHAM.

Was born in Augusta county, Virginia, November 10, 1757, removed to South Carolina in 1763, enlisted in Camden District, December, 1777, for fifty days under Capt. Robert Macupfee, Col. Thomas Neel; again March 29, 1778, under Lieut. Thomas Gillham (probably his father), when he was wounded; served again from May, 1780, to August 18,

1780, under Capt. Barnett and Col. Neel; again enlisting February 15, 1781, to May 1, 1781; and again serving as a scout during the winter and spring of 1781 and 1782, with Capt. Barnett, Col. Bratton and Major Hartshorn. Isaac Gillham was engaged in the battles of Rocky Mount and Fishing Creek. He early came to Madison county, Illinois, where his claim for a pension was allowed.

JAMES GILLHAM.

A son of Thomas, also served with his father and brothers in the war, enlisting in South Carolina, serving acceptably always, then joining the family came to Illinois, settling in Madison county, where he lies buried.

He married Anne Barnett, sister of Capt. Barnett, under whom he served.

THOMAS GILLHAM.

The third son of Thomas, served 210 days in Capt. Barnett's company, Hill's Regiment, and 14 days in Capt. James Thompson's company, Bratton's Regiment, and 40 days in the same company, under Lieut. Dervin, and for this service was paid by the State Treasurer. Thomas Gillham came to Madison county with his brothers.

JOHN GILLHAM.

The fourth son of Thomas, Sr., served in the 6th South Carolina Regiment, as corporal; enlisting March 23, 1776, was discharged June 1, 1777; he was also in the militia under Col. Brandon.

John Gillham married Sarah Clark, in South Carolina and with other pioneers they came to Illinois, settling on the west bank of Cahokia creek, in 1802, in the month of June. He died March, 1832, and is buried with his three brothers in the Wanda Cemetery.

WILLIAM HALL.

A native of Pennsylvania, born in 1762, near Lancaster; he removed to South Carolina and did valiant service in the war of the Revolution. Enlisted in April, 1779, at Long Cane, South Carolina, taking the place of his Uncle, William, marched to Savannah, Georgia, which was burned, later joining Gen. Lincoln at St. Marys; served under Capt.

1780, under Capt. Barnett and Col. Neel; again entering February 15, 1781, to May 1, 1781; and again serving as a scout during the winter and spring of 1781 and 1782, with Capt. Barnett, Col. Bratton and Major Hartsborn. Isaac Gilliam was engaged in the battle of Rocky Mount and Fishing Creek. He early came to Madison county, Illinois, where his claim for a pension was allowed.

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James McCall, was made sergeant in Capt. William Alexander's company, serving four months. After serving a similar period in Capt. Gilbert Falls' company, he was transferred to Capt. James Duckworth's company, where he served three months. He aided in the defense of Charleston, then entered Capt. Pitt's company, was detailed to transfer provisions to General Gates, until the battle of Camden, August, 1780; during his fifth service under Capt. Falls he was in the battles of Ram-sour Mills and Guilford Court House, was also in the battle of Eutaw Springs, where he had charge of 75 prisoners captured in that engagement and delivered them to General Locke. William Hall lived in North Carolina and Tennessee, and in 1815, he removed to Madison county, Illinois, settling near Collinsville, he died May 13, 1846.

A government marker has been placed on his grave.

ANTHONY A. HARRISON.

Was born March 18, 1763, in Westmoreland county, Virginia. He enlisted in Greenville county, Virginia, February, 1781, serving five months under Capt. Lucas, re-enlisted for six weeks under Capt. Newson, he again enlisted in his brother's company, Capt. Joseph Harrison, Col. Alexander Dick.

He was in the battle of Petersburg; he applied for a pension while living in Greenfield township, Madison county; he died in 1842, and is buried in Madison county.

BENJAMIN JOHNSON.

Was a native of Orange county, Virginia, born in 1758, he served in the Revolutionary war from that state, and received a pension for his service.

While a resident of Virginia he is said to have held 18 slaves. After the war he removed to Madison county, and was living in 1840, aged 82. The exact place of his burial is not known, he lived with W. L. Harrison.

JOHN LONG.

A native of North Carolina, born in 1732, in Granville, died in Madison county, February 10, 1839. He enlisted at Granville, serving three months under Capt. Peace, March 1, 1781, and three months from Aug. 1, 1781, under Capt. Hargron Searsay, Col. Taylor. He was in the battle of Guilford.

John Long married in Caswell county, North Carolina, Frances Estes, they came to Madison county, Illinois, at an early day, and prospered financially, owning large tracts of land and after the custom of those early days they kept a hotel.

ELIHU MATHER.

As the name indicates was a resident of Connecticut, from Windsor, where he enlisted in the 3d Regiment, under Col. Wyllys, in Capt. Daniel Allin's company, he was a sergeant in the Fourth Regiment, under Col. Butler, January 1, 1781.

He came to Illinois at an early day settling in Madison county, where he died and lies buried, probably in Collinsville.

WILLIAM McADAMS.

Was born in York county, Pennsylvania, in 1760, he enlisted at Hawsfield, Orange county, North Carolina, in the spring of 1779, for three months, under Capt. John Carrington, Col. Armstrong; enlisting again for two years, from 1780, to 1782, under Capt. William Douglass and Nathaniel Christmass, Col. William O'Neale.

After he came to Madison county, Illinois, to reside he applied for a pension, which was granted. He is probably buried in Jarvis.

GAIUS PADDOCK.

A native of Massachusetts, enlisted early in the conflict, was a member of Capt. Isaac Wood's company, Col. Larned's Regiment. He entered the service January 1, 1776, was afterward with the troops that evacuated New York; was in the battle of Trenton and the skirmish at Frog Neck. He re-enlisted for six weeks, and was in the second battle of Trenton and of Princeton; was in several skirmishes and in 1779 and 1780, he served under Lieut. Bates, Col. Bradford's Regiment, Massachusetts line of troops. Coming west he located in Madison county and lies buried in the family burying ground near Moro.

MARTIN PRUIT.

Was born in Virginia, in 1748, he enlisted in the fall of 1778, for two years, under Captains William Campbell and William Edminton with Col. William Campbell, who was made colonel in 1780; he served as

sergeant. He was in the battle of Kings Mountain; came to Illinois and resided in Madison county, where he died and lies buried in the family burying ground in Fort Russell. He applied for a pension in 1832, at the age of 84 years.

ISHAM RANDLE.

Was a native of Brunswick county, Virginia, born in 1759, he removed to North Carolina, where he enlisted in Montgomery county, but later he re-enlisted in Brunswick county, Virginia. His first service was in 1780, for three months under Capt. Crump, Col. Ledbetter; the second service was November, 1781, for four months, with Capt. Edmund Wilkins. He applied for a pension while a resident of Goshen, Madison county, in 1832. It is not known where he is buried.

RICHARD RANDLE.

Was born in Brunswick county, Virginia, in 1751, he was doubtless a brother of Isham; he enlisted in Brunswick county, in 1777, for six weeks, with Capt. John Macklin; Col. Harrison, Virginia line of troops; he again enlisted August, 1780, for nine months, with Capts. James Allen and West Harris, in the North Carolina troops. With his younger brother he came to Madison county, Illinois, to reside, where he died at an advanced age; he and Isham are doubtless buried in Goshen.

HENRY REVIS.

Was born August 11, 1752, in Northampton county, North Carolina, he enlisted in the fall of 1775, for three months, with Capt. Jacob Free; re-enlisted for three months under the same officer, enlisted again under Capt. William Neville, Col. Martin Armstrong. His entire service was for one year. He enlisted at Surry county, North Carolina; came to Illinois with his brother and resided in Madison county where he died; is probably buried in Collinsville. Was pensioned in 1832.

FRANCIS ROACH.

Was born in Fairfax county, Virginia, in 1739, removed to North Carolina, where he enlisted in Dobbs county, April, 1776, in Joseph Session's company, Col. Richard Caswell and Colonel Bryant; enlisted again for three months in 1781, under Capt. John Doughty; re-enlisted

in 1782, for two months, under Col. George Rogers Clark; he again served his country by enlisting in the militia in 1786, under Capt. John Doughty and Col. Benjamin Logan.

He came to Madison county to reside and his claim for a pension was allowed in 1832; Francis Roach located in Hamel, where he died in 1845, at the advanced age of 106 years.

LABAN SMART.

A native of North Carolina, born November 9, 1759, in Franklin county, he enlisted early in 1780, for three months, under Capt. William Brickle, Cols. Allen, Sessions and Kinyon; re-enlisted in 1781, for three months under Capt. Jones, Col. Linton. There is no record of any battles in which he was engaged. He came to Illinois and settled in Pin Oak township, Madison county, where descendants of his still live. He was pensioned in 1832.

HENRY THORNHILL.

Was born in Virginia, in 1757, he entered the service in Rockingham county, under Captain Robert Craven, the year he could not remember served six months; again enlisted serving under Capt. Ragan, 10th Virginia Regiment, for three months, and was discharged at Yorktown, five days before the surrender of Lord Cornwallis. In 1832 he was allowed a pension while a resident of Goshen, Madison county, where he is doubtless buried.

JABEZ TURNER.

Was a "Revolutionist before the Revolution" since he entered the service in May, 1775, serving six months as private under Captain Samuel Wilmot; in Col. Ward's Regiment, Connecticut line of troops, again for six weeks in 1776, with Capt. Caleb Allen; Col. Thompson; again in December, 1776, for three weeks, under Capt. Peter Johnson; again for ten days in April, 1777, under Capt. Caleb Mix, and the fifth time he enlisted October, 1777, for two weeks with Capt. James Hillhouse.

He was engaged in the expedition to St. Johns and Montreal; he was serving when the British threatened New York, and retreated with his regiment from Long Island, was actively engaged when the entrance of the British into New Haven was resisted.

Jabez Turner was born in New Haven, Connecticut, January 31, 1756, and died in Godfrey, Madison County, Illinois, December 12, 1846, when past 90 years of age. He removed to Great Barrington, Massachusetts and later to Columbia County, New York, and a few years later came to Madison County, Illinois, to reside.

Several years ago his grave was marked with impressive ceremonies, the teachers and pupils of the public schools were in attendance, thus an object lesson in patriotic study was given at the grave of this hero.

It is probable that there are two and possibly three more soldiers of the Revolution buried in Madison County, their records have not as yet been verified, when this is completed, the military service of these men will be given and their names will be perpetuated as have their companions-in-arms.

FOREFATHERS' GRAVES.

"Beneath the roots of tangled weeds,

Afar in country grave yards lie

The men whose uncrowned deeds,

Have stamped this nation's destiny.

"We praise the present stock and man,

But have we ever thought to praise

The strong still humble lives that ran

The deep-cut channels of those days?

"Beneath these tottering slabs of slate

Whose tribute moss and mould efface,

Sleeps the calm dust that made us great,

The true substratum of our race."

Looking back at only one month's distance from the events, and omitting all reference to all features which had no connection with the centennial idea—the county fair, the flower parade, and other interesting exhibits—several features stood out in perspective as of historical interest and importance.

First, the dedication of the centennial monument, erected by the State, attracted crowds from all portions of Illinois. The

THE MADISON COUNTY CENTENNIAL CELEBRATION.

BY NORMAN G. FLAGG.

When Ninian Edwards, the first Governor of Illinois territory, issued the proclamation at Kaskaskia, September 14, 1812, which established the county of Madison and which "appointed the house of Thomas Kirkpatrick to be the seat of justice of said county," he little realized what a grand celebration he was making possible, to be participated in and witnessed by the citizenship of the county and State, a hundred years later. Could Gov. Edwards have arisen from his grave, in this year of our Lord, 1912, and have spent a day or two in the city which bears his name, during centennial week, September 14-21, what a stupendous contrast he would have found, as compared with the Madison County he then established.

To celebrate, fittingly, the one hundredth birthday of such a county was certainly a stupendous undertaking, but Madison County is well supplied with patriotism and public spirit. At great personal sacrifice a multitude of citizens bent to the task of preparation, and, filled with enthusiasm, they lent their energies, their talent, their time, and their means in generous abundance. Splendid executive management combining with efficient and willing workers, only one result was possible—a most successful celebration.

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First, the dedication of the centennial monument, erected by the State, attracted crowds from all portions of Illinois. The

chief executive and other State officers were present, also a regiment of the State militia. Addresses were given by the Governor and by Supreme Court Justice O. N. Carter, of Chicago. This monument is of Georgian marble, stands sixteen feet high, and is surmounted by a belted globe. Four allegorical figures occupy the four sides of the square shaft—Justice, Virtue, Learning and Plenty. On the monument is the inscription "Commemorating One Hundred Years of Progress." Immediately following the ceremony at the monument in the city park, a beautiful bronze tablet was unveiled in the courthouse by the Daughters of the American Revolution, of Madison County. This tablet is a memorial to the twenty-three Revolutionary soldiers who are buried in Madison County and whose names are inscribed on this most artistic piece of workmanship.

Much interest was shown by the visitors of centennial week in the extensive exhibit of historical matter, manuscripts, documents, Indian curios, pioneer relics, etc. Some six hundred square feet of showcase room were required to hold this exhibit, which was inspected by probably ten thousand interested and appreciative citizens of Illinois. So much appreciated was this historical exhibit, by those qualified to know its value, that a permanent Madison County historical museum is being strongly urged. To quote the suggestion of Miss Caroline M. Mellvane, librarian of the Chicago Historical Society: "The historical exhibit has been generally voted of such great educational value that it seems highly desirable that further opportunity be given to study it, especially to the teachers and pupils, who will next week be assembled in the schools. It is to be hoped that patriotic citizens, who have loaned these precious relics of the early days, will extend the courtesy and allow the exhibits to remain longer. As an inspiration to patriotism and good citizenship, the study of the simple manners and customs, the hardships and sacrifices of our ancestors can not be over estimated."

Centennial week in Madison County witnessed also the marking of the two spots of chief historical importance, in the county, of a century ago. During the entire week the stars and stripes waved over the site of the old frontier post, Fort Russell ($1\frac{1}{4}$ miles northwest of Edwardsville), and over the site of Thomas Kirkpatrick's house, of 1812, (in the extreme northern part of Edwardsville). The latter spot was

designated by Gov. Edwards as the seat of justice of Madison County, and the former, Fort Russell, was Gov. Edwards' headquarters during the Indian troubles of 1812, 350 regulars being stationed there at one time. Therefore these two spots, historically speaking, were the points about which centered the entire "centennial idea," of Madison County. At each of these sites, a beautiful and appropriate ceremony of flag-raising, was witnessed by crowds of patriotic citizens. A year ago, probably a few dozen of Illinoisans knew the location of either of these interesting places, now, the site of each is known by thousands, and the day will soon come, we hope and believe, when something more substantial than flagpoles will mark these spots.

But the crowning feature of the centennial was the "Historical Pageant." Words can not convey the impression which this wonderful performance made upon those fortunate enough to hear and see it. Even the unfavorable weather did not prevent the pageant being a grand success. A novel idea in this section of the country, and acted by amateurs who gladly volunteered their services, the pageant was staged in the open air, with beautiful natural scenery and stage settings. Its general plan was to give a true series of Illinois historical scenes, including: The legend of the Piasa bird; the coming of Marquette; LaSalle and Tonti; Pontiac; the taking of Kaskaskia; scenes in old Edwardsville, illustrating the birth of the county, the first session of court, and the freeing of Gov. Coles' slaves; the assassination of Lovejoy; and finally, a tableau showing a volunteer camp of 1861, with war songs. To have witnessed this historical pageant was indeed an inspiration and an education, and to those who, with little opportunity for rehearsal, participated in the presentation of these beautiful scenes, great credit is due.

Centennial week closed with still another historical exhibit, a street parade of the "Monks of Cahokia," a mysterious order which is so completely wrapped in secrecy that even the membership of the order can not be ascertained; the only information obtainable about the monks is that they are sworn to work for the perpetual preservation of that famous archeological antiquity, Cahokia Mound, in Madison county. This spectacular street parade was the initial public appearance of the Monks of Cahokia, and it compared favorably with the Mardi

Gras of New Orleans, and the Veiled Prophet of St. Louis. The whole parade was charming in appearance, the costumes and floats were artistic and elaborate. Among other features were representations of the LaSalle expedition down the Illinois; of Indian braves and squaws; of the "Spirit of '76", accompanied by a fife and drum corps; of the "Pioneer Days," showing a prairie schooner, scouts, Indian traders, etc.; of the modern "Political arena," exhibiting the donkey, elephant and bull moose, with a suffragette in evidence; and lastly, in the most honored place in the parade came a mammoth painting of the Cahokia Mound itself.

M. Kirk Coleman, a great-great grand son of Thomas J. Kirkpatrick was present at the anniversary and was shown a great deal of attention. He is a son of Rev. and Mrs. M. G. Coleman, of Taylorville, Illinois.

Thus closed the celebration of Madison county's one-hundredth birthday. Both to young and old, to the thousands who attended from far and near, it was an occasion of great interest and of great profit, and its pleasant memories will ever remain. By this celebration we become familiar with the county's history and learn the needs and duties of a better citizenship; a comparison of the present with the past, on occasions of this character, must stimulate every thinking person to greater endeavor and higher achievement. Pardonable, indeed, should be the pride felt by every public-spirited citizen of Madison County when viewing the complete success of this immense celebration. And when the anniversary of 2012 rolls around, when we of today shall hope to serve on the reception committee only, may the occasion be equally happy!

REPRINTS

REPRINTS

From "Way-Side Glimpses, North and South." By Lillian Foster.
Published, New York, 1859.

GROWTH OF ILLINOIS—MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD—THE CHICAGO BREAKWATER —THE TREMONT HOUSE—EMIGRATION.

TREMONT HOUSE, CHICAGO, November 7, 1854.

I would like to give your readers some of the facts in regard to the growth of this city and State, its railroad communication, the which would become more interesting, and, I might add, more astonishing than the wildest visions of the most vagrant imagination. It is but thirty-six years since the State government of Illinois was formed, a State which has now more than a million of inhabitants, and whose principal commercial city has more than sixty thousand people, three thousand miles of railroad finished and in operation, and a year from now another thousand will be added. On these rails there are daily leaving and entering the city, forty-six trains, making in all ninety-two trains per day, entering here, to accommodate travelers and commerce. Another important fact, in speaking of Chicago, as a great railroad center. All her roads have been projected and will be built by private enterprise. This shows that capitalists have placed abundant confidence in her commercial position. Eastern capitalists have been astonished at the low prices of railroad stock at the central states, who are ignorant of their resources, and the cheapness with which roads are built, not costing one-half to build them in prairie states that it does in an eastern one. A fact worth repeating, that Chicago has three thousand miles of railroad in operation centering in it, and does not owe a single dollar for their construction.

At the session of the Legislature in 1836-37, the State entered upon a splendid scheme of "internal improvement." Some thirteen hundred

miles of railroad to be at once completed, and five millions of dollars were expended in locating and grading them. A general financial embarrassment followed those years of madness and folly, the credit of the State went down, and bankruptcy and a general suspension of the public works were the consequence. In 1841, the total State indebtedness amounted to fifteen millions of dollars. The only mistake the statesmen of that period made, their plans were in advance of the times they lived in. Twenty years will accomplish, by private enterprise, for the State of Illinois, much more than the statesmen of 1836-37, expected to realize. Chicago's railroad and water communication has given an impetus to its commerce and prosperity, and the Garden City has more than trebled her population in the short space of six years.

There is no more pleasant route in the Union than the "Michigan Central," from Detroit to this city. It is unequaled for speed, comfort and safety. Its cars are new and elegant, its conductors polite and obliging, and its careful and successful management renders it worthy of an immense patronage. It passes through Ann Arbor, the location of the Michigan University, a beautiful town, and Jackson, the location of the penitentiary. At Marshall is the central dining establishment, almost enclosed by parks, filled with beautiful shade trees, and is unequaled by any eastern depot. The machine shops at Marshall are worthy a notice. They keep sixteen to twenty locomotives in order, to run one division of the road, making three divisions from Detroit to this city, a distance of two hundred and sixty-four miles.

In all, twenty-four locomotives, mostly built in Detroit, and some of the finest I have ever seen. The engine house has twenty-three stalls, built in a circle of about two hundred feet in diameter, and takes in half the circle. In the center is a turntable to turn every engine into a stall. Machines suitable for making and repairing locomotives. I was shown locomotives that would run one hundred and twenty miles in three hours and a half, and make from sixteen to twenty stops, to take on and leave passengers. On this road pass eighteen to twenty long passenger cars, well filled, and from a hundred and thirty to a hundred and fifty, loaded with merchandise, passing east and west every day.

The breakwater opposite this city is a very expensive and difficult work. It extends nearly two miles, and will cost, when completed,

seven hundred and fifty thousand dollars. For a mile it is built in the lake, the inside line being four hundred feet from the east side of Michigan ay. The Michigan and Illinois Central railroads both enter the city upon this track. This great work commences at the south pier. From the pier to the engine house the breakwater is twelve feet wide. The area enclosed and reserved from the dominion of the lake is about thirty-three acres. Upon this area the Illinois and Michigan railroads are erecting first, one passenger station-house, four hundred and fifty feet long by one hundred and sixty-five wide, including a car shed. The north-west corner of this building will be occupied exclusively for office and passenger rooms, and will be forty by one hundred and twenty feet, and three stories high. A freight building, six hundred by one hundred feet; grain house one hundred by two hundred, and one hundred feet high, to the top of the elevators, calculated to hold five hundred thousand bushels. Three tracks will run into the freight house, eight tracks into the passenger house, and two tracks into the grain house. The basin lying between the freight and grain houses will be five hundred by one hundred and seventy-eight feet, and will open into the river. All these buildings are to be constructed of stone, obtained from Joliet. The cost of the buildings is not far from two hundred and fifty thousand dollars. The whole work will be finished this year.

Chicago is not as unhealthy as has been supposed. It is constantly fanned by pure breezes from the lake, sweeping over hundreds of miles; with an efficient system of sewerage from lake to river, and stone pavement, I know no reason why it should not become as healthy as any eastern city. At present Chicago is paved with oak plank, and almost every outlet leading from it. Planks make a fine carriage-way, and never shall I forget my pleasant drives at Chicago.

I must not close without a well merited eulogy upon the Tremont House, kept by Gage and brother, of Boston, who leased and opened in 1849. It was then predicted a bad speculation. They have from its profits already realized a handsome fortune. The house contains two hundred rooms, and will accommodate three hundred guests. The average arrivals per day are three hundred. It is built, finished and furnished equal to any in New York. I take much pleasure in commend-

ing it to all who visit Chicago. I have never seen better attendance or more profusely set tables. The house, notwithstanding its great transient patronage, is perfectly quiet—conducted with a system our eastern landlords might study with profit. Mr. Gage is a pleasing, gentlemanly man, and seeks to make all his guests comfortable.

The position of Chicago is not less favorable for a manufacturing town than a commercial center. The manufactures are very extensive, and almost every thing is manufactured here, from a railroad car to a hat. The thrift and enterprise with which every thing is conducted surprise and astonish the stranger. The city has many fine public buildings and beautiful residences. The celebrated stone quarry at Lemont, twenty-five miles south of Chicago, upon the Illinois and Michigan Canal, is nearly a milkwhite limestone, and forms one of the most beautiful building materials to be found in the western states. I much admire edifices with fronts of this stone. It must attract the attention and command the admiration of all who visit this city.

Of late years the tide of emigration and travel has gone so much around the peninsula, into Wisconsin, Iowa, and northern Illinois, that this beautiful region has been too much overlooked and disregarded by persons traveling either for pleasure or in search of a home in the west. From the fine city of Detroit the entire distance to this magnificent, noble emporium of enterprise and trade, whose growth seems more like magic than reality, is thickly studded with noble farms and pleasant villages. Some of them, like Marshall and Kalamazoo, are unsurpassed for beauty of location, and compare favorably with the most favorable of their class in New England and western New York. The crops this season are good, and the wheat, for which grain no section of the country is better adapted than southern Michigan, turned out a noble and prolific yield. One of the most striking and interesting features in the scenery, to one like myself, seeing it for the first time, are the superb groves and forests of oak, with which the country is studded—many of them clear of underbrush, and the grass close and green, as that of a carefully tended park. And yet property is not held so high but that all desirous of purchasing either a village or a country residence in the forest, could do better in central and southern Michigan than in more distant states and territories. It has a happy

medium between a very new and a very old country. The sickness and diseases incident to new settlements have disappeared entirely, while the price of property is not so high as in an old district, and the state of society is equally good, moral and refined.

CHAPTER XXIX.

GROWTH OF CHICAGO—COMMERCE—FASHIONS, &c.—NOMINATION OF HONORABLE R. S. MALONEY, FOR CONGRESS—SPEECHES OF COLONEL RICHARDSON AND COLONEL CARPENTER—THE FIFTH AVENUE OF CHICAGO.

TREMONT HOUSE, CHICAGO, September 21, 1856.

I am more and more surprised every day I pass in Chicago at its gigantic enterprise and wonderful improvements. It is but twenty years since it was incorporated as a city; now it has a population of a hundred thousand, and ornamented with fine substantial buildings, enjoys all the luxuries and conveniences of living. I am told that the last year's exports of grain alone were over twenty millions. Vessels are sent out direct to England. On the 17th instant a new and splendid schooner, the "Dean Richmond," left her dock for Liverpool. She has on board four thousand seven hundred bushels of grain, and stopped at Milwaukee to complete her cargo.

In railroads, manufactures and all internal improvements, Chicago is at least a quarter of a century in advance of her sister cities. In gayety and fashion she is entitled to rank "A number one." Her wealth and luxury of living are proverbial, whilst her belles and beaux seem the impersonation of nature's noblemen and women. No city in the west can boast of more sumptuous and luxurious accommodations for strangers. She maintains several large, well-regulated, first-class hotels, one of which, the Tremont, situated on the corner of Lake and Dearborn sts., is magnificently and tastefully furnished, and without regard to expense. The conveniences and comforts of the establishment have already secured and must, in time to come, insure a large share of public patronage. The first thought and desire of a weary traveler, on reaching a strange place, is to find a well-kept hotel—one where his every comfort is cared for, and every thing conspires to make him feel home-like and contented. The Tremont is such a one.

The "Ladies' Ordinary" is very handsomely finished and fitted up; tables profusely furnished with all the appetizing luxuries of the season, and served in perfect order and elegance. The *cuisine* is the very best; and well-drilled waiters are constantly on the lookout to find out the requirements of the guests. Dinner from one to three o'clock. Guests can walk into this quiet, elegant and well-appointed dining room, seat themselves at one of the tempting tables, order whatever they choose from the *carte de diner*, and discuss it quietly, and at their own time and leisure. This is choosing one's own time and convenience for taking meals and refreshments, instead of suiting it to others; and thus avoiding all the uncomfortable crushing and scrambling of a single *table d'hote*.

The Democracy of the first congressional district held their convention to nominate a candidate for congress, at Freeport, Stephenson County, Illinois, July 7th, and unanimously agreed upon the Honorable R. S. Maloney, who formerly represented his district with so much honor to himself and usefulness to his constituents. A mass meeting was then held in the public square where Colonel William A. Richardson, the democratic nominee for governor, addressed the immense crowd of people for nearly two hours, in a speech replete with wit, argument and eloquence. He reviewed the history of the slavery agitation, defended the principles of the Kansas-Nebraska Act; and, not content with defense, he carried the war into Africa (by the way, this classical expression has a peculiar significance when applied to attack upon the Black Republican army), and showed that Colonel Bissell (the Fremont candidate for governor), had voted for the same principle in the Utah, and New Mexico, and Washington bills, and spoke in favor of them, including Mormondom. Colonel R. built a wall of fire around his opponent, from which, in November, there will be no escape, except upon that retired and quiet stream, Salt River.

After he concluded, Colonel R. B. Carpenter, of Chicago, addressed the audience for an hour and a half. In analyzing political character, and describing the various shades of political parties, he possesses great strength and originality of style and expression, with a precision of logical reasoning, interspersed with wit, anecdote and flowers of rhetoric, which made a marked impression upon the large audience present. Colonel C. a year since removed from the State of Kentucky, to this

Colonel Bissell beat Colonel Richardson, the regular Democratic

city, and will, doubtless, become one of the master spirits of the Democracy of the whole State of Illinois. Young, gallant, chivalrous, learned and eloquent, he will wear fitly the mantle of greatness, as he wields aptly the scepter of eloquence. I may add to this, that he is already a great favorite with the Democratic party, and thoroughly national and orthodox in his political tenets.

You can set it down as a fixed fact, that the Democracy will sweep this State at the fall election by an old-fashioned majority.

Michigan av. is to Chicago what Fifth Av. is to New York, the favorite street for private dwellings. On the east side it runs directly on the lake shore. It is a mile and a half in length, and has an elevation of twelve or fourteen feet above the water. The houses are built only on the west side, leaving the view of the lake entirely unobstructed. There are many fine private residences on this street, both in size and style, which may be fairly ranked as palaces. It is one of the most pleasant and most interesting walks in the Union, having a pure cool breeze, a full view of the lake, which, as far as the eye can reach, is dotted over with vessels and sailing craft of all kinds. From this promenade may be seen constantly passing and repassing trains of twenty or thirty cars on the railroad track, built on the lake, the inside line being four hundred feet from the east side of the avenue, and in sight the finest, most substantial, and largest depot in the world. On the north side, which, toward the lake shore, is rather more quiet and retired, are many fine cottages of the best suburban styles, adorned with conservatories and gardens, and embowered in groves of locust, ash and oak.

At present the city is remarkably healthy, and weather cool and delightful.

CHAPTER XXX.

ILLINOIS POLITICS—MR. DOUGLAS—MR. LINCOLN—COLONEL CARPENTER—THE RESULT OF THE PRESENT CONTEST.

CHICAGO, ILL., August 1, 1858.

A singular political condition was that of Illinois in 1856, Mr. Buchanan receiving ten thousand votes more than Fremont, while Colonel Bissell beat Colonel Richardson, the regular Democratic

nominee, over eight thousand, and this while the latter received two thousand more votes than Buchanan. The Know Nothings had a candidate for governor, Judge Morris, but he was not able to command the party strength, falling behind Mr. Fillmore about twenty thousand votes.

The only question that has changed the aspect of affairs since is the admission of Kansas under the Lecompton constitution.

The opposition of Senator Douglas to that measure, and the reasons assigned by him, are too well known to require a repetition. That the effect of the schism will be injurious to the party, none can doubt; but that it will be detrimental to the senator, so far as his return to the senate is concerned, I do not believe. He, in this respect, has played his game well. The Republican papers, orators, and members of congress, have not only coincided in his views, but have actively supported him in his course upon this question. And that in his case is the issue to be decided on in November. They told their rank and file that the senator was right, until enough of them believed it to return him to the senate. They have called "spirits from the vasty deep." Mr. Douglas may, and probably will, lose some Democratic districts, but he will gain in some Republican districts more than enough to counterbalance his losses. This will be accomplished in part by running Republicans and Know Nothings, friendly to Douglas in close districts, and thus distracting the opposition by using their own men.

But there is another reason that leads me to this conclusion. It is this. The general sentiment of the north is one of opposition to slavery, and especially to the admission of more slave states. There is no principle involved in the submission or non-submission of a State Constitution to the people, whether we take as our guide the theory or practice of the government. But the people of the north know that a majority of the citizens of Kansas are for a free state; and hence, if Mr. Douglas's programme is carried out, and the constitution submitted to them, that slavery can not find place among her institutions. And this is the real principle that will, in my opinion, triumphantly return Mr. Douglas to the senate. Three parties have already held monster meetings here. The first, in point of time and numbers, was on the return of Mr. Douglas, when he was received in a manner highly compli-

mentary, and doubtless very gratifying to him. He made a speech to the assembled thousands from the balcony of the Tremont House. The speech has been published and read throughout the country, and I will not extend this communication by adverting to its topics. The senator has too long been a prominent actor on the public stage, his splendid ability too well known and generally recognized, to require from me comment. In manner, he combines force and grace. His head is noble, almost Websterian. His voice not unpleasant, and altogether he is a most effective popular speaker.

The next, following the same order as before, was the great Republican gathering, which was addressed by Mr. Lincoln, the Republican candidate for the senate. The meeting was large and enthusiastic. Mr. Lincoln is not much known out of Illinois. In person, he is tall and awkward; in manner, ungainly. His face is certainly ugly, but not repulsive; on the contrary, the good humor, generosity and intellect beaming from it, makes the eye love to linger there until you almost fancy him good-looking. He is a man of decided talents. On the stump, ready, humorous, argumentative, and tells an anecdote with inconceivable quaintness and effect. He is honest as a man, and enthusiastic as a politician. He is an able lawyer, and that is the true field of his fame; for, unless I am mistaken in my estimate above, he will for some years, at least, remain an ornament of that noble profession.

Last, and least in point of numbers and enthusiasm, the administration Democracy held a meeting in Metropolitan hall. The spacious edifice was crammed full, though it was easy to see and hear that the multitude did not sympathize with the orators. Colonel Carpenter opened the ball. He is a young man, who removed from Kentucky to this city in 1855, and canvassed a large portion of the State for the Democratic ticket in 1856. In person, he is tall, with a good figure, a fine voice, and eyes that are absolutely sleepy (it would be more poetical to say dreamy, but sleepy is the word). There is nothing in his face or appearance to indicate the man, unless it be some lines plowed, not by years, but thought, and an habitual shade of sadness that rests always upon his face when in repose. When addressing a popular audience, in moments of enthusiasm, his eyes brighten to a blaze, and his features do the bidding of his mind with wonderful facility. Sarcasm,

scorn, contempt, are mirrored with faithful accuracy, while, in his loftier bursts of eloquence, he seems the embodiment of the devoted, unselfish patriot. His thoughts are bold and clear, his diction smooth and flowing, or terse and anti-musical, as suits his purpose and the occasion. He does not attempt to win a forensic battle by strategic movements, but marshals his thoughts in solid phalanx, and drops upon the enemy and takes the position at the point of the bayonet. He utters the boldest and most unpopular propositions, in a manner and with a voice which seems to say, sir, listen to me, and you shall be convinced. He has a fertile imagination, a soaring fancy, and deep pathos, and yet keeps them all in such subjection to his judgment that he is eminently a practical speaker. It is true there are flowers on either hand, but there is also a well-defined path along which the orator has passed. From his few published speeches the reader can determine the correctness of these remarks. The speech on the occasion referred to was equally denunciatory of Douglasism and Republicanism. It has had a wide circulation, and speaks for itself. Mr. Fitch, the district attorney, and others addressed the meeting, but I have neither time nor space to follow them.

Buckner Smith Morris, early Illinois lawyer, born at Augusta, Kentucky, Aug. 19, 1800, was admitted to the bar in 1827, and, for several years thereafter continued to reside in Kentucky, serving two terms in the legislature of that state. In 1834, he removed to Chicago, took an active part in the incorporation of the city, and was elected its second mayor in 1838. In 1840, he was a Whig candidate for presidential elector, Abraham Lincoln running on the same ticket, and, in 1852, was defeated as the Whig candidate for Secretary of State. He was elected a judge of the Seventh Circuit in 1851, but declined a re-nomination in 1855. In 1856, he accepted the American (or Know-Nothing) nomination for governor, that of the Bell-Everett party for the same office. He was vehemently opposed to the election of either Lincoln or Breckinridge to the presidency, believing that civil war would result in either event. In 1864, he was arrested for an alleged complicity in a conspiracy to burn Chicago and liberate the prisoners of war held at Camp Douglas. A trial resulted but it resulted in his acquittal. He died in Kentucky, December 18, 1879. Those who knew Judge Morris, in his early life in Chicago, describe him as a man of genial and kindly disposition.

BOOK REVIEWS.

Governors' Letter-Books, 1840-1853, edited by Evarts Boutell Greene and Charles Manfred Thompson, published by the trustees of the Illinois State Historical Library, Springfield, Illinois, 1911.

This is volume two of the Executive Series and volume seven of the Illinois Historical Collections. It maintains the high standard of mechanical and typographical excellence of the preceding volumes. It is illustrated with the photogravure portraits of Governors Thomas Carlin, Thomas Ford, Augustus C. French, and Joel A. Matteson. It is furnished with a good working bibliography of the period and an excellent analytical index.

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judgment in his treatment of these sources. His presentation is clear, compact and vigorous. He is neither a partisan, an apologist, nor a hero worshipper. In short, his is by far the best treatment of this complex and interesting period extant.

The volume as a whole is extremely valuable, not only for the study of Illinois history, but for the entire Mississippi valley. It deals with experiences of Illinois which were repeated with variations by many of the other states of this section—the period of

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S. E. THOMAS.

Charleston, Ill.

Alvord and Bidgood's, "First Explorations of the Trans-Alleghany Region by the Virginians."

The following review of this interesting work is copied from the Virginia Magazine of History and Biography.

The First Exploration of the Trans-Alleghany Region by the Virginians, 1650-1674. By Clarence Walworth Alvord and Lee Bidgood.

The Arthur H. Clark Company, Cleveland, 1912, pp. 275, with six maps and fac-similes, and index.

Professor Alvord states, correctly, in his preface to this very valuable and interesting book, "it is remarkable that a new chapter in the history of the exploration of North America has remained so long unwritten; yet the story of the discovery of the Trans-Alleghany region, by the Virginians is here first told in its entirety." A most striking story it is. As it was to remain so long untold, it is most fortunate that the publication which has come at last is under such learned and careful supervision as Professors Alvord and Bidgood have given it.

The book begins with two strikingly contrasted pictures. One, in June, 1671, at Sault Ste. Marie, of Frenchmen, with considerable state and ceremony, taking possession of the country for the king of France, and the other, a few months later, of a few travel-stained

Virginians, standing on the banks of New river at what is now Peter's Falls, in Virginia, making a similar claim for King George. The great battle for the west had begun.

After a carefully studied and very interesting summary of the early explorations of the Trans-Alleghany region, follow the documents which constitute the substance of the book. There are reprints of Edward Bland's, "Discovery of New Brittain," (1650), and of Lederer's "Discoveries," followed by careful copies from the original manuscripts of Batte and Fallam's Journal of 1671, and of Wood's letter describing the trips of Needham and Arthur in 1673.

These accounts are not only valuable as important additions to colonial history, and to our knowledge of the Indians, but are equally as interesting as tales of adventure. Many names appear which are well worthy of mention—Edward Bland, Sackford Brewster, Thomas Batte, Robert Fallam, Gabriel Arthur, James Needham, and others; but above all that of Major-General Abraham Wood, who, from his frontier home, at Fort Henry, on the present site of Petersburg, sent out and supported most of these hardy explorers. We read of the trip of Bland and his party to the present site of Clarksville, Va.; of the much more important explorations of Batte, and Fallam, who, leaving all white settlements behind them, at Fort Henry, passed the site of the present city of Roanoke, visited a great Indian town between that place and the present Salem, and finally on waters flowing into the Ohio, on New river at Peter's Falls, made their farthest west, and claimed the Mississippi valley for England. And farther still was the adventurous trip of Needham and Arthur, who probably reached the French Broad or the Little Tennessee.

The editors have done their work admirably, and their notes and maps help to make many difficulties clear. A reader finishes the book with a sense of gratitude to the editors (and, indeed, authors of the preliminary historical sketch), and also with a feeling that such a man as Abraham Wood should be properly commemorated by a suitable monument. Petersburg would be the place for a statue of the old pioneer.

at Morgan Schoolhouse, No. 2,

Indian Creek Church, August 15, 1862.

OLD BEREA CHURCH, MORGAN COUNTY, ILL.

CONTRIBUTED BY MRS. ANDREW HARRIS.

It is a matter of interest that the original record book of the Berea Church of Christ, located in Morgan county, organized August 15, 1851, has been preserved. Mrs. Andrew Harris, of Alexander, Illinois, has carefully copied the record for the Journal. The church is located in range 8, township 16, Morgan county. The land upon which it is located was bought of Joel Robinson. The building was built by Joseph Black of Virginia, Illinois.

Its first pastor was the Rev. Charles Rowe, 1852. Other pastors in succession were, Rev. William R. Grant, Rev. Aquilla Sims, 1857; Rev. Allen H. Rice, 1862; Rev. B. W. Haley, 1866. While a regular pastor has not been employed during the intervening years, still services have been held, and upon its reorganization in 1904, a regular pastor was employed for two Sundays in each month.

COPIED FROM THE ORIGINAL BOOK, BEREA CHURCH OF CHRIST.

MORGAN SCHOOLHOUSE No. 2, August 15, 1851.

We, the body of Christ, agree to organizing ourselves after the primitive practice to watch over one another and admonish each other, for our good, to take the scriptures of the old and new testaments for our rule of faith and practice.

That for practice, the new is sufficient, but for faith both are required. To call ourselves by the name given to Christians in the primitive age by the Apostles—definitely called Christians—the followers of Christ. We agree to continue steadfastly in the Apostles doctrine, in fellowship, in breaking of bread and in prayers. Further as the primitive organizations were named according to locations so that they might be addressed or called upon by the traveling brethren, therefore we agree to be known as the Church of Christ on Indian Creek, meeting at Morgan Schoolhouse No. 2,

Indian Creek Church, August 15, 1852.

NAMES OF MEMBERS.

Joel Robinson
 Malinda Robinson
 John Robinson
 Elizabeth Robinson
 Wesley Corrington
 Casander Corrington
 Matilda Thompson
 Lydia Ann Smith (Mrs. James
 Hymes)
 Charles Rowe (1st minister)
 Matilda McIntyre
 Mary Ann Obanion
 Sarah Robinson
 James Herbert
 Wm. R. Grant (2d minister)
 Dr. John C. Cobb
 James H. Cobb
 Emily Corrington (Mrs. Joseph
 Cunningham)
 Frances Corrington
 Virginia Payne
 Mary E. Martin
 Harriet Martin
 Isaac Robinson
 Jane Robinson
 Mary James
 Mildred McIntyre
 Emaline Rowe
 James C. Corrington
 Wm. Robinson
 Benjamin McIntyre
 Lou Hawkenberry
 Henry Deweese
 Ann Deweese

Wm. Hubbs
 Isaac Smith
 Lydia Smith
 Nancy Stockton
 Casander Stockton
 Lucinda Sutton
 Frances Pearson
 Van Buren Cowen
 Ald Bryant
 Margaret Coke

January, 1854

Albert Hickox
 Fannie Eggers
 Elizabeth Armstrong
 Mrs. Bryant
 Jesse Swan
 Susan Stice
 Hiram Giltner
 Wm. Rusk
 Wm. Lewis
 Margaret Lewis
 Wm. Stice
 Mary Stuart
 Emily Sage
 Samuel Hymes
 Reese Gard
 Cyrus Jones
 Nancy Jones
 Mary Schrader
 Mary Corrington
 Mary Hickox
 Jane Rusk
 Wm. Cox

April, 1855

Jane Owen
Sarah Cooper
Rebecca Cox
Hannah Robinson

John Chittick
Thomas Turner
Wm. M. Jones
Lafayette Robinson
Ellen Jones

1856

James Westingage
Margaret Rusk
John Cyrus
Elizabeth Ann Hubbs
Margaret Gaines
Francis Chittick
Levesta Sallee
Elizabeth Sallee
Nancy Rusk
Jane Giltner
Sinea Welch
Sarah Sims

John Thomas
Mrs. John Thomas

January 1, 1860

Joseph Hymes
Caroline Robinson
Henry C. Giltner
Elizabeth Owen
Sarah Owen

March, 1861

Warren Huffaker
Elihu Sage
Margaret McIntyre
Catherine Cooper
Jonathan Sage
Theodore Dalby
Nathan Dalby
James Hymes
Henry B. Robinson
Nathaniel W. Belt
Nimrod Keiser
Gibson McLaughlin
Preston Martin
Elizabeth Martin
Nathan Martin
James Marten
John Hickman
D. J. Aubrey

January 1, 1857

Malinda J. Cobb
Sara F. Rowe
A. J. Highbaugh
Aquilla Sims (3d minister)
Angline Meacham
Wm. McIntyre
Peter D. Thompson
David Ford
Van Buren Welch
Mary Ellen Sims
Stephen Robinson
John Stult
Hezekiah Flinn
James G. Cox
Fannie Wilmot

Asa W. Mason
 Mary Workman
 Isabelle Britt
 Anna Dalby

March, 1862

Ellen Hall
 Frederick Lange
 Edmond Raglan
 Mrs. Raglan
 Mary Jane Raglan
 Allen H. Rice (4th minister)
 Mrs. Rice
 Mrs. Elizabeth Sage
 Lewis Jossey
 Martha Raglan
 Wm. Raglan
 Julia Foster
 Oscar Jones
 Chas. Foster
 Edward Martin
 Elbert Rice
 Rosa Ray
 James H. Shue
 Matilda Dalby

January, 1863

Theresa Dalby
 Miss Elizabeth Saye
 Martha Workman
 Joshua Hubbs
 Mrs. Hubbs
 Rebecca Mitchell
 Hannah Flinn

January, 1865

Catherine Johnson
 Martha Jones
 Carrie Ingelow
 Matilda Jane Gore

January, 1866

Mrs. Catherine Lewis
 Miss Dorothea Jones
 John Bailey
 F. M. Fortney
 B. W. Haley (minister)
 Mrs. Haley
 John B. Shuff (minister)
 Elizabeth Shuff
 F. M. Ferguson

January, 1867

Charles Salyers
 Rebecca Salyers
 Wm. D. McCoy
 Emily McCoy
 James Hall
 Wm. Hall
 John Salyers
 George Flinn
 Chalmers Roberts
 Marsha A. Hall
 Ann E. Hall
 Margaret Coons
 Elenor Salyers
 James Rusk
 Almarinda Owen
 Damaris Owen

Ann Owen
 Sarah Bennet
 John Boston
 C. C. Flinn
 Mrs. Agnes Flinn
 Ada Mitchell
 Rosetta Peterson
 Ann Hall
 James K. Bennet
 Malinda Johnson
 Mrs. Tennessee Creed
 Mary Graff
 Mrs. Julia Ferguson
 David Van Camp
 Mrs. Jane Boston
 Mrs. Van Camp
 Mrs. Martha Emerick
 Jordan Grogan
 Daniel Ford
 Jennie Deweese
 Willis Hubbs
 Lucy Jordan
 Chesterfield Salyers
 Emma Armstrong
 Miss Charlotte Salyers
 W. C. Owen
 B. C. Randal
 Mrs. Gard
 John C. Walker
 John C. Wallser
 Mrs. Wallser
 Mrs. Nancy Bowman
 George Hinkle
 Lycurges Emerick
 James Deweese
 W. H. Hopewell

Miss Hopewell
 Mrs. Willis Hubbs

January, 1870

Andrew Emericks
 Sarah McIntyre
 Rebecca Johnson
 Ida Hymes
 Mina Hymes
 Frances McCoy
 James Johnson
 Joe Hall
 James Emerick
 George Jennings
 Sarah Jennings
 Sarah Mann
 Henry Grant
 Lucius Grant
 Margaret Grant
 Emma Tunnel
 Frances Jones
 Martha Hall
 Sarah Angeld

1871

Miss Fox
 Miss Fox
 Chris. Rufus
 Mrs. Christian Rufus
 Mrs. Jasper
 D. O. Cross
 Louisa Wilson
 Andrew Knox
 Robert Jones
 George Stice
 David Fisher
 W. B. McIntyre

SANGAMON COUNTY OLD SETTLERS REUNION, NEW BERLIN, AUGUST 28, 1912.

The old settlers of Sangamon county, fast decreasing in number until scarcely a score of those who remember the great snow, gathered together at New Berlin, August 28, 1912, for the annual grand reunion of the Old Settler's Association. Young folks, as well as old, were there in abundance, and the crowd of visitors in attendance numbered close to the three thousand mark.

Although it had been announced that Hon. J. Hamilton Lewis could not be present to deliver the address of welcome, Everett Jennings, of Chicago, proved an able substitute, and delivered an eloquent address. Dr. W. N. McElroy and George M. Morgan, of Springfield, were the other speakers of the day.

The program was opened at 9:30 o'clock, with music by the Capitol City band, after which the the Rev. Mr. McElroy delivered the invocation. L. D. Wiley welcomed the visitors to the town with a few brief remarks. James Maxcy, former president of the association, responded, after which the Rev. Mr. McElroy delivered his address.

In dwelling upon reminiscences of the early days, Dr. W. N. McElroy, one of the earliest preachers of the gospel in this part of the State, said in part:

"I have been a resident of Illinois for more than eighty-two years. I came after the deep snow, so I am no snow bird. The pioneers were here when I came. I may have preached to some of them, but they were mostly gone before my time. There were others, kind of second bottom pioneers, and of them I shall mostly speak to-day.

"The history of a country is not when you give dates of events and who was governor and who was judge and which political party prevailed

in such and such an election and so on. The true history of a land is the history of its people, of their condition, character, environment, social life, industrial pursuits, customs, business, education and religion.

"So I am to go down into the depths of the past, in the corner of memory and try to bring up to you a picture of early times in central Illinois and Sangamon county.

"First as to the country. The lay of the land was the same then as now, but the conditions were vastly different. The settlement was scattered along the skirts of the timber. The prairies, unless they were small, were uninhabited, great billowy seas of waving grass in the summer and swept by storms in the winter.

"About the distant groves and timber lines occasionally was to be seen the ascending smoke from the settlers' cabin fire. The towns were few and small, built near some stream or on some hillside or hill-top. It was primitive nature, and though lonely, entrancing in beauty.

"The soil was rich, then as now. Crops were as bountiful, but the people were comparatively poor. There was an occasional brick or frame house, but the houses were mostly built of logs and the larger part of them had but one room, some two and an outhouse, some four, two below and two above.

"I know of a house of one room 18x18 feet that housed a family of ten, was parlor, sitting room, kitchen, hall, sleeping rooms and church combined.

"The cooking utensils were primitive in those early days. There were no cooking stoves, scarcely. There was a fireplace, a crane upon which the pots were hung; ovens, skillets, sometimes a reflector in which to bake biscuits. It was hard on the cook, but oh, the glorious meals they prepared.

"Everything was plenty but money. Wheat brought 25 cents; corn, 8 or 10 cents; dressed pork, from \$1.50 to \$2.00 per hundred weight; eggs, 3 cents per dozen; and calico was 25 cents a yard, coffee, 25 cents a pound; salt was dear, brown sugar, 10 cents per pound, etc.

The money was known as wild cat money, to-day it might be good, tomorrow worthless.

"The farm implements were crude. The plows had metal points and shares, wooden mould boards and the plowman carried a paddle

hung in a string to clean the dirt off of it. Then came the patent Cary plow, all metal, then the diamond plow share and mould board all in one piece, and finally improvement after improvement until we have the plow of today, where the farmer rides and turns two or three furrows at a time.

"The present cultivator was evolved from a shovel plow, which in turn became a double share.

"The harvesting implement was first a sickle, then a cradle, then a reaper, which dropped the sheaf behind it, then the McCormick, where it was raked to one side and finally the self binder and header of the present.

"The first thresher was a flail, the second a box with a cylinder, run by horse power, and a man stood and raked the straw away and the wheat was separated from the chaff with a hand wind mill. Then came the separator, the stacker, the traction engine and the great threshers of the present.

"There were no railroads, not many good roads—the pack horse followed the trail.

MEN OF THE AGE.

In speaking of the men of the age, Mr. McElroy said:

"The meaning of the word 'Illinois' is 'the land of men.' The environments of men have something to do in the making of them. The broad prairies and vast expanse of earth and sky enlarge the human mental vision as well as the natural one. They produce men of vigorous bodies and broad minds.

SOME IMMORTAL NAMES.

"Let us look at a few of those immortal names that were not born to die. In the very early days there were such men as Captain James Moore, Shadrach Bond, Judge Edgar, John Doyle, one of the first school teachers of Illinois; the Whitesides, John Cook, Israel Dodge, John Rice Jones, William Beggs, Ninian Edwards, John Kirkpatrick, Charles R. Matheny, John Reynolds, Governor French, Governor Ford, Governor Carlin, Thomas Forsythe, Matthew Duncan, Robert Blackwell, Daniel P. Cook, Nathaniel Pope and Governor Coles, one of the greatest

and best men in early Illinois history. These and others who came later helped to make Illinois what it is today. In our own county James N. Brown, General Henry and such men as John Williams, Major Iles, James Riddle and hosts of others, too numerous to mention. In statesmanship there were such men as Lyman Trumbull, Owen Lovejoy, Richard Yates, Sr., E. D. Baker. There were no men more eloquent than these, nor orators of ancient or modern times whose lips distilled the honey of speech more charmingly and more convincingly and more persuasively. And what shall we say of Douglas who rose from swaying the ferule in a country school to swaying multitudes in senates, of Palmer, and the immortal Lincoln, the greatest man of America, and growing greater as the years pass. There he towers over all as Mount Blanc rises and lowers with frost capped summit over the snow capped peaks lying in its shadow. He of whom Douglas said, 'He was like some mountain height which caught the first beams of the rising sun and was burnished into glory by its beams, while the dwellers in the valleys were slumbering in their shadows and delvers in the copper mines were enwrapped in total darkness.'

"And at the bar such men as Breese, Puterbaugh, Higby, Stevens, Logan and many others as worthy.

MEN OF MINISTRY.

"And in the Christian ministry, where will you find men such as Peter Akers, Peter Cartwright, Peter Boning, Hooper Crews, Charles Holiday, Samuel H. Thompson, John Drew, W. L. Deneen, Philo Judson, S. R. Beggs, Richard Harvey and Seth Botwell and John Bergen, James Leaton and John VanCleve and James Emmet Walsh, the eloquent, and Jonathan Stamper, these and hosts of others preached the gospel in demonstration of the spirit and with power. Though gone from us, their works live.

"Among the educators such men as Dr. Sturtevant, Professor J. B. Turner, Edwards, Moore, Munsell, Brooks and Beecher and Ballman and Dempster and others.

"These are the men who laid the foundations wrought upon the structure and dying transmitted it to our hands. May we rear it in the magnificence with which they planned it and leave to our children still to adorn and beautify."

AFTERNOON PROGRAM.

In the afternoon, following a selection by the Capital City and New Berlin bands, a letter was read from M. G. Wadsworth, an old settler of Sangamon county, now living in Denver. Mr. Wadsworth is well remembered by the old members of the association, and the letter was written on the advice of Isaac R. Diller, the secretary of the association, who is visiting at Denver.

The letter follows:

"DENVER, COLORADO.

To the Old Settlers, and also the Young Settlers, of Sangamon County, in Annual Reunion Assembled, This 28th Day of August, 1912:

Hearty good wishes to all and singular, and many returns of the day.

Everyone of the warmest friends of the Sangamon County Old Settler's Association, from its inception in 1859, and for twenty years (from 1880 to 1900) a humble member of the executive board, the writer trusts that he will not be regarded as an intruder in addressing this letter to the reunion, being unable to be present in person.

All of the original old settlers of Sangamon have for many long years moldered into dust, and nearly all of those of the next generation of pioneers have followed their predecessors. Even of the contemporaries of the writer, the greater portion have been consigned to that bourne from whence no traveler returns.

In the early forties, there being no stores in southern Sangamon, the people of that region were compelled to make frequent trips to the capital city and county seat. The writer, though but a youth at that time, went to Springfield as often as he could find opportunity—to trade, to attend political meetings and other gatherings, and, more than anything else, just to go 'to town.' At that time there were but few citizens of Springfield of any prominence, either in the professions or in business, whom I did not recognize, at least 'by sight,' though a majority of them probably were not aware that such a chap as I existed.

SOME PIONEERS OF SPRINGFIELD.

Often, since attaining advanced age, has the subscriber while walking about the old State house (now court house) square, imagined that it was the people with the figures and features of those who were familiar

to his vision in 'life's May morning long ago.' I will mention the names of some of the residents of sixty-five and seventy years ago, as I remember them, confining myself exclusively, lest I become tedious, to residents of the city:

Abraham Lincoln, Judge Treat, John Calhoun, J. L. Lamb, N. W. and B. S. Edwards, William I. Ferguson, A. G. Herndon and sons, W. H. and Elliott, Judge Logan, S. A. Douglas, J. C. Conkling, Matheny brothers, Simeon Francis and brothers, George R. Weber and brothers, Dr. Merriman, E. D. Baker, John T. Stuart, John Williams, Iles brothers, A. Elliott and son, Wesley; Revs. Charles Dresser, A. Hale, J. G. Bergen, A. J. Kane and W. S. Prentice; Profs. Springer and Brooks, B. C. Webster, Gershom Jayne, John Condell, F. Clinton, Joel Johnson, Asa Eastman, C. H. Lanphier, P. P. and Z. A. Enos, R. W. Diller, R. F. Ruth, Sr.; Busher brothers, S. W. Robbins, Judge Moffit, Thomas Lewis, S. M. Tinsley, John DeCamp, P. C. Canedy, T. S. Little, J. Capps, Obed Lewis, Enoch Moore, Hickox brothers, William Lavelly, and son, E. R.; Erastus Wright, E. B. Pease, W. W. Watson, John E. Roll, J. S. Bradford, A. Y. Ellis, William B. Fonday, James Bell, Charles R. Hurst, John W. Smith, E. Dick Taylor, John B. Watson, S. S. Elder, A. Camp, George Pasfield, E. R. Wiley, N. H. Ridgely and sons, and scores of others I will not take space and time to mention.

With cordial wishes for the indefinite perpetuation of the Sangamon County Old Settlers' Society, and the lives of all who are now or may hereafter be connected therewith, I remain,

Sincerely yours,

M. G. WADSWORTH."

OLDEST ELK IN UNITED STATES.

Colonel William Baker of Bolivia, Ill., one of Sangamon county's older former residents, and who enjoys the distinction of being the oldest member of the order of Elks in the United States, made a few remarks following the reading of the letter. Mr. Baker was in the secret service during the administration of former Governor Richard Yates, Sr., and was an intimate friend of Governor Yates and Abraham Lincoln. Mr. Baker's talk dealt with reminiscences and anecdotes of the lives of both.

OFFICERS AND COMMITTEE.

Officers of the association recently elected for the ensuing year, took up their duties. They are:

President—T. C. Smith, Rochester.

Secretary—Isaac R. Diller, Springfield (re-elected).

The members of the local committee which was in charge of the entertainment yesterday are: E. A. Rosch, president of the village board, chairman; L. D. Wiley, treasurer; S. T. Dunlay, secretary.

Oldest of all the men of early days in Sangamon county, present at the reunion, is John G. Park, of New Berlin, who has passed the ninetieth mile post of his life. He recalled the early days with Levi Alsbury, now residing near Maroa, who is 89 years of age. Mr. Park has lived all his life practically at his present home near New Berlin. Mr. Alsbury lived near the home of Mr. Park until recently, and the two have been the closest friends during all that time. Mr. Alsbury came to Sangamon county when two years of age and has resided in Illinois since then.

Aunt Betsy Duncan, of Loami, who recently celebrated her one hundred and first birthday, was too feeble to be present at the celebration. She is the oldest woman in the county. Mrs. Martha Scott, living at Old Berlin, was the oldest woman present at the celebration. Mrs. Scott, familiarly known as Aunt Patsy, is a sister of War Governor Richard Yates. She was born in Warsaw, Kentucky, July 9, 1823, and came to Springfield in the fall of 1830, the year of the deep snow. In the spring of the following year she moved to Berlin, and has resided there ever since.

Mrs. Mary E. Child, 547 W. Grand av., Springfield, was the oldest woman present who was born in the county. Mrs. Child lived on a farm west of the city until about fourteen years ago, when she came to Springfield to live. She is the daughter of Moses K. Anderson, formerly Adjutant General of Illinois.

After the speaking had been finished the annual election of officers resulted in the re-election of the present officers, as follows:

President—Hon. C. A. Walker.

Vice president—General J. I. Rinaker.

Secretary—O. C. Sonnenborn.

Treasurer—Captain George J. Castle.

OLD SETTLERS OF MACOUPIN MET AUGUST 15, 1912.

The Thirty-Ninth Annual Old Settlers' Picnic of Macoupin County was held at the county fair grounds at Carlinville, August 15, 1912. The rain was welcomed by the farmers in this vicinity and they were glad to take a day off and mingle with their friends at Macoupin county's big annual event. It had rained so hard during the morning that hardly anyone reached town before noon, but when the skies cleared they came in in all kinds of vehicles and kept coming as late as 3 o'clock in the afternoon. It was estimated that at least 5,000 people had gathered on the grounds. In former years, when weather conditions were favorable, from 8,000 to 10,000 people have attended the annual picnic.

The exercises proper began about 1:30 o'clock with an address of welcome by M. L. Keplinger. Mr. Keplinger in an interesting talk gave a list of many of the prominent residents who have helped to make Macoupin one of the foremost counties of the State.

Judge Snell, in behalf of the old settlers, responded in a happy speech, which kept the audience in laughter. The judge related some of his experiences when as a boy he was left at home to take care of things while the older ones went to the old settlers' meeting.

Captain Castle next read a poem by Moses Wadsworth, entitled, "When Our Sires Migrated Long Ago." The sentiment and beauty of the selection was enhanced by the excellent rendition of Captain Castle.

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Associate Editors

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Wm. A. Morse

H. W. Chittenden
George W. Smith

Andrew Ross
Edward C. Page

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Mrs. Jessie Palmer Weber, Springfield, Ill.

Membership Fee, One Dollar, Paid Annually.

Life Membership Fee, \$25.

Vol. V.

OCTOBER, 1912.

No. III

PLANS FOR THE NEW BUILDING.

The Illinois Historical Society, at its last Annual Assembly, has adopted plans for a new building, which is now ready to make its report to the governor.

Recommendations are made for a building which will be ample for the needs of these departments, with space for growth and expansion. The work of the historical society is now before it. The members must feel the personal responsibility of the matter. Illinois needs this building. Wisconsin has a magnificent building. Iowa has a new building for this purpose and New York is spending millions for an educational building.

This must be the principal object of our labors at present. The secretary of the society will be glad to answer questions as to what is needed and what each member of the society can do. A report and recommendations is made by Mr. Waldo G. Leland, secretary of the American Historical Association, who visited Springfield and spent some weeks planning the details for such a building. Mr. Leland has visited the important archives depositories in Europe and America, and is well qualified to advise in the matter of arrangement for the care of precious manuscripts and papers. The commission was fortunate that Mr. Leland gave his time and labor to its service.

LINCOLN'S SUBSTITUTE IN THE CIVIL WAR.

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LINCOLN'S SUBSTITUTE IN THE CIVIL WAR.

ARTICLE BY DR. B. J. CIGRAND.

In the April, 1912, Journal of the Illinois State Historical Society, there appeared an article entitled, "Abraham Lincoln's Substitute in the Civil War." This article was from the pen of the late Rev. E. S. Walker. Mr. Walker had seen an article on this subject in a newspaper. He thought it was from a newspaper published in Pennsylvania. Mr. Walker wrote the article which was of great interest not knowing that the writer of the original article was Dr. B. J. Cigrand, of Batavia, Ills. Dr. Cigrand took a great deal of trouble in getting up this article and Mr. Walker would have been the last person to take the credit for work done by another, and if he was still living he would have been most glad to make the proper acknowledgement to Dr. Cigrand. Mr. Walker passed away at his home in Springfield, on August 15, 1912. The article written by Mr. Walker was not so exhaustive as the original article by Dr. Cigrand, but it is in substance the same article.

The journal desires to make acknowledgement of the right of Dr. Cigrand to the credit for the original thought and research of the article. Dr. Cigrand's article had appeared in magazine form in 1910, and on Mr. Lincoln's birthday, 1911, thirty-seven leading American dailies each devoted a page to the story.

OLD DOCUMENTS FOR BELLEVILLE MUSEUM.

(Realty Transfers of 1722 and 1743, Presented by Hon. J. Nick Perrin.)

The St. Clair County Historical Museum, at Belleville, has received old documents certifying to the transfers of real estate to the missionaries, then laboring in what was the frontier of civilization.

The first was drawn June 20, 1722, at Fort Chartres, by Pierre Duque de Boisbriant, chevalier of the military order of Saint Louis, commanding the Illinois territory, and Antoine des Ursins, principal commissioner in the Royal India Company, to the missionaries, for a tract of land embracing four square leagues.

The other transfer, written on the same paper, but drawn May 14, 1743, before Baroir, the notary, conveys other property to the missionaries.

They were presented to the museum by Hon. J. Nick Perrin of Belleville, who will write a full description of the documents for the January Journal.

REGARDING THE FOURTEENTH ILLINOIS REGIMENT.

JOHN M. PALMER'S REGIMENT.

Col. D. C. Smith, of Normal, Ill., who was a lieutenant and then captain in the Fourteenth Regiment of Illinois Volunteers, and afterwards colonel of the 143d Illinois, writes as follows:

NORMAL, ILL., July 17, 1912.

Mr. Ensley Moore, Jacksonville, Ill.:

MY DEAR MR. MOORE—I read with much interest your article touching the 14th Regiment, Illinois Infantry Volunteers, published in the Jacksonville Daily Journal of June 26, 1912. It awakened many pleasant memories of my encampment in Jacksonville and I am glad that Jacksonville people remember me. I noted that you were somewhat in doubt as to the day the regiment left Jacksonville for Quincy, and so I turn to my daily journal and find, under the head of Wednesday, June 19, 1861, this record: "Rose at 4 o'clock and commenced packing. At 7:30 the regiment was formed into line and marched in column to the depot. On the way I received a beautiful bouquet from Miss ———. At the depot met many friends and received a bouquet from Miss ———. At 9:30 a. m. our train moved off amid the deafening cheers of thousands of the patriotic citizens of Jacksonville. At 4 p. m. reached Quincy and at once marched up along the bluff of the river a mile or two, where we found tents pitched and ready for occupancy." I give you this brief extract from my journal in the interest of historical accuracy. The memory of the noble patriotic men and

women of Jacksonville who showered us with attention during our encampment there, I am sure lingers in the heart of every member of the regiment now living.

With kindest regards to you and all friends you may chance to meet, I am, very cordially, yours,

(Signed) D. C. SMITH.

It is certainly a satisfaction to have the exact date of the departure of the 14th to the war established. And one cannot but feel with regret that so many of the friends who contributed to the welfare of that regiment, in 1861, are beyond these delightful words of appreciation.

Col. Smith does not say it, but I know that he has always been the recipient of "bouquets" from our best and most prominent people, since the war, as well as at that time, because he deserves them.

ENSLEY MOORE.

Chenon, Ill., October 1, 1912.

A CORRECTION.

The following letter from the pen of Mr. E. C. Silliman, one of the earliest and most esteemed members of the Illinois State Historical Society, relates to some errors in the last number of the Journal, in the article entitled, "The Story of Nom-a-que," by Bill Moon. In this article Mr. Moon speaks of the late E. C. Stillman. This statement contains two errors. The name should be E. C. Silliman and happily Mr. Silliman is here to correct the errors. Mr. Silliman's letter is published in full and it is self explanatory. We take great pleasure in publishing it.

Mrs. Jessie Palmer Weber:

MY DEAR MRS. WEBER—In the July Journal, on page 254 in an article, by Bill Moon, in speaking of Nomaqua, he says, "In an account by the late E. C. Stillman," I, E. C. Silliman, wrote that account, and I am still alive, and a member of the historical society. He further says, "The last account history has of Namaque, was that he was badly wounded at Stillman's Run and was found by some Peoria men

who humanely shot him." The Peoria men in that action were in Captain Eads company. Of that company were Edwin S. Jones, William Wright, brother-in-law of Lewis Hallock; John Stringer, John E. Bristol, John Clifton, Jacob Moats, Lucas Root, Thomas and Simon Reed, all neighbors of Hallock, and if any Peoria man had shot Namaquoe they would have known it. No one of them ever disputed Hallock's word in having seen him, nor have any of their descendants ever heard them make such an assertion. Hallock came down the river with Namaquoe after the Blackhawk war and Namaquoe did not die until six years after Hallock promised to not reveal his act, until after his death. And I assert, that no such fable should go down in history undisputed.

Yours truly,

E. C. SILLIMAN.

Chenoa, Ill., October 1, 1912.

GIFTS OF BOOKS TO THE LIBRARY AND SOCIETY.

History and Reminiscences. From the records of Old Settlers' Union of Princeville and Vicinity. Gift of S. S. Slane and Peter Auten, committee O. S. U. P. V.

The Lawyers of the Bible. By Ethelbert Callahan. Gift of Hon. Ethelbert Callahan, Robinson, Ill.

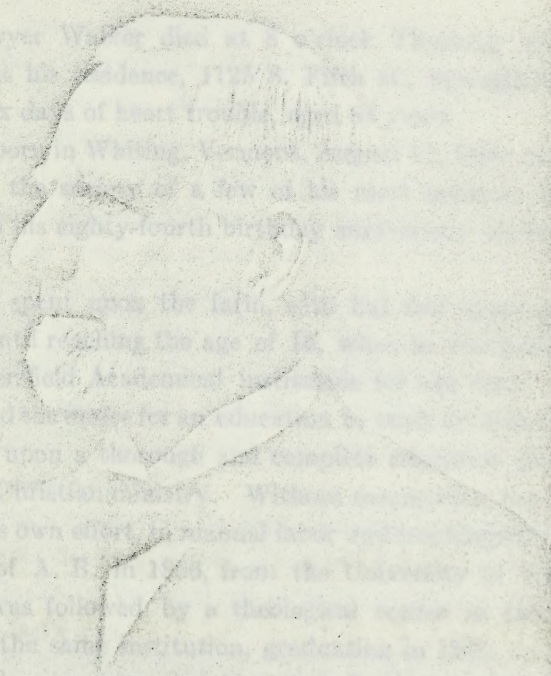
History of the 92d Illinois Volunteer Infantry and Triennial Reunions of the 6th and 14th. Gift of Mr. Joseph M. Norton, Byron, Ill.

The Benjamin Families from Columbia County, New York. Compiled by R. M. Benjamin, of Bloomington, Ill., 1911. Gift of Mr. R. M. Benjamin, Bloomington, Ill.

NECROLOGY

REV. EDWIN E. WALKER

REV. EDWIN SAWYER WALKER



Edwin Sawyer Walker died at 3 o'clock Thursday
 at 15, 1912, at his residence, 1121 1/2, Fifth St., New York.
 He was afflicted with a illness of six days of heart trouble, and at 11 years
 Walker was born in Walling, Vermont, August 13, 1851,
 and to enjoy the society of a few of his most valued
 celebration of his eighty-fourth birthday, which occurred
 at 11, 1912.

Early he was given over to the farm, and had a liberal
 education, and reaching the age of 18, when he was
 sent to the Berkshire Agricultural Institute, where he was
 employed as a servant for an education to which he
 he decided upon a thorough and complete education
 entering the Christian ministry. Without having
 obtained by his own effort, in 1873, he received the
 the degree of A. B. from the University of
 Vt., which was followed by a theological course in the
 seminary of the same institution, graduating in 1875.
 Walker's early experience led him to believe that only
 those in earnest could obtain a college education for

Completing his theological course he was ordained
 of the First Baptist Church in Danville, N. Y., in 1876,
 two years. He resigned and accepted the pastoral work
 of the Church of Danville.

REV. EDWIN S. WALKER.

REV. EDWIN SAWYER WALKER.

Rev. Edwin Sawyer Walker died at 8 o'clock Thursday evening, August 15, 1912, at his residence, 1125 S. Fifth st., Springfield, Ill., after an illness of six days of heart trouble, aged 84 years.

Mr. Walker was born in Whiting, Vermont, August 11, 1828, and was permitted to enjoy the society of a few of his most intimate friends in the celebration of his eighty-fourth birthday anniversary on Sunday, August 11, 1912.

His early life was spent upon the farm, with but few opportunities for an education, until reaching the age of 16, when he was privileged to attend the Bakersfield Academical institution for one term. This experience stimulated the desire for an education to such an extent that in 1850, he decided upon a thorough and complete education preparatory to entering the Christian ministry. Without means other than such as he obtained by his own effort, in manual labor and teaching school, he secured the degree of A. B. in 1856, from the University of Rochester, N. Y., which was followed by a theological course in the theological seminary of the same institution, graduating in 1858.

Mr. Walker's early experience led him to believe that any young man really in earnest could obtain a college education by his own effort.

After completing his theological course he was ordained and settled as pastor of the First Baptist Church in Dansville, N. Y., serving that church two years. He resigned and accepted the pastoral work of the First Baptist Church of Ripon, Wis., where he remained two and one-half years, when in 1863, he resigned and accepted the pastorate of the First Baptist Church in Sparta, Wis., remaining with that church for three and one-half years, at which time a growing bronchial difficulty

had so far advanced that he was obliged to give up the ministerial calling. In order to secure a more congenial climate, in 1866, he came to Springfield, where he continued to live until his death, being engaged in the fire and life insurance business. In 1866, he received from his alma mater the honorary degree of A. M. Although devoted to business pursuits, he occasionally indulged his taste in literature and book publishing, as well as frequently preaching to churches temporarily without pastors.

Mr. Walker, was a good sermonizer, and wielded a ready pen, as is evidenced by his having written "Oak Ridge Cemetery, Its History and Improvements, Rules and Regulations," "National Lincoln Monuments and Other Monuments," "Charters, Ordinances and Lists of Lot Owners," and also "The Lincoln Monument with Illustrations," and a concise and complete history of the Baptists in central Illinois.

Mr. Walker has been an ardent worker for the building up and development of the city of Springfield, the actual needs of which none knew better than he, and has left a lasting monument, the Lincoln library, as a crowning work of his indefatigable energy. It was he who opened up the correspondence with Mr. Carnegie that resulted in the erection of the beautiful library building, located on the northeast corner of Seventh st. and Capitol av.

Mr. Walker was a member of the New England Genealogical Society, Chicago Historical Society, Illinois Historical Society, and Sons of the American Revolution of Vermont, all of which societies are in a measure indebted to his facile pen.

In 1858, Mr. Walker was married to Miss Emily M. Hunt, of Fairfax, Vermont, who died August, 1868, and was buried in Oak Ridge Cemetery, leaving two sons, George H. Walker, now a prominent attorney and Robert C. Walker, a successful dealer in real estate, both of Seattle, Washington.

In 1870, he married Miss Harriet J. Weeks, of St. Albans, Vermont, so well and favorably known in Springfield, who with her son, John E. Walker, first assistant United States attorney for the southern districts of New York, and the two sons above mentioned and five grandchildren, constitute the surviving members of Mr. Walker's family. He has two living sisters, Mrs. L. H. Washington, an active and efficient

temperance worker and author, of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and Miss Fanny Walker, of Green Lake, Wisconsin, and a brother, Albert H. Walker, of the city of New York, a prominent patent attorney and a recognized authority on patent laws in both the United States and Europe.

The funeral services were held in the Central Baptist Church, of which he had been a faithful and consistent member. The burial was in Oak Ridge Cemetery.

Colonel William J. Wyatt, one of the oldest, if not the oldest, native born residents of Morgan county and a veteran of two wars, passed away at his home in Franklin, Friday, October 18, at the age of 87 years.

William J. Wyatt was born on a farm five miles southeast of Jacksonville, October 28, 1825, and was a son of John and Rebecca Wyatt, who came to Illinois from Missouri. Mr. Wyatt, the father, was a farmer and stock raiser and an old line Democrat, having served two terms in the Illinois State Legislature, when the State capital was located at Vandalia. He held a commission as lieutenant during the Black Hawk war and died January 6, 1849. His wife passed away in August, 1866.

Wm. J. Wyatt, who spent practically his entire life in this county, obtained his education in the subscription schools of the county, but was compelled to remain at home and manage his father's farm, as he was away from home a great deal of the time looking after his stock interests. On October 29, 1848, Colonel Wyatt was married to Mrs. Eliza A. Williams, who died February 12, 1872. The colonel was also preceded in death by a son and a daughter. He was married a second time to Sallie Dodd, of Waverly, a daughter of Elijah Dodd, who, with one son, George H. Wyatt, of this county, survive. Colonel Wyatt was a member of Hicks Lodge No. 93, of Waverly, and on April 8, 1853, he became a charter member of Franklin Lodge No. 121, I. O. O. F., and was also a member of Ridgely Encampment No. 9, of Jacksonville. The deceased was instrumental in securing a charter for a Rebekah lodge at Franklin and on several occasions he served as a representative to the Grand Lodge of Odd Fellows of the State. He was also actively interested in assisting to promote several public service enterprises, among them being the Jacksonville, Louisville &

St. Louis Railroad, which was built mainly by M. P. Ayers, was
 deceased. Mr. Wyatt secured a vote for the issue of bonds along the
 route for the construction of this road. He was a member of the
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St. Louis Railroad, which was built mainly by M. P. Ayers, now deceased. Mr. Wyatt secured a vote for the issue of bonds along the route for the construction of this road. He was a member of the Methodist church.

Colonel Wyatt had a record for war service that is equalled by few in his community. Under Governor Ford, in 1845-46, he served in the State militia which was detailed to keep peace among the Mormons and anti-Mormon element in Carthage, serving as a first lieutenant of a mounted infantry and remaining in winter quarters in that city.

With the consent of his father he left home on March 14, 1846, and on the thirtieth of the following May, he enlisted in Company G of the regiment commanded by Colonel John J. Hardin, for service in the Mexican war. This regiment enjoyed the distinction of being the first of any kind ever organized in Illinois for a national war. Mr. Wyatt was elected captain of his company and early in June the regiment was mustered in at Alton. The destination of the regiment was thought to be Chihuahua, but they were ordered to Monclovia, and after five weeks to Parras, where General John B. Wool, in command of that division of the army, received orders from General Taylor to march on to Buena Vista Pass and meet the Mexican army under Santa Anna. At this historic battle, in which the Americans overcame overwhelming odds, Col. Wyatt and his company took an important part. They were in the right wing of the American troops and supported Captain Washington's battery to the pass, the key to the battle ground, and although the Americans' loss in killed and wounded was heavy, not a man under Colonel Wyatt was lost. In the number of killed were eleven commissioned officers of the American army, four of whom were colonels, among them Colonel Hardin. Colonel Wyatt, who was an intimate friend of Col. Hardin, in company with his orderly sergeant and others, brought in the lifeless remains from the battlefield and the body first found resting place in Mexican soil, but when the service was over the remains were brought to Jacksonville and buried in the Jacksonville cemetery.

In 1847, Colonel Wyatt was honorably discharged at Camargo, Mexico, and returned to his home, making the trip by way of the Gulf of Mexico and New Orleans. He engaged in the cattle business

with his father, but when the Civil war broke out he was commissioned lieutenant-colonel of the 101 regiment, Illinois Volunteer Infantry, by Governor Yates. This regiment was under command of Colonel Fox and when the men arrived at Cairo, Ill., Colonel Wyatt became ill, but he remained with his command. He was taken a prisoner by the Confederates at Holly Springs, Miss., while ill there and was taken to Benton Barracks with a number of paroled prisoners and placed in charge of them. On account of physical disability he was honorably discharged from the service in May, 1863.

Colonel Wyatt, was ill for some time after returning home, but as soon as his health permitted he resumed the business of farmer and stock raiser and continued for a number of years. Of late years, however, he has been too feeble to engage in active farming and has been residing in Franklin.

DEATH OF REV. CHARLES G. SNOW.

Charles G. Snow, a minister and educator of note in central Illinois, died at his home at Jacksonville, Ills., Monday, July 22, 1912, at the age of ninety-four years and six months. Rev. Snow was pastor of the local Methodist Episcopal Church there for six years, and until he was eighty years old was actively engaged in teaching in the public schools in Morgan, Mason, Macoupin, Greene and Scott counties.

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No. 1. *A Bibliography of Newspapers Published in Illinois prior to 1860. Prepared by Edmund J. James, Ph. D., professor in the University of Chicago assisted by Milo J. Loveless, graduate student in the University of Chicago. 94 pages, 8 vo., Springfield, 1899.

No. 2. *Information Relating to the Territorial Laws of Illinois, passed from 1809 to 1812. Prepared by Edmund J. James, Ph. D. 15 pages, 8 vo., Springfield, 1899.

No. 3. *The Territorial Records of Illinois. Edited by Edmund J. James, Ph. D., professor in the University of Chicago. 170 pages, 8 vo., Springfield, 1901.

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*Illinois Historical Collections, Vol. 1. Edited by H. W. Beckwith, President Board of Trustees of the Illinois State Historical Library. 642 pages, 8 vo., Springfield, 1903.

*Illinois Historical Collections, Vol. 2. Virginia series, Vol. 1. Edited by Clarence W. Alvord. CLVI and 663 pages, 8 vo., Springfield, Ill., 1907.

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*Bulletin of the Illinois State Historical Library. Vol. 1, No. 2, June 1, 1906. Laws of the Territory of Illinois, 1809-1811. Edited by Clarence W. Alvord, University of Illinois. 31 pages, 8 vo., Springfield, 1906.

*Circular Illinois State Historical Library. Vol. 1, No. 1, Nov., 1905. An outline for the study of Illinois State history. Compiled under the direction of the Board of Trustees of the Illinois State Historical Library, by Jessie Palmer Weber, Librarian of the Illinois State Historical Library and Secretary of the Illinois State Historical Society, assisted by Georgia L. Osborne, assistant Librarian. 94 pages, 8 vo., Springfield, 1905.

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JOURNALS OUT OF PRINT.

*Vol. I, out of print. Vol. II, Nos. 3 and 4, out of print. Vol. III, out of print. Vol. IV, out of print.

*Out of print.

GREAT SEAL OF ILLINOIS.*

FIRST COMPLETE HISTORY OF THE STATE SYMBOL.

By BRAND WHITLOCK.

The constitutional evolution of our republic has left the states no symbol of their boasted sovereignty but their seals. Some have coats of arms, and some flags, but they receive no official recognition save from dilettanti patriots who drag the past for rebellious ancestors. The nation's flag is borne by Illinois' eight regiments, and her coat of arms, if she may be said to possess a bearing, is but the familiar escutcheon of the United States with an altered chief. But her great seal has a history. The fathers, in designing it, took the image of the federal Caesar and erased its superscription. Then they proudly wrote in its stead "State Sovereignty, National Union." In the course of time that motto was turned around. The reversal was in open defiance of law, so that the design of the seal now resting with the Secretary of State is not an authorized one. But the tricky alteration was made at a time when public opinion, if it reflected upon the significance of the change at all, no doubt approved it. History itself had reversed the motto and written it in blood and fire. It had placed national union first; state sovereignty, if at all, afterward.

That is the story of the Great Seal of State, which, like the proof of its own authenticity, it bears upon its face. Of course, states' rights is a dead doctrine. The seal is sufficient for all purposes of the executive chambers, just as the great seal of the United Kingdom of England and Scotland is used to this day as the great seal of the Kingdom of Great Britain, even to summon parliament, Irish members included. If it has lost its original chaste appearance and heraldic significance, it is in harmony with other artistic expressions of the State, which has ever

* NOTE.—The above article was in substance written by Mr. Whitlock in 1896, and was published in the Chicago Times-Herald in that year. The editor knowing that Mr. Whitlock, when an employee in the office of the Secretary of State of Illinois, had made researches in the archives of the State in quest of the history of the great seal of the State, wrote to him and asked him to contribute an article upon that subject to the pages of the Journal. Mr. Whitlock kindly sent the above article which has been revised and to which some corrections and additions have been made since it was published in the columns of the Times-Herald, some seventeen years ago. The editor has also consulted the article upon the seal of Illinois by Mr. John L. Pickering, in the Illinois Blue Book, published by Secretary of State, James A. Rose in 1907.—EDITOR.

been a liberal if not prodigal patron of bad art. The walls of the State house are daubed with preposterous scenes that make the judicious grieve. Its rotunda and dome are crowded with crude statues that looked better in the original mud. The vaunted ceiling of the old Supreme Court room now used for the automobile department of the Secretary of State's office has a wild-eyed goddess painted on it. The State house itself, built to overtop the capitol at Washington, is an architectural hash, or, as the late John Root said of a certain Chicago building, "part Roman, part Graeco-Roman, and the rest catch-as-catch-can."

It is necessary to go back. The region which is now Illinois was once, after the noble white man had traded the noble red man a corncob pipe and the liquor habit for it, a part of Virginia. Then the writs that ran over it, which were no doubt few, bore the seal of that state. Afterward it became a part of the territory of the United States northwest of the Ohio River. The seal of this territory, produced under section 5 of the act of May 8, 1792, which provided "that the Secretary of State provide proper seals for the several and respective public offices in the said territory," bore as a device a bit of western scenery within two concentric circles containing the words "The Seal of the Territory of the U. S. N. W. of the River Ohio." The landscape consisted of a river bearing two canoes, the far bank showing wooded hills, the near a grassy slope with a large lone tree. At the base of the tree was a log, at the right three small trees, with a sunburst over all. In the exergue was the motto, "*Meliorem Lapsa Locavit*." In some accounts of the seal a coiled snake in the foreground is mentioned, but does not appear in all reproductions. Six impressions are to be found in the department of state at Washington, most of them very faint and indistinct. The clearest one is that affixed to the Journal of the Northwest Territory for July, 1790. The earliest known use of the seal is on Governor Arthur St. Clair's proclamation of July 26, 1788. The official description of the seal, the order for making the die and the die itself cannot now be found.

The late William H. English, of Indiana, in his "Conquest of the Northwest," speaks of the design as follows: "The coiled snake in the foreground and the boats in the middle distance, the rising sun, the forest tree felled by the ax and cut into logs, succeeded by apparently an apple tree laden with fruit; the Latin inscription, '*Meliorem Lapsa Locavit* (he has planted better than the fallen),' all combine to forcibly express the idea that a wild and savage condition is to be superseded by a higher and better civilization. The wilderness and its dangerous denizens of reptiles, Indians and wild beasts, are to disappear before the

ax and rifle of the western pioneer, with his fruits, his harvests, his boats, his commerce and his restless and aggressive civilization."

So much for the seal of the Northwest Territory. In 1800 Indiana Territory, which included Illinois, was organized. The seal of Indiana Territory was designed similarly to that of the Northwest Territory, and in 1809, when the Territory of Illinois was formed, it became necessary for it to go elsewhere for the design of its seal. The governor and judges of the territory procured one. The seal produced was a facsimile of the earliest cut of the seal of the United States. In all essential details except the omission of the motto from the territorial seal they were identical. The description of the device of the federal seal otherwise suits that of the territorial seal precisely. The seal was not provided certainly, for some time after the organization of the territory, for I find commissions, the jurats of which run: "In testimony whereof, I have hereunto affixed by private seal, there being no seal of office."

The seal first appears in the archives at Springfield on the commission of Francis Wheatly, a lieutenant in the militia, issued Feb. 4, 1810. In the printed form recording this commission the following words appear: "My private seal, there being no seal of State." A pen is run through these words and there is written in a clear, bold hand: "Caused the seal of the Territory to be affixed thereto." When this seal was adopted, under what authority, by whom designed or cut cannot be told. The records in the wilderness were intermittently kept. The details of the early history of the region are scarfed in mists. I am told that the furniture of public offices in those simple days consisted chiefly of a quill pen and a demijohn of liquor more potent than ink. The Anglo-Saxon was hewing his way westward, and in the pauses of his labor he bestowed himself on other things than records. He had forgotten the past, cared little for the present, nothing for the future.

After the lapse of a century there is little trace of this territorial seal. There is a faint impression of it in brown and hardened wax on a time yellowed proclamation by Governor Ninian Edwards, dated Sept. 14, 1812, ordering that elections be held in the several counties of the territory, for the purpose of electing a delegate to congress, member of council and representatives in the assembly. It is borne, too, by several dingy commissions. One of these, worn and frayed by time, is that issued to Andrew Bankston, a lieutenant in the Second regiment of militia. From this impression I have sketched the reproduction given on page 438.

The State of Illinois has had in reality two seals, each of which has once been recut. They may be distinguished as ante-bellum and post-

bellum. Illinois was admitted to the Union in 1818. The Act of Congress enabling the people of the territory of Illinois to form a Constitution and a State Government was approved April 18, 1818. The ordinance of Illinois accepting the enabling act was passed and the first



SEAL OF ILLINOIS TERRITORY.

Constitution adopted by the constitutional convention of the State at Kaskaskia, on August 26 of the same year. The resolution of Congress declaring admission of Illinois into the Union was approved December 3, 1818.

Meanwhile on October 5 the first General Assembly was begun and held at Kaskaskia. The necessity for a public seal was immediately apparent. Doubts, however, were early entertained as to the power of the Legislature to "enact any laws prior to the Constitution having been ratified by Congress," and so, notwithstanding the recommendation of a joint committee appointed to confer with the Governor on the subject of "an adjournment of the General Assembly until a time sufficient for information to be received of the ratification of the Constitution by the Congress," that a "law giving authority to the Secretary of State to use the territorial seal until a State Seal is provided, and to authorize the said secretary to procure a State seal," would be necessary, no action was taken until the ratification by Congress for which they adjourned and waited. Then at the second session of the First General Assembly, by the Act of February 19, 1819, it was enacted:

"That it shall be the duty of the Secretary of State to procure a permanent State seal of such device as may be agreed upon by the Governor and Justices of the Supreme Court."

Shadrach Bond, whose portrait, with his long black hair falling over the high collar of his old-fashioned uniform, his huge chapeau-bras with

its scarlet plume, his white belt and gold-hilted sword, hangs now on the walls of the Governor's anteroom, was then Governor—the first Governor, Joseph Phillips, Thomas C. Browne, William P. Foster, John Reynolds and William Wilson were the justices of the Supreme Court. The Governor and his venerable associates carried the Act into effect and procured a seal. Of their work neither record nor report can be found. The archives of the State contain no reference to the subject other than the bare law. Doubtless they considered the seal a sufficient monument to their labor. It is plain that the territorial seal, adopted from the Federal seal, formed the basis of the device. By whom it was designed or cut it is impossible to say. The significance of the blazonry cannot be determined with certainty. It may, however, be approximated. Comparison of both these seals with the seal of the United States leads irresistibly to the conclusion that the Illinois seals were imitations of the Federal design. Upon this hypothesis the device for the armorial achievements of the great seal for the United States becomes interesting. It is officially described (Journals of Congress, Vol. 4, p. 39) as follows:

“ARMS, Paleways of thirteen pieces, argent and gules; a chief, azure; The escutcheon on the breast of the American Eagle displayed, proper, holding in his dexter talon an olive branch and in his sinister a bundle of thirteen arrows, all proper, and in his beak a scroll, inscribed with this motto, E PLURIBUS UNUM.

“For the CREST: Over the head of the Eagle, which appears above the escutcheon, a glory, or, breaking through a cloud, proper, and surrounding thirteen stars, forming a constellation, argent, on an azure field.

“REVERSE: A pyramid unfinished. In the zenith, an eye in a triangle, surrounded with a glory proper. Over the eye these words, ‘Annuit cœptis.’ On the base of the pyramid the numerical letters MDCCLXXVI. And underneath the following motto: ‘Novus Ordo Seclorum.’”

The reverse of the seal of the United States has never been cut, as it cannot conveniently be used. The reverse of the seal of Illinois, so far as known, has never been designed. The armorial achievement is, therefore, the only portion of the above description that requires notice. The similarity between the Federal and State seals is patent. It is to be observed in the paleways (perpendicular stripes on the escutcheon or shield), argent and gules, that is silver or white and red; in the chief of azure or blue, and in the American Eagle, displayed proper, which in the talk of the college of heralds means naturally. The blazonries differ chiefly in the mottoes and in the number of arrows. There are, of

course, minor differences, such as the variation in the shapes of the escutcheon and the eagle. The State seal preserves the Federal crest, the constellation, although with more stars, and has an inscribed margin, which the supreme dignity of the Federal seal rendered unnecessary. The olive branch and arrows, it will also be observed, are not in the same talons respectively.

It may be assumed that if the State adopted the device of the seal of the United States for its own blazonry, it also adopted its significance.

Accompanying the report from which I have taken the above description of the armorial achievement of the Union were the following "remarks and explanations:"

"The Escutcheon is composed of the chief and pale, the two most honorable ordinaries. The pieces, paly, represent the several states all joined in one compact entire, supporting a Chief, which unites the whole and represents Congress. The Motto alludes to the Union. The pales in the arms are kept closely united by the chief and the chief depends on that Union and the strength resulting from it for its support, to denote the Confederacy of the United States of America, and the preservation of their union through Congress. The colors of the pales are those used in the flag of the United States of America; White signifies purity and innocence; Red, hardiness and valor, and Blue, the color of the chief, signifies vigilance, perseverance and Justice. The olive branch and arrows denote the power of war and peace which is exclusively vested in Congress. The Constellation denotes a new state taking its place and rank among other foreign powers. The Escutcheon is borne on the breast of the American Eagle without any other supporters,, to denote that the United States ought to rely on their own virtue.

"REVERSE: The pyramid signifies Strength and Duration. The Eye over it and the motto allude to the many signal interpositions of Providence in favor of the American cause. The date underneath is that of the Declaration of Independence and the words under it signify the beginning of the new American Era, which commences from that date. Passed June 20, 1782."

The remarks of William Barton, A. M., who designed the armorial achievement for the United States and whose device is almost identical with the one finally agreed upon and now in use, are here appropriate:

"The Escutcheon being placed on the breast of the Eagle displayed is a very ancient mode of bearing, and is truly imperial. The Eagle displayed is an Heraldical figure; and, being borne in the manner here described, supplies the place of supporters and Crest. The American

states need no supporters but their own virtue and the Preservation of the Union through Congress. The Pales in the Arms are kept closely united by the chief, which last likewise depends on the Union and the strength resulting from it, for its own support—The Inference is plain. June 19, 1782. W. B."

The explanation, so far as it relates to the obverse of the Federal seal, will do very well for the State seal. The olive branch and arrows may seem at first incongruous, but acquire an intense significance when the motto of the State is considered: "State Sovereignty—National Union." *E pluribus unum*, yes, but State sovereignty first.

It will, therefore, be seen that the great seal of Illinois, as originally adopted, was the immediate result of designs made by an historical scholar, was blazoned agreeably to the laws of heraldry, and was as full of meaning as the black, red and white colors of the German empire, which indicate, as old Emperor William said, that the empire has passed out of darkness, through blood into the light.

The first reasonably clear design of the Great Seal of the State of Illinois in the archives of the Secretary of State is affixed to a proclamation of Governor Shadrach Bond, the first Governor of the State of Illinois bearing date of September 4, 1820, dividing the State into three electoral districts for the purpose of giving the people of Illinois, for the first time a chance to vote for presidential electors.



FIRST SEAL OF THE STATE OF ILLINOIS.

Another impression of the seal of Illinois in the records at Springfield is upon a dingy old proclamation of Governor Edward Coles, bearing date September 8, 1824, calling an extraordinary session of the General

Assembly. This seal was used until about 1839, when it was recut. The new seal is found for the first time on a proclamation of Governor Thomas Carlin, dated October 14, 1839, convening the Legislature in extraordinary session. While in this seal the design was preserved in the main; in the new seal there were minor differences. For instance, in the new seal the constellation was omitted, and the Eagle was displayed looking to his left instead of his right. Three stars, too, were inserted in the chief. The meaning of these stars is not known, and conjecture is idle. The number of arrows was also reduced to three. This does not possess any significance necessarily, for when the Federal seal was recut in 1841 the arrows were reduced to six, and not restored to the original and correct number of thirteen until the seal was again recut in 1885. This was perhaps in both instances an oversight. The same thing occurred with respect to the paleways in the escutcheon, the number being variable in the several seals of the State, though always in the Federal seal thirteen.

It may be objected that the disposition of the scroll in the Eagle's beak was altered, and while it was drawn anew, it is true, it was drawn with more graceful curves, and was but in line with the general artistic improvement in the design. The Eagle, for instance, if less heraldic, is more natural in the second design than in the first, looks more like the imperial bird of all the world's Caesars, and less like a Maumee frog. A similar improvement was made in the Federal seal. The alteration of the scroll was not material, for in the first seal the motto distinctly read: "State Sovereignty—National Union."

Otherwise the original design was faithfully observed. The new seal, to every intent, was a reproduction of the old. No Act of the General Assembly was passed for this renewal, and none was necessary. The Secretary of State merely utilized the power vested in the official custodian of a seal to renew it, when necessary, without the sanction or direction of legislative authority, provided the renewed seal shall be an accurate reproduction of the old. This power has been twice exercised by the secretary of state of the United States—once by Daniel Webster in 1841, and again by Frederick T. Frelinghuysen in 1885. It was exercised by A. P. Field, Secretary of State of Illinois in 1839, and by Henry D. Dement when occupying the same office.

The renewal of the seal in 1868, however, was contrary to law, because Sharon Tyndale, the Secretary of State, although acting under the cover of legislative authority, willfully subverted the legal and genuine design of the seal and substituted one of his own device. A statute would have been necessary for the purpose he sought to subserve, which

was to alter the design of the seal of State, while none was required for the object he cunningly pretended to have in view. Protesting his virtue o'ermuch, he invited suspicion. As a result, the statute he secured expressly forbade him to fulfil the intentions he had revealed. Then he flew in its face, with flagrant disobedience. Leadon-heeled justice never caught up with him. He died. But here is the story:



SECOND SEAL OF THE STATE OF ILLINOIS.

The Twenty-fifth General Assembly convened January 7, 1867. The republicans outnumbered the democrats by more than half their numbers. They had a majority of 7 in the Senate, of 33 in the House, of 40 on joint ballot. The intoxicating cup of power was full and flowing. The General Assembly subscribed for newspapers for all its officers and members, furnished them with postage, mileage, gold pens and pearl-handled knives, stationery by the clothes-basketful, committee-rooms at the hotels where the chairmen of those committees lived and entertained. The old Constitution of 1848 was in existence. It was the day of unanimous consent. The sessions were spirited. They made laws gaily, liberally, by the wholesale. It was the custom to stack bills up on the Clerk's desk until they toppled, and then with a whoop to pass them all at once, before they fell. Over 1,200 laws, public and private, were enacted. Bills were introduced, passed in a single day, almost at a single bound, I was about to say, and became laws in a time shorter than is today required even by expert lobbyists to get a measure past second reading.

At such a time it was suddenly discovered that it was imperative to renew the Great Seal of State. The discovery was made by Sharon Tyndale, then, as Secretary of State, the official custodian of the seal. The last official imprint of the old seal, made in the executive records,

October 26, 1868, is as clean and sharp as the face of a new minted coin. The demand for renewal could not have arisen from physical necessities, and even if it had a legislative enactment was not required to authorize the Secretary of State to have it recut. He already possessed that simple ministerial power, and afterward exercised it for the same purpose, had before, and should have again. Tyndale's purposes were ulterior. A republican and a partisan, he sought, no doubt, to do something himself to signalize the triumph of his own ideas and his own party. The conditions were all favorable, the time was auspicious.

"*Annuit cœptis.*" A strong national spirit was prevailing. The question of State sovereignty had been forever settled, and settled in the best way. The great series of ages, as one of the mottoes on the reverse of the seal of the United States has it, was indeed beginning anew. How could the sentiment be better expressed or accentuated than by transposing the motto on the seal of Illinois? Let it cease to be "State Sovereignty—National Union" and become "National Union—State Sovereignty." Such were the motives which actuated Sharon Tyndale in this business, and, while they were pure and patriotic,—in their execution he resorted to the methods of the ward politician. He had a bill prepared authorizing himself to renew the seal and gave it to Allen C. Fuller, a senator from the twenty-first district, to introduce. The Legislature was very busy. Amid its rush and turmoil men had little time to devote to such trifles as seals. They were building new State houses then, and beginning to regulate the railroad traffic. And so when unanimous consent was desired to order a new seal of State it was freely given. If it had been a zoölogical garden it would have been the same. The Tyndale bill was the first bill presented. On the very next day after the Assembly convened it was introduced in the Senate by Senator Fuller as "Senate Bill No. 1."

The Springfield newspapers then published phonographic reports of the legislative proceedings and were paid for it at column rates by the Legislature. Read the record in the Illinois State Journal of that day. It is fuller than the Senate Journal, although either will show the spirited manner in which the bill went through. It relates that in asking unanimous consent to introduce the bill, Senator Fuller said:

"Mr. President, I desire to ask the unanimous consent of the Senate for the introduction and passage of a bill handed to me by the Secretary of State, in relation to the Great Seal of State. I am informed that it is badly out of order, and that it is necessary that it be renewed."

The Secretary read the bill (the State Journal continues) as follows:

"A bill for an Act to renew the Great Seal of State.

present time. The new seal is not only painted on the ceiling of the

"SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the People of the State of Illinois, represented in the General Assembly,* That the Secretary of State is hereby authorized and required to renew the 'Great Seal of State,' and to procure it, as nearly as practicable, of the size, form and intent of the seal now in use, and conforming with the original design as follows: 'American Eagle on a bowlder in prairie, the sun rising in distant horizon.'"

Section 2 of the Act provided for the payment of the expense incurred and section 3 was an emergency clause.

The State Journal continues:

"Mr. Fuller—I move that the bill be now read a second time by title. The motion was agreed to, and the bill read by title.

Mr. Fuller—I move that the rules be suspended and the bill put upon its final passage.

The rules being suspended, the bill was adopted upon its final reading by the following vote: Yeas, 24; nays, 0."

With much poetic ease the bill slid through the Senate. It excited no suspicion, and everyone voted for it. Probably not one of the members heard it read. If they did they thought of it only as a bill authorizing the Secretary of State to perform a perfunctory duty, a mere matter of household repairs. Such a busy body was not likely to notice that the words "as nearly as practicable" were redundant, or to discern the loophole they afforded for escape from compliance with the provisions of the Act when it became a law. They did not notice the sly omission of all reference to the motto from what was so cunningly labeled the original design of the seal. They did not pause to reflect that a law was unnecessary for the purpose advanced as its own reason for existence. They did not know that that was the first authentic description ever given of the seal of Illinois. They were not aware that the design was "original" only in the mind of the author of the bill. What an Eagle on a bowlder and a bowlder on a prairie meant in heraldry or anywhere else was and is past finding out, just as is the sun rising in the "distant" horizon. The idea for the design perhaps, it is charitable to observe, came from the official stationery of the State, which was decorated by an elaboration of the seal. In this design the Eagle was displayed, improperly, of course, upon a basis resembling a roc's egg more than a rock, in the rear of which were introduced first the prairie, then the pond, then the "distant" horizon, and then the rising sun. This design was supported dexter by a farmer plowing on Chicago and Alton right of way, sinister by a lake propeller. This method of decorating stationery was preserved for many years but is not in common use at the present time. The new seal is not only painted on the ceilings of the

State house and carved on the door-knobs, which so many politicians yearn to fondle, but lithographed on the paper used in official correspondence. In it the farmer has a more modern engine to frighten his horses, and the propeller is of more graceful model, but otherwise the design remains unaltered.

And so democrats and republicans alike voted for the bill in the Senate. The next day, January 9, it was reported to the House, where, on January 10, it was taken up for consideration, read a first time and ordered to a second reading. Then, on motion of E. B. Payne, a republican from Lake County, the rules were suspended and the bill read a second time. It had almost finished its course, and, without the breath of opposition, two days after its introduction, was within sight of the Governor's desk. But here an obstacle was flung in its way by Mr. Dinsmore, a republican from Whiteside County, and either an admirer of the old seal or a conservative who, on principle, resisted change. He submitted the following amendment:

"At the end of the first section add the words, 'the same to be an exact facsimile of the present seal.'"

The amendment was voted down—31 yeas to 46 nays. An examination of the roll call shows that it was not a strict party vote, for, although all the democrats who were present voted for the amendment, they were augmented by nine republicans. Attempts to have the rules further suspended and the bill read a third time failed. The effort to amend, however, evidently attracted suspicion to the bill, for on the very same day it was recalled to the Senate. The bill was sent back to the House, in which it originated, and for three weeks is not mentioned in the record. It is probable that during this silent interim the two parties reconciled their differences.

Senators John B. Cohrs, who represented the old eleventh district, and Andrew J. Hunter from the eighth district, both democrats and leaders in the Senate, when they discovered the intention of those who were behind the bill, had bitterly opposed it, and may have instigated the efforts to amend it in the House. During these three weeks they no doubt worked with such will upon their republican friends, using I know not what potent arguments and influences, that they completely surrendered, and consented that the seal remain, if renewed, unaltered, for in the Senate Journal for February 8 we read that:

"By universal consent"—the clerk employed the unusual word "universal" in place of the parliamentary and customary "unanimous," more broadly to signify, no doubt, the beautiful amity that prevailed in all breasts—"by universal consent, on motion of Mr. Woodson, the vote

whereby Senate Bill No. 1, for 'An Act to renew the Great Seal of the State,' was passed by the Senate, was reconsidered, whereupon, by unanimous consent, the following amendment was inserted, to wit: Amend section 1 by adding 'And scroll in Eagle's beak, on which shall be inscribed the words, "State Sovereignty, National Union," to correspond with the original seal of State in every particular.'

"And the question being," the record continues, "Shall the amendment be adopted? it was decided in the affirmative as follows: Yeas, 24; nays, 0."

It was all perfectly unanimous and amiable, and the bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading. Senators Cohrs and Hunter and their seven associates were serene in the belief that they had saved the seal if not the State, and scored a shining victory for the lately discredited doctrine of states' rights.

The bill encountered no further opposition, and, thereafter unchanged passing both Houses by unanimous votes, on March 7, it received the signature of Governor Oglesby and became a law.

What did it provide? The first section of the law was:

"Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of State is hereby authorized and required to renew the Great Seal of State and to procure it, as nearly as practicable, of the size, form and intent of the seal now in use, and conforming with the original design, as follows: 'American Eagle on a bowlder in prairie, the sun rising in distant horizon' and scroll in Eagle's beak, on which shall be inscribed the words, 'State Sovereignty—National Union,' to correspond with the original seal of State in every particular."

Secretary of State Tyndale, I am told by men who were employed in the State house at that time, was highly incensed at the failure of his bill to pass as he had originally written it. He roundly berated the members of his party who had failed to seize the advantage their tremendous majority in the Legislature gave them, and then, philosophically accepted the situation, stubbornly set about accomplishing his purpose in some other way. It was a year before the new seal was produced. Doubtless by that time everyone had forgotten that the State was to have a new seal. On the executive records in the department of State at Springfield for October 26, 1868, this bumptious entry appears:

OCTOBER 26, 1868.

"The new ('renewed') Great Seal of State has been adopted and first put into use by the Secretary of State this day, just fifty years and two months from the date of the admission of Illinois into the Union,

which date is engraved upon the new seal as it was upon the old seal of State.

This is done by authority and in compliance with 'An Act to renew the Great Seal of State,' approved March 7, 1867. And the old seal of State was this day discarded and laid aside by the Secretary of State under the same authority.

Every instrument or paper sealed up to the 24th day of October, 1868, and including that day, Saturday, was sealed with the old seal, an impression of which is hereto affixed opposite, and marked in accordance with the facts. And

Every instrument or paper sealed on Monday the 26th day of October, 1868 (the date of this record), was sealed with the new seal of State, an impression of which is also hereto affixed, opposite, and which shall remain and continue in use as the Great Seal of the State of Illinois until otherwise ordered by the General Assembly.

SHARON TYNDALE,

Secretary of State."

An impression of each seal on a wafer is glued to the page. From them the reproductions given in this article were drawn. Where is the similarity between them? In the new seal the Eagle is not displayed, but, if heraldic terms are to be adhered to, rising. The



PRESENT SEAL OF THE STATE OF ILLINOIS.

escutcheon is no longer borne by the Eagle on its breast, but now reposes on the ground. The chief has increased its quota of stars. The arrows have disappeared altogether, and the olive branch, which resembles more a stalk of tobacco than that classic symbol, is crushed

by the escutcheon. If the significance is to be preserved, the arms apparently need supporters, and the State relies no longer on its own virtue. They now require an alien boulder stranded in the glacial period and a native prairie, which are not in the original design, as the act declares, because the original design does not exist anywhere of record, save in the old discarded seal, and they are not to be found there. What their significance is is a secret probably locked in Sharon Tyndale's grave. Beyond the prairie, too, the designer introduced a sketch of wavy water, and then in the "distant" horizon, behold the sun rising! Two dates, 1818, the year of the State's admission, and 1868, the year that Tyndale finished his tinkering with the seal, are inscribed on the boulder, and are not to be found in the original seal or in the Act of 1867.

Sharon Tyndale's triumph, however, was not in these particulars, but in the renewed motto. The altered poise of the Eagle afforded an opportunity to the designer to achieve, finally, the object of the clandestine renewal and in rearranging the scroll to transpose the motto of the State. The end bearing the words "State Sovereignty" was lowered almost to the ground, while the Federal end of the pennant was exalted and flaunted proudly over all.

Read casually, it was "National Union—State Sovereignty," and it was necessary to read the motto inversely in order to read it aright.

This seal was used until Henry D. Dement became Secretary of State, when the seal was recut. No Act of the General Assembly was then found necessary. The perverted design of 1868 was strictly adhered to, with one exception. The word sovereignty in the motto of the seal of 1868 appeared right side up to the eye, though upside down on the scroll. In the recut seal the word appears inversely, the position it naturally would assume upon the convolutions of the pennant. But the seal today in use is not that which the law or the Legislature intended or directed it should be.

This, then, is the story of how Sharon Tyndale clandestinely renewed the Great Seal of the State. Read the Act of 1867, and compare the seal renewed under the authority it vested with the original seal. The comparison will show how nearly of the "size, form and intent" of the seal then in use it was found practicable to procure. It will show how closely the renewed seal conforms to the original design, and in how many particulars it corresponds with the original seal of the State. It will neither require a very subtle process of reasoning nor a judicial construction to demonstrate that the Great Seal of the State of Illinois now and heretofore continuously for nearly half of a century in use

is not authorized by the law of the State. Of course it makes no difference. The motto might as well have been reversed by the Legislature as not. It would mean more if it had. But it wasn't.

The only consolation must come with the reflection that if by dishonesty we lost a seal blazoned according to the heraldic Hoyle we gained the prairie, the bowlder and the sun, to say nothing of the distant horizon.

FORT CRÉVE-ŒUR

By ARTHUR LACROIX, CIVIL ENGINEER
GENIE MILITAIRE

It has justly been said that the starting point of the history of a place and effort have been spent, the fact is that nowhere else.

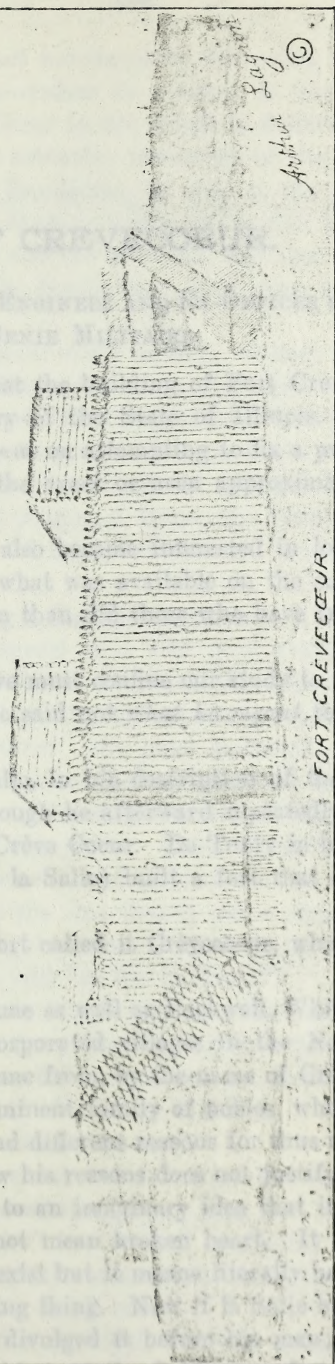
It was by chance that I also, after reading and studying what at a very different conclusion than before.

In order to get the facts we must know what, la Salle the translators have told us.

In the first place, La Salle does not mention the name, although "Fort de Crève-Œur," not Crève-Œur, tells us: "Le (Mr. de la Salle) Crève-Œur."

If those who built that fort called it Crève-Œur, how to change that name?

Crève-Œur is a proper name and I know of four incorporations of it in Texas, where de la Salle came from. There was at that time a very prominent man of that name who was de Crève-Œur. He may have had different names for his fort; the fact that we do not know his reasons does not mean that we adapt it to an English name. Crève-Œur does not mean "broken heart." Crève-Œur does not mean "broken heart" but it is a true that the compound crève-Œur does exist but it is not a true, therefore a heart-breaking thing. If de la Salle had his heart broken, he would not have divulged it but if he did not know at that time that the name was Crève-Œur, therefore the



FORT CRÈVE-ŒUR.

FORT CREVECOEUR.

By ARTHUR LAGRON, CIVIL ENGINEER AND EX-OFFICER OF THE FRENCH
GENIE MILITAIRE.

It has justly been said that the building of Fort Crevecoeur was the starting point of the history of the State of Illinois. Though much time and effort have been spent on attempting to fix a probable location, the fact is that heretofore the exact or even approximate site was uncertain.

It was by chance that I also became interested in locating the fort, after reading and studying what was available on the subject, I arrived at a very different conclusion than did those who have treated this question before.

In order to get the facts we must confine our study to the French text, we must know *what*, la Salle said not *what he meant* to say as some of the translators have told us.

In the first place La Salle, in his description of the building, does not mention the name, although he afterward repeatedly refers to it as "Fort de Crèvecœur," not Crève Coeur. De Tonty in his brief description tells us: "He (Mr. de la Salle) built a fort that he called Crèvecœur."

If those who built that fort called it Crèvecœur, what right have we now to change that name?

Crèvecœur is a proper name as well as Rockwell, Whiteside or Whitehead. I know of four incorporated villages in the Northeast part of France, where de la Salle came from, by the name of Crèvecœur. There was at that time a very prominent family of nobles, whose name was de Crèvecœur. He may have had different reasons for thus naming his fort; the fact that we do not know his reasons does not justify us in changing its orthography to adapt it to an imaginary idea that it means "broken heart." Crève-coeur does not mean broken heart. It is true that the compound crève-coeur does exist but it means literally heart break, heart sore, therefore a heart-rending thing. Now if la Salle had had his heart broken, he would not have divulged it before his men; besides, he did not know at that time that his boat the Griffin was lost. Therefore the

naming of his fort was not influenced by this event, that fort could not be heart-rending to him—rather the reverse, it was his hope. Consequently, spelling Crève Coeur in two words is distorting history.

As to its location, the extensive researches of the Peoria Chapter of Daughters of American Revolution, as well as the results of my own investigations, prove that there is no one living now that has any knowledge of it, or has known any one who had, and that we have to depend only and entirely on the descriptions that were written during the French occupation.

Then if we have to depend solely on that, we have nothing to do with the controversy whether Hennepin was a plagiarist or not. *Sieur de la Salle* himself gives us a very clear and concise description, and as it is really the most authentic document we have, I will follow it, analyze it sentence by sentence, and from it rebuild the fort and find a location that will fit it. For that purpose I follow the French text, as given in *Margry's* second volume, and in my translation I keep, as nearly as possible, his own phraseology.

In speaking of building a fort he continues:

"They (the men) all agreed to it with good graces, and we repaired to the place that I had destined. On the 15th of January, towards evening a great thaw which opportunely occurred, rendered the river free from Pimitoui as far as there" (the place destined).

From his previous descriptions there is no doubt that he was near the Indian village somewhere in the neighborhood of what is now the North end of Adams Street in Averyville. Then, if he had to wait for the river to thaw, he had to cross it, and the fact that he says from Pimitoui "as far as there" conveys the idea that it was a certain distance down, because if it had been right across or above from Pimitoui, it would have been unnecessary to add "as far as there."

Although he does not state here how far, later on, when leaving, he says he rowed nearly one hour when he struck a place where, owing to an enlargement of the river the current was not swift enough to free the river of ice, this gives us an idea of the distance.

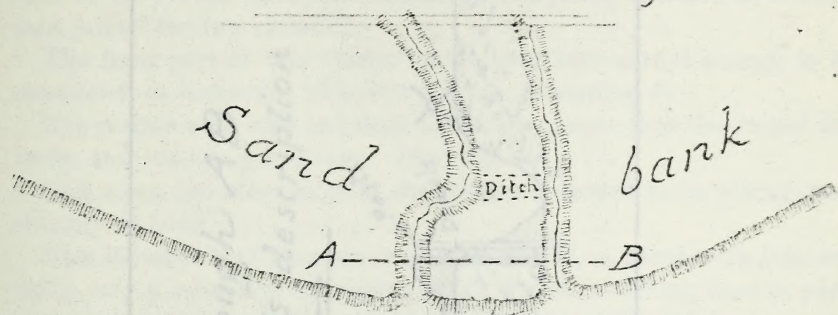
Speaking of the place selected he says:

"It was a little 'tertre' about 540 feet from the river bank, up to the foot of which the river spread itself every time that it rained much."

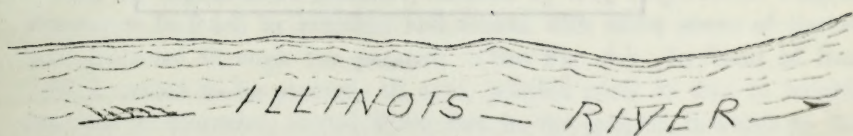
The French word "tertre" has no real equivalent in English. It is neither hillock nor mound; it is a small, somewhat flat elevation of earth, *la Salle* says it was a small one.

When he says "at the foot of which the river spread itself," it means that the foot of the tertre was in the bottom where the river spread

Fig. 1 — PLAN
from La Salle's description



Bottom land



half and was still the river. If it had been at the place now selected, the river proper could never have reached it.

The French language is very precise, and La Salle especially so.

Continuing the description he goes on:

"Two wide and deep ravines inclosed two other sides of the tertre and half of the fourth, which I caused to be completely enclosed by a ditch that joined the two ravines."

The front part of the "tertre" must have been abrupt enough to be considered as inclosed. This will be seen by locating it.

The ravines were wide and deep, deeper than the foot of the tertre and wider than the top of the tertre.

"All along the front of the tertre I caused to be placed good chevrons of fir."

This indicates that the chevrons were placed in a line, as chevrons de frise are really only a series of battens that in falling trees in such a manner as to form a continuous approach to the entrenchment.

"And the slope of the tertre was all around with the dirt so excavated I caused to be placed on top, a parapet capable of covering a man."

This will give an idea of the height of the tertre as he says "with the dirt" and "the dirt" it was that he used all, and as the parapet would be a section of the tertre, it was more than 30 square feet, if the tertre was 15 feet high and cut straight down as he says it was, there would certainly be more than 30 square feet of excavation. (See Fig. 2.)

"The whole of the tertre was covered with the foot of the tertre to the top of the parapet with mudriers."

Mudrier is a term in fortification which can be translated by "piece of timber." Those mudriers were not longer than the timber they could readily get in the ground, perhaps 25 feet.

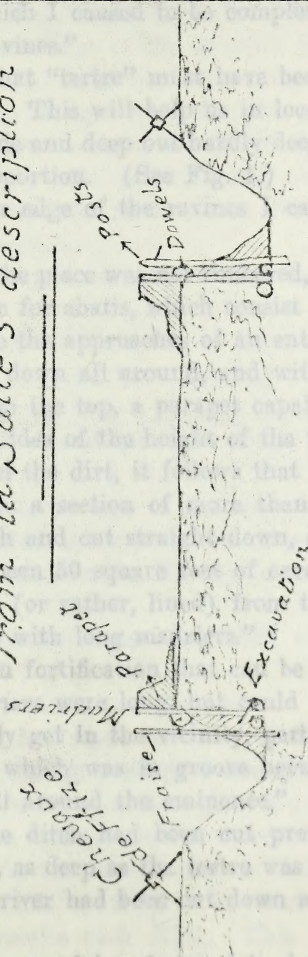
"The lower end of which was grooved to receive two long pieces of wood the extent of all the tertre." (See Fig. 2.)

This shows the ditch was practically as deep as the tertre, that is, as deep as the tertre was high, and also that the front part facing the river had been cut down and lined with mudriers like the rest.

"and the top of these mudriers fastened by long longitudinal timbers themselves fastened by mortises and tenons with other pieces of timber that projected through the parapet. (See Fig. 2.) In front of that work I caused to be planted, all over, pointed posts 25 feet in height, one foot in diameter, buried three feet in the ground, directed to the longitudinal pieces that fastened the mudriers."

Three posts being 25 feet long, planted three feet in the ground would leave 22 feet for the total height.

Fig 2 - Section through AB
from La Salle's description



itself and was still the river. If it had been at the place now selected, the river proper could never have reached it.

The French language is very precise, and La Salle especially so.

Continuing the description he goes on:

"Two wide and deep ravines inclosed two other sides of the tertre and half of the fourth, which I caused to be completely inclosed by a ditch that joined the two ravines."

The front part of that "tertre" must have been abrupt enough to be considered as inclosed. This will help us in locating it.

The ravines were wide and deep but hardly deeper than the foot of the tertre and wide in proportion. (See Fig. 1.)

"All along the other edge of the ravines I caused to be placed good *chevaux de frise*."

This indicates that the place was not timbered, as *chevaux de frise* are really only a substitute for abatis, which consist in felling trees in such a manner as to impede the approaches of an entrenchment.

"had the slopes cut down all around, and with the dirt so excavated I caused to be built, on the top, a parapet capable of covering a man."

This will give us an idea of the height of the tertre; as he says "with the dirt" and not from the dirt, it follows that he used all, and as the parapet could not have a section of more than 50 square feet, if the tertre was 15 feet high and cut straight down, as he says it was, there would certainly have been 50 square feet of excavation. (See Fig. 2.)

"The whole covered (or rather, lined) from the foot of the tertre to the top of the parapet with long *madriers*."

Madrier is a term in fortification that can be translated by "piece of timber." Those *madriers* were long, but could not be longer than the timber he could readily get in the vicinity, perhaps 25 feet.

"The lower end of which was in groove between two long pieces of wood that extended all around the eminence." (See Fig. 2.)

This shows that the ditch had been cut practically as deep as the ravines, that is to say, as deep as the tertre was high, and also that the front part facing the river had been cut down and lined with *madriers* like the rest.

"and the top of these *madriers* fastened by long longitudinal timbers themselves fastened by mortises and tenons with other pieces of timber that projected through the parapet. (See Fig. 2.) In front of that work I caused to be planted, all over, pointed posts 25 feet in height, one foot in diameter, buried three feet in the ground, doweled to the longitudinal pieces that fastened the *madriers*."

These posts being 25 feet long, planted three feet in the ground would leave 22 feet for the total height.

"with a fraise at the top $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet long to prevent a surprise. I did not change the shape of this 'plateau' which, though not regular, was however sufficiently well flanked against savages."

That word "plateau" indicates that the top was flat. The rest of his description refers to the building of lodgings, two for his men in two corners most important for the defensive, one in a third corner for the forge, while in the fourth was that of the Recollet Brothers. We may note though that he says: "The forge was built along the curtain facing the woods." This shows two things: first, that the place itself was not timbered, but there were woods in sight, not far off on one side; second, that he does not mention any hills or bluffs, but simply woods. This shows that the bluffs were not the predominant thing in sight. This will also help us to find a location.

Fig. 4 shows the fort complete exactly as described by Sieur de la Salle.

Fig. 4 is the illustration at the beginning of this article.

Now let us recapitulate what we know directly and absolutely from his own words:

First—It was on the East side of the river, nearly one hour's ride, in skiff, below the lake.

Second—The foot of his tertre was in the bottom and rather a low bottom, since the water reached it every time it rained much.

Third—It was an abrupt rise, flat on the top, or nearly so, and it was not timbered.

Fourth—There was no conspicuous steep bluff or hill in the near vicinity.

Fifth—That tertre was between two ravines.

Sixth—It was about 540 feet from the river bank.

Hennepin's description, though somewhat ambiguous, does not conflict with any of those known facts; neither does it add to them.

Seventh—Yet it would be well to consider a seventh one, not emanating from La Salle, but from one who visited de Tonty later. He says that Fort Crèvecoeur was one mile below a point where two creeks emptied into the river opposite each other. This is the most direct information we have concerning this question.

Before proceeding to look for the place that will fulfill these seven known conditions, I found it convenient to make a geological examination of the neighborhood.

I find that we have to deal with four different kinds of formations: (See Fig. 3.)

1. The original soil as it emerged from the depth of the ocean ages ago, being represented by the level country back of the bluffs on both sides of the river valley proper. This original soil has been excavated by

"with a table at the top 3½ feet long to present a surface. I did not change the shape of this 'platform' which, though not regular, was however sufficiently well flanked against ravages."

That word "platform" indicates that the top was flat. The rest of his description refers to the building of lodgings; two for his men in two corners most important for the defensive, one in a third corner for the large while in the fourth was that of the Hesselth Brothers. We may not though that he says: "The forge was built along the curtain facing the woods." This shows two things: first, that the place itself was not timbered, but there were woods in sight, not far off on one side; second, that he does not mention any hills or bluffs, but simply woods. This shows that the bluffs were not the predominant thing in sight. This will also help us to find a location.

Fig. 4 shows the fort complete exactly as described by Stearns in his

Fig. 4 is the illustration at the beginning of this article.

Now let us recapitulate what we know directly and indirectly from

our own words:

First—It was on the East side of the river, nearly on town's side, in

hill, below the lake.

Second—The foot of his terrace was in the bottom and rather a low

along since the water reached it every time it rained much.

Third—It was an abrupt rise, but on the top, or nearly so, and it was

not timbered.

Fourth—There was no conspicuous steep bluff or hill in the near

vicinity.

Fifth—That terrace was between two ravines.

Sixth—It was about 5-10 feet from the river bank.

Stearns' description, though somewhat ambiguous, does not con-

flict with any of those known facts; neither does it add to them.

Seventh—Yet it would be well to consider a seventh one, not men-

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Fig 3
Cross section
of the ILLINOI
River

Section

015 River

Bottom land

Slope

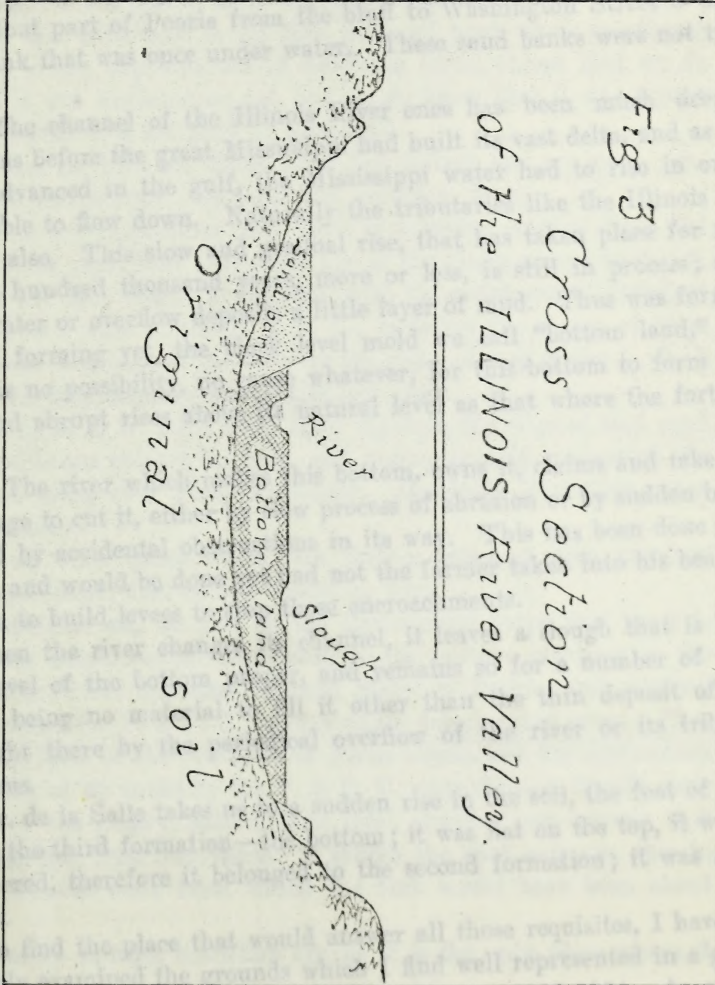
Water

aval

Slough
land
soil

To find the place that would be all right for all those requisites, I have thoroughly examined the grounds which I have mentioned. I have well represented in general by the Government Illinois River Survey, 1891-1892, and I will now refer to it. I will now refer to it.

Fig 3
Cross Section
of the ILLINOIS River Valley.



a mighty stream of water running from bluff to bluff; these bluffs being nothing more than the shores of this once great body of water that flowed between them. They were rounded up later by the action of the elements and probably during the glacial period. All those slopes belonging to this original soil are heavily timbered.

2. Later the volume of water decreased, and in receding being unable to occupy the whole primitive channel, left here and there sand banks. All of that part of Peoria from the bluff to Washington Street is on a sand bank that was once under water. These sand banks were not timbered.

3. The channel of the Illinois River once has been much deeper. That was before the great Mississippi had built its vast delta, and as the delta advanced in the gulf, the Mississippi water had to rise in order to be able to flow down. Naturally the tributaries like the Illinois had to rise also. This slow and gradual rise, that has taken place for fifty or one hundred thousand years, more or less, is still in process; each high water or overflow deposits a little layer of mud. Thus was formed, and is forming yet, the black level mold we call "bottom land," and there is no possibility, no cause whatever, for this bottom to form sudden and abrupt rises above its natural level as that where the fort was built.

4. The river which makes this bottom, owns it, claims and takes the privilege to cut it, either by slow process of abrasion or by sudden bursts caused by accidental obstructions in its way. This has been done quite often, and would be done yet had not the farmer taken into his head the notion to build levees to stop those encroachments.

When the river changes its channel, it leaves a slough that is below the level of the bottom proper, and remains so for a number of years, there being no material to fill it other than the thin deposit of mud brought there by the periodical overflow of the river or its tributary streams.

Mr. de la Salle takes us to a sudden rise in the soil, the foot of which is in the third formation—the bottom; it was flat on the top, it was not timbered, therefore it belonged to the second formation; it was a sand bank.

To find the place that would answer all those requisites, I have thoroughly examined the grounds which I find well represented in a general way by the Government Illinois River Survey, 1902-1904. As any one can have access to that, I will now refer to it.

The real bottom is about elevation 447 to 450; that was probably lower 230 years ago. However, it is safe to take elevation 465 as the top of the tertre; this has practically remained the same.

Beginning North, there is no sand bank, no flat spots whatever, that can be taken in consideration until we reach Section 6, Groveland Township, where we find a sand bank stretching over a quarter of a mile northwest of the hills, that fills the first condition. It also answers the requirements of condition two.

I owe to the kindness of Mr. Walter E. Emery, Chief Engineer of the P. & P. U. Ry., the access to their old maps, together with his personal information, that I am able to say that the sand bank above mentioned answers also to the requirements of condition three, except that we do not know if it was timbered or not, but we do know that it was a pure sand bank; timber does not grow in pure sand.

At that place the hills are about 1,500 feet distant and not steep, consequently not conspicuous. So much for condition four.

I noticed in my inspections that there is a ravine coming down the hills at the brick yard, near the center line of the above named section 6, and another 400 feet West. I was able, with the assistance of drawings in the Engineer's office of the P. & P. U., to follow the course of these ravines in their way toward the river to the right of way of the L. E. & W. Ry., where they are only about 100 feet apart.

When the L. E. & W. built their track right on the edge of that sand bank, they built one culvert for both, and unquestionably committed the vandalism of going over Fort Crèvecoeur. Decidedly Fort Crèvecoeur was born unlucky.

There is no other place where two ravines come so near together through a sand bank, that fulfills condition five.

As for condition six, we find on the Government maps that there is a decided and uninterrupted depression in the bottom, starting on the East side of the river opposite Edmund Street in Peoria, and running southerly, crosses the P. & P. U. railway at the interlocking tower. This depression, in spite of the overflows of Farm Creek, and the obstruction put in the way of its outlet by the P. & P. U. embankment, is still some ten feet below the general bottom land level, showing conclusively that 230 years ago the river ran there. I visited the spot and was able to plainly see the old bank from which the fort would have been about 540 feet.

That certainly satisfies condition six, as it is the only place where it can be satisfied.

Finally, for condition seven, I find that the two creeks mentioned, namely, Kickapoo and Farm Creeks, do not empty opposite each other now, but place the river where it was then, and examine the Government map, and you will see that they then emptied opposite each other, or nearly so, and about one mile above the point I describe.

Beginning North, there is no sand bank, no flat spots whatever, that can be taken in consideration until we reach Section 6, Groveland Township, where we find a sand bank stretching over a quarter of a mile northwest of the hills, that fills the first condition. It also answers the requirements of condition two.

I owe to the kindness of Mr. Walter E. Henry, Chief Engineer of the P. & P. U. R., the access to their old maps, together with his personal information, that I am able to say that the sand bank above mentioned answers also to the requirements of condition three, except that we do not know if it was timbered or not, but we do know that it was a pure sand bank; timber does not grow in pure sand.

At that place the hills are about 1,500 feet distant and not steep, consequently not conspicuous. So much for condition four.

I noticed in my inspections that there is a ravine coming down the hills at the brick yard, near the center line of the above named section 6, and another 400 feet West. I was able, with the assistance of drawings in the Engineer's office of the P. & P. U., to follow the course of these ravines in their way toward the river to the right of way of the L. E. & W. R. R., where they are only about 100 feet apart.

When the L. E. & W. built their track right on the edge of that sand bank, they built one culvert for both, and unquestionably committed the vandalism of going over Fort Crèvecoeur. Doubtless Fort Crèvecoeur was born unlucky.

There is no other place where two ravines come so near together through a sand bank, that fulfills condition five.

As for condition six, we find on the Government maps that there is a decided and uninterrupted depression in the bottom, starting on the East side of the river opposite Edmund Street in Plover, and running westerly, crosses the P. & P. U. railway at the intersecting tower. This question, in spite of the overflows of Tarn Creek, and the obstruction put in the way of its outlet by the P. & P. U. embankment, is still some 40 feet below the general bottom land level, showing conclusively that 100 years ago the river ran there. I visited the spot and was able to plainly see the old bank from which the fort would have been about 40 feet.

That certainly satisfies condition six, as it is the only place where it can be satisfied.

Finally, for condition seven, I find that the two creeks mentioned, namely, Kiskadee and Tarn Creeks, do not empty opposite each other now, but place the river where it was then, and examine the Government map, and you will see that they then emptied opposite each other, empty so, and about one mile above the point I describe.

This is so positively clear that not a shadow of doubt ought to remain as to this location.

But if the L. E. & W. had not disfigured the surface, what would we
or could we see?

According to Mr. de la Salle, his men demolished the fort. They surely did not carry the timbers away. In their wild madness they threw them down. There was enough debris to nearly fill the ravines, then the parapets and the slopes that had been cut vertical, fell in. Being thus engaged with heavy timber and earth, the ravine may or may not have been able to carry off the flow of water after heavy rains. Perhaps they united through the artificial ditch; perhaps they found less resistance in cutting a new ravine. All that, we do not know, but we know enough to assume with certainty that one hundred years after, there was no vestige left of Fort Crèvecoeur, except perhaps a slight depression in the uniformity of the sand bank, which no one unacquainted with the true description would ever have suspected to be the site of a Fort. My conclusion therefore is, that Fort Crèvecoeur was erected on a low sandy hillock on the Tazewell side of the Illinois River on what is now the right of way of the Lake Erie and Western Railway and about 600 feet up stream or easterly from where the L. E. & W. Ry. joins the P. & P. U. Ry. to cross over the P. & P. U. Ry. bridge into Peoria, the two roads meeting there from opposite directions.

RECOLLECTIONS OF THE WAR BETWEEN THE STATES.*

By MAJOR HENRY C. CONNELLY.

It was my privilege to belong to the 14th Illinois Cavalry. It was organized under discouraging circumstances. In the summer of 1862, Horace Capron of Peoria County, was authorized to raise the 18th Illinois Cavalry, David Jenkins, of La Salle County, the 14th and Col. Hancock of Peoria the 15th. The country had been depleted of able bodied men during the summer in filling the heavy draft made on it. In Illinois especially, after more than enough had enlisted to fill the demand, the voice of the people said that those remaining must stay at home to care for farming, manufacturing and other pursuits.

Recruiting being slow, the three regiments were consolidated and placed into one camp. This threw out one-half of those expecting commissions, creating great disappointment among the men who expected to be officered by their friends. For four months recruiting had been in progress. The disappointed recruiting officers left camp sullen and angry. Their friends in the regiment shared this feeling.

In the contest for the command of the regiment Col. Capron won. The war Governor Richard Yates, preferred him to Jenkins or Hancock. In former years he had commanded a Maryland light-horse cavalry regiment and seemed to take to military life. Before the war he was president of the State Agricultural society. On a large farm he raised fancy stock, and was an all around man of affairs. He personally inspected every horse which came to the regiment. As a result, we had splendid horses.

My company (Company L) was awarded the "blacks." In the first Bull Run battle the Virginia Black Horse cavalry had become famous.

On the march, wherever we approached people, as soon as their eyes rested on the blacks, would exclaim: Here comes the Black Horse cavalry."

* In 1970, Major H. C. Connelly contributed to the Rock Island Union his reminiscences of the great war between the states. This story from the pen of a participant is of great interest and value. The editor asked Major Connelly to give the Journal some chapters of his recollections and he has kindly done so saying, however, that much of the same material has appeared in the columns of the Union. But as the Journal reaches the hands of historical students all over the State, many of whom do not have access to the Rock Island Union, it has seemed wise to publish it.—EDITOR.

Expecting to be a member of the 18th cavalry, I went into camp the same day that Col. Capron did, and was always in close touch with him. Before leaving Peoria one day the officer of the day came to the adjutant's office and reported to me that a squad of the Chicago recruits were drinking and quarreling in their barracks. I reported the trouble to Colonel Capron. We both went to the barracks, found the door barricaded, the recruits being on the inside having a jolly good time. We forced an entrance.

Colonel Capron started out the most of the soldiers and every man arrested and placed at the regimental guardhouse. One man, seeing that he would be arrested, drew a revolver and cried out that if anyone attempted to arrest him, he would shoot him dead. This man was handcuffed. The incident was quickly stopped. After that the officers of the regiment respected the authority of Colonel Capron, and obeyed him promptly.

David J. Jenkins, who had been a member of the South Legion from La Salle County, was commissioned first lieutenant. He was a pet of Governor Maine. As an officer he was never a success in the regiment.

When the horses were brought to camp, the recruits were permitted to select their mounts and then the Government horses. I chose a beautiful black Morgan, which, and as he was a horse with perfect great endurance.

One day shortly afterwards, Colonel Capron went to the stable and selected his horse. It happened to be a black Morgan and when I knew anything about it, Colonel Capron was a member of my unit, with his right arm hanging down and his left arm bent as if he had collided with something and he was in pain.

Colonel Capron was called to attend the commission of Governor and decided to take the horse title.

After a long march one day, Colonel Capron was coming down the regiment, we went into camp. The next day, the regiment went to a graveyard. He declined and selected another horse to ride, and he was placed in the front of the regiment, never recovering from the accident. Dent was then elected to the position of adjutant and he was one of our most gallant and brave officers.

MAJ. HENRY C. CONNELLY.

A cabal was formed among the officers which gave Jenkins a great deal of trouble. I was not in it.

Colonel Hancock dropped out entirely, and Francis M. Davidson of Anna, David Quigg of Bloomington and H. Tompkins of Fairfield were commissioned the three majors. All of these men had over three months' service. Col. T. J. Pickett, State Senator, and Rock Island

Expecting to be a member of the 18th cavalry, I went into camp the same day that Col. Capron did, and was always in close touch with him. Before leaving Peoria one day the officer of the day came to the adjutant's office and reported to me that a squad of the Chicago recruits were drinking and quarreling in their barracks. I reported the trouble to Colonel Capron. We both went to the barracks, found the door barricaded, the recruits being on the inside having a jolly good time. We forced an opening.

Colonel Capron sprang into the midst of the wild crowd, had every man arrested and placed in the guardhouse. One man raised his revolver and cried out that if anyone approached him to arrest him, he would shoot him dead. This maniac was handcuffed. The tumult was quickly stopped. After that the men of the regiment respected the orders of Colonel Capron, and obeyed him promptly.

David P. Jenkins, who had been a member of the State Legislature from La Salle County, was commissioned lieutenant colonel. He was a pet of Governor Yates. As an officer he was never a success in the regiment.

When the horses were brought to camp, the officers were permitted to select their mounts and pay the Government for them. I chose a beautiful black Morgan, docile, and as kind as a kitten, with powers of great endurance.

One day shortly afterwards, Colonel Jenkins went to the stables and selected his horse. It happened to be my black Morgan, and before I knew anything about it, Colonel Jenkins had possession of my horse, with his servant standing guard over him. Colonel Jenkins and myself collided. I knocked him out.

Colonel Capron was called to settle the question of ownership, and decided I had the best title.

After a long march one day, Colonel Jenkins commanding the regiment, we went into camp. Jenkins directed Captain Dent to occupy a graveyard. He declined and selected another place to camp, and Jenkins placed Dent under arrest, never recovering from the blunder. Captain Dent was from Galena, and was a cousin of Mrs. Ulysses S. Grant, and one of our most gallant and accomplished officers.

A cabal was formed among the officers which gave Jenkins a great deal of trouble. I was not in it.

Colonel Hancock dropped out entirely, and Francis M. Davidson of Anna, David Quigg of Bloomington and H. Tompkins of Fairfield were commissioned the three majors. All of these men had seen three months' service. Col. T. J. Pickett, State Senator, and Rock Island

editor, was to have been one of the majors, but he found the chances against him. He afterwards raised a regiment of 100-day men and Governor Yates made him colonel.

Colonel Pickett threw his mantle on Captain David Benson, who had served in the three months' campaign, and endeavored to have him commissioned major. The outlook seemed to be favorable. About this time, in Rock Island, George Harris and others purchased Dr. Clacius' pony and presented it to Captain Benson, who was slight in weight and form.

The pony was shipped to Peoria, but after its arrival in camp Captain Benson never appeared there again. The pony was sold for its keep, and Captain Benson was not made a major.

Captain George Dodge of Port Byron was to have been a major in the 18th. He had served in the regular army, as well as in Colonel Dickey's 4th Illinois cavalry. Believing there would be no question about getting the appointment, he had Smythe make him a splendid uniform. He went with the Rock Island recruits to Peoria, and took with him two fine horses he had used in the 4th Illinois. When Colonel Capron was absent, Captain Dodge was always in command of the camp. He was six feet in height, well proportioned and had an erect carriage. He was the beau ideal of a soldier.

After the three regiments had been centered in one camp and the fight for commissions had reached its height, one evening, Colonel Capron being absent and Dodge in command, I was sitting with Dodge in the colonel's quarters when a volley of stones struck the building and crash went the glass in the windows. I stepped forward to open the door, when another volley struck the building. Going out, I found a howling mob, which claimed to be seeking Dodge. I went into the crowd and asked for an explanation. They said Dodge had cursed them and swore at them and that they would not submit to this kind of treatment and that he must leave camp.

While I was making an effort to quiet the mob, Dodge discovered what was doing. He left the building from the rear, got into a nearby corn-field and escaped. He never returned to the regiment.

I always believed that Major Davidson, to save his own scalp, organized the mob for the purpose of getting Dodge out of the way. He recruited the men who composed the rioters. We had no more skillful or competent officer in the regiment than Major Davidson.

He was promoted to colonel over Lieutenant Colonel Jenkins, when Capron resigned in January, 1865. After the close of the war he lost his life in the premature explosion of a shell he was examining. Jenkins resigned and Quigg was made lieutenant colonel. After the war he

formed a law partnership with his brother-in-law, Leonard Swett. They established offices in Chicago, where he has since lived. Mr. Swett was with Lincoln during the war as an adviser. Quigg at times would read a portion of Swett's letters to me, and they were intensely interesting. Colonel Quigg is one of Nature's noblemen.

Major Tompkins was a brilliant lawyer in his day, living in Wayne County. After the war he settled on a section of land as a farmer. In later years he lived the life of a recluse. He died at the age of 84 years, about five years ago.

When he resigned I was commissioned major to fill the vacancy. The pay of the officer did not commence until the day he was mustered into the United States service. We went into camp September 12, 1862, and I was mustered January 7, 1863. I served four months as adjutant, and assisted in organizing this element of raging factions into what finally became one of the best disciplined and finest bodies of soldiers recruited during the war.

I received no pay for this service until 1907, forty-five years afterwards, when I received a government voucher for my services as adjutant.

Before leaving for the front, Captain Washington, of the regular army, came to our camp to muster the regiment into the service. In conversation at the officers' mess one day, Captain Washington announced that under no circumstances would he go to the front. We did not know whether he was disloyal or whether he had a great repugnance to fighting.

He did go to the front afterwards, and the unfortunate man was killed at Vicksburg.

One of our rules was to visit the sentinels during the night to see if they were doing their duty. One night in making my rounds, I heard a man crying and moaning. I went up to him, and found it was Silas Valentine, one of my youngest soldiers. I asked him what was wrong, and he explained that he wished to go home, and that he greatly regretted having enlisted. I took his place and stood sentinel for him, requesting him to take a walk. That poor fellow died in a hospital at Knoxville, Tenn., from homesickness. Three brothers, if not four, from this family, went into the war never to return. I met their venerable, brave, gray-haired mother after the war. Cornelia, the noble Roman mother of the Grachii, was no more patriotic than this splendid type of the American mother.

One day before we left Peoria, the officer of the guard ordered a soldier in his own company to perform some duty. The man was sullen and evidently determined not to obey orders. He started toward the

guard house to surrender himself. The officer called to the soldier to halt or he would shoot. The soldier then turned his steps towards headquarters. Again the officer ordered him to halt or he would shoot, at the same moment firing his Colt's army revolver.

The ball went through the right side of the soldier. He continued to move away and the officer again fired, the ball passing through the right hand. I heard the firing and stepped to the door. As the soldier came up, he fell near me from loss of blood. This soldier served three years faithfully as a nurse in the hospital and left the army with a crippled and paralyzed hand. Shortly after this incident the officer resigned his commission.

The thorough sifting of the regiment of its bad elements left in it the most patriotic and determined men. The dissatisfaction which had existed in the different companies because their friends and leaders failed in securing commissions had been healed, and drill and discipline made the men self-reliant and prompt in performing their official duties.

When the orders came to go to the front they were eager for the fray. On March 28, 1863, the orders came. The train loaded with men, camp and horse equipment and horses moved out at sunset, and away we went bounding over the prairies of Illinois and Indiana to Louisville, Kentucky.

While passing through Indiana, the train carrying the soldiers stopped at a country station. Expecting a profitable harvest, the owner of a small eating house had on hand a big lot of pies, cakes and other supplies. The soldiers swarmed out of the cars, each man helping himself without asking leave. In ten minutes not a crumb could be picked up. The soldiers then ran back to the cars, the train moved out, and the unfortunate Hoosier was left without securing one penny of compensation. I regret to add that Job L. Grace of Berlin, Mercer County, a member of my company, was one of the attacking parties. While in the field afterwards, he developed an instinct for finding something good to eat and as a forager that made him a character in the regiment. As a scout he was alert and vigilant and made a good soldier. He won a lieutenant's commission before he returned from the war. With thousands of others he has long since been dead.

more like drowned rats than soldiers.

Arriving at Glasgow, we were hardly given time to get a soldier's dinner and feed our horses when 600 of the 14th and 800 men each from the 5th Indiana cavalry and the 107th Illinois infantry, and one section of the Biga battery, all at Glasgow when we arrived, worked for the Cumberland River.

THE STORY AND INCIDENTS OF THE CELINA CAMPAIGN.

On March 31, 1863, we went into camp near the city of Louisville, Kentucky. We drew Colt's army revolvers, a Burnside carbine, and with the saber, we were fully armed.

We remained in camp until April 12, when we struck our tents and marched for southern Kentucky. Glasgow was our destination as headquarters. The state was bubbling over with war excitement. It was supposed that General Bragg was getting ready to invade Kentucky. General Joe Wheeler, with 10,000 cavalry and headquarters at McMinnville, was overrunning eastern and southern Kentucky with his legions. He was principally engaged in gathering supplies, and guarding Bragg's right wing. As we passed through the state with our magnificently equipped and newly formed cavalry regiment, the Union element cheered us on our way and received us with enthusiasm. General John H. Morgan and Humphrey Marshall, with Sparta as their base of supplies, had several times successfully raided southern Kentucky. Green River which we had to cross, was very high. We had permission to cross the river on the bridge 80 feet above the water, with two planks laid lengthwise for a floor. There were no side supports to the bridge.

As a test one of the soldiers crossed the bridge, leading his horse. After that test, we decided to take the chances of crossing by swimming our horses instead of passing over the bridge. The river was running swiftly, and some of the horses, failing to swim, floundered in the strong current. They would go down, strike bottom, and again come to the surface, plunging fearfully. The men stood the ordeal well and we crossed over without losing a man or a horse. My black Morgan took me over beautifully. That night we went into camp, the men looking more like drowned rats than soldiers,

Arriving at Glasgow, we were hardly given time to eat a soldier's dinner and feed our horses when 600 of the 14th and 300 men each from the 5th Indiana cavalry and the 107th Illinois infantry, and one section of the Elgin battery, all at Glasgow when we arrived, started for the Cumberland River.

Colonel Graham of the 5th Indiana was in command of the brigade. It was a night march over mountains and through ravines. It was pitch dark, and this with bad roads, delayed our progress.

The vocal telegraph came into play during that night of terror. The commanding officer would inquire if the command was all up. This question was repeated by other officers in the line, until the rear of the column was reached. When the response came back, "Column all right," the command would move on again.

We fed our horses and took coffee and hard tack near Tompkinsville, our destination being near Celina, on the south bank of the Cumberland River, which we reached about 4:00 o'clock in the afternoon. This was a depot of supplies for the southern army, from which they were sent down the river to Nashville.

Colonel Graham called for 300 men to volunteer to swim the river, then running very high, and charge the enemy on the other side in the village. The artillery was planted on an elevated point, and booming shells flew thick and fast.

Soon a great column of fire and smoke told us the town was burning. The confederates raised a white flag, and proposed to surrender the town and 600 prisoners. A small party in a boat carrying a flag of truce went over to arrange terms of surrender.

Before reaching the opposite side of the river, our men were fired upon and they returned. Every precaution was taken to guard our camp during the night.

The next morning, a portion of the 14th with Colonel Capron first crossed over, followed by a portion of the 5th Indiana under Lieutenant Colonel Butler. A line of battle was formed and Captain Dent was ordered to advance with his squadron. He did so and drove the enemy before him in full retreat. The whole line was advanced and the confederates were driven from the field.

Nestled in the mountains, Celina was the retreat of guerillas as well as Colonel Hamilton's command. These we had to fight.

In the evening after dark, as Colonel Graham and myself were sitting on the steps of the hotel watching our men bringing a hundred barrels of Bourbon whisky out of the cellar and knocking in the heads of the barrels, letting the contents run into a gutter leading to the river, a squad of cavalry rode into the village on a dash, rode among our men, fired a volley, and as quickly retreated. Bullets whistled all around us but not a man was hit. It was a daring act. We supposed every avenue and country path leading into the village was guarded. That night our entire command recrossed the river.

The next morning Adjutant O'Neil of the 5th Indiana cavalry asked me to go across the river with him and see if we could find any trace of the enemy. A small boy accompanied O'Neil. We crossed over, O'Neil and the boy going around the left side and I going around the right side of the village.

After making quite a detour and meeting each other, we found no signs of Colonel Hamilton or his men. I think this was the most reckless act of my military career. O'Neil claimed to have received military training, and I submitted to his request without thinking of results. If we had found any of the men we were fighting, the chances are that both of us would have been killed or captured. We should have taken a squad of soldiers with us.

Lieutenant O'Neil was a skillful officer and made quite a brilliant record in the 5th Indiana cavalry. After the war he became famous as General O'Neil and led a Fenian raid into Canada.

We returned to Glasgow, and while there we received a battery of Howitzers, which we could take with us wherever we marched, and which added great strength to our regiment.

We had scarcely left Celina when Hamilton emerged from his mountain hiding. That part of Kentucky was infested with guerillas and bushwhackers. It was their home.

They always avoided a fair and open fight. Whenever pursued, even by an inferior force, they would run to their hiding places. When our small parties would sally out they would try to ambush our soldiers, and seek in every way to murder them while skulking and keeping under cover.

A few days after our return to Glasgow, news came that Hamilton had crossed the river, entered Tompkinsville and burned the court house. His command had killed several Union citizens and committed other depredations.

Detachments from our brigade again left in pursuit of Hamilton, but he ran away and again nestled and hid in his mountain home. Generals Pegram and Morgan were advancing north. In a skirmish the 14th captured sixteen prisoners. In his official dispatches General Burnside states that the work of our brigade in the Celina campaign was very satisfactory, and highly commended Colonel Graham, its commander.

Colonel Graham in his official report says that during the operations we killed forty of the enemy, captured thirty-six prisoners, two 12-pound Howitzers, forty horses and mules, forty boats and a large quantity of other supplies, consisting of whisky, corn, wheat, flour, sugar, coffee, tea and meats. Our loss was two killed.

During May and June of that year our brigade was kept busy in sending out scouting parties, to watch the movements of the enemy. In June, General Morgan was advancing and preparing for his great raid through Kentucky, Indiana and Ohio. Hamilton was busy lurking around, and darted back to cover whenever pursued. He would cross the river and make a descent on some unprotected point and quickly retreat.

At Scottsville was a small guard of our men to protect the sick in the hospital. The guard was attacked and overpowered and the sick murdered in their beds. Finally a large detachment was sent against Hamilton, striking his camp June 9.

We crossed the river at Turkey Neck Bend, followed a mountain trail cut out of the side of the mountain, and surprised and captured a picket guarding the approach to the camp. We made a quick dash to capture Hamilton if possible in his camp, but owing to a premature attack of a portion of our force, the enemy escaped through a loophole not fully closed. Hamilton barely escaped by mounting, barebacked, his iron gray horse, and riding through a volley sent after him. He left his hat, sword and a trunk containing his private papers, payroll of his command and \$25,000 in confederate money.

We killed a small number, captured a few prisoners, two small pieces of artillery, several hundred stands of arms and some wagons, and a lot of horses and mules. Starting about dark to return, our descent down the mountain path was perilous.

Hearing shots in our extreme rear, we supposed Hamilton had rallied his men, and that we were being attacked. The shots were explained, however. A load of guns had been placed in a wagon to accompany us and the wagon broke down. Our rear guard set fire to the wagon and when the heat reached the powder, pop! pop! the guns went off, creating quite a sensation in our ranks.

In descending the rugged path with great mountains on our right and great ravines on our left, danger seemed to confront us everywhere. One trooper got too near the edge of the cliff and slid down the abyss with his horse and was dashed to death.

The darkness became so intense that finally every man dismounted, and hugging the right bank of the mountain, led his horse in single file. The head of the column lost the trail and the command was forced to halt. In this position we remained until early dawn, when we became extricated and soon crossed the river.

Hamilton had declined to obey the orders of his superiors, and practically he was an outlaw. General John Morgan had ordered him to

report to his brother, Colonel Dick Morgan. Hamilton refused to obey. We smashed his camp and burned everything we could not carry away.

This expedition through which our soldiers, not seasoned, passed, and the exposures incident to the trip, caused many cases of pneumonia and much sickness existed after our return to Glasgow. Many deaths occurred in our command.

I left Adjutant Carpenter sick at the hotel and took his place in the 14th on this occasion. Stricken with pneumonia on our return, I occupied the same room with him. Never before nor since have I been so near death's door.

Daily he pleaded with me to resign with him, he claiming that the service was too severe for either of us to ever return home if we remained. He resigned. I did not.

Boarding at the same hotel in which I had a room was a kind-hearted, amiable lady with her 17 year old son. When my condition permitted me to indulge in delicacies, this angel of mercy came to see me every day, bringing with her something palatable for me. Her husband was in the southern army. One morning the bird and her nestling were missing. The night before being very dark, she succeeded in getting through our lines to join her friends, with whom I hope she was happy and contented. God bless her if she is living. If she is not living I know she is with the angels.

The troops stationed at Glasgow, both cavalry and infantry, in the spring of 1863, suffered greatly from sickness, especially pneumonia. Many died and others were discharged for disability. When the cavalry in Kentucky started after Morgan, the couriers and others unable to go with us were organized into one body and Major Quigg of the 14th placed in command. He was to use his men in defending Glasgow and southern Kentucky. He had all he could do during the days we were in pursuit of Morgan.

General H. M. Judah, commanding the third division, was the ranking officer serving with troops in the field. On the 13d of June he learned that Morgan was marching north. The first brigade of Judah's division, General M. D. Manson, moved to Northville, expecting to attack Morgan at Carthage or Gallatin. The latter suddenly fell back and turned toward Celina and Barkersville. The first brigade moved to Tompkinsville and the second brigade, General Edward H. Nelson, moved to Marrowbone, points which seemed to cover Morgan's approach. The first brigade, second division, General J. M. Shackelford, was at Bay's Crossroads.

MORGAN'S RAID AND SOME INCIDENTS CONNECTED WITH IT.

In June, 1863, General John H. Morgan, commanding a cavalry force in the confederate army, asked General Joseph Wheeler's permission, who held a superior rank, to invade Kentucky, march upon Louisville with 2,000 men, capture the city and destroy whatever public property could be found. Morgan supposed the Federal forces then stationed in Louisville did not exceed 300 soldiers. Permission was given him to take 1,500 men from Wheeler's command and carry out his suggestion. Morgan was instructed to destroy the Louisville and Nashville railroad and all depots of supplies in Kentucky he could reach. He had no authority to cross the Ohio River. He was especially urged by General Wheeler to do his work quickly in Kentucky, and return rapidly to General Bragg's support. If Morgan discovered Union forces advancing against Bragg, he was instructed to get in their rear, and harass them in every way he could.

The troops stationed at Glasgow, both cavalry and infantry, in the spring of 1863, suffered greatly from sickness, especially pneumonia. Many died and others were discharged for disability. When the cavalry in Kentucky started after Morgan, the convalescents and others unable to go with us were organized into one body and Major Quigg of the 14th placed in command. He was to use his men in defending Glasgow and southern Kentucky. He had all he could attend to during the days we were in pursuit of Morgan.

General H. M. Judah, commanding the third division, was the ranking officer serving with troops in the field. On the 22d of June he learned that Morgan was marching north. The first brigade of Judah's division, General M. D. Manson, moved to Scottsville, expecting to attack Morgan at Carthage or Gallatin. The latter suddenly fell back and turned toward Celina and Burkesville. The first brigade moved to Tompkinsville and the second brigade, General Edward H. Hobson, moved to Marrowbone, points which seemed to cover Morgan's approaches. The first brigade, second division, General J. M. Shackelford, was at Ray's Crossroads.

On the 3d of July, General Hobson repulsed Morgan at Marrowbone. General Manson was promptly ordered up, and the following day, the great 4th, General Judah, expected to attack Morgan vigorously, when it was ascertained that the bird had flown. He had given us the slip and was moving rapidly north.

General Manson was ordered to Glasgow, and General Judah with the cavalry started in pursuit of Morgan. Colonel Capron was assigned to a brigade, composed of the 14th Illinois, 5th Indiana and 11th Kentucky cavalry, numbering about 1,200 men.

Colonel O. H. Moore, of the 25th Michigan infantry, had a fight with Morgan July 4th at Green River bridge or Tebb's bend. In his report he says the battle commenced at 3:30 a. m. and lasted three hours and a half. The enemy retreated after a loss of 50 killed and 200 wounded. He says the most of Morgan's command was in the action, and about 200 of his own men were engaged. Forty men under Lieutenant Hogan, of the 8th Michigan, successfully repulsed a cavalry charge made by the confederates at the ford and held it. Morgan under a flag of truce, before he attacked, demanded the surrender of the Union forces and the stockade. Moore replied that the 4th of July was a bad day for a patriot to surrender, and then made a gallant defense.

Green River at this time was very high. General Judah, with whom was Colonel Capron's brigade, had to cross his whole force by ferry at Vaughan's Ferry. This delayed the command thirty-six hours. He made no effort to join the pursuing force under Hobson, but marched with a view of intercepting Morgan if he attempted to retreat after crossing the Louisville and Nashville railroad. Judah moved to Elizabethtown, and from there to Leitchfield. Here he learned Morgan was on the Ohio River below Louisville. From information received through prisoners of high rank Judah claims that the disposition of his command forced Morgan to take the line of march he did, and cross the Ohio River, his only avenue of escape. The official record states that Morgan entered Kentucky with 2,743 men. When he had reached the Ohio River, his number had increased to about 4,000 men. Many of the young men of Kentucky, inspired by his fame and reckless daring, flocked to his standard.

On the 5th of July, Morgan arrived at Lebanon, and attacked the 20th Kentucky, 380 men, commanded by Colonel Hanson. After being warmly resisted Morgan set the town on fire, and the Union forces surrendered. The depot and other buildings were burned. Captain Tom Morgan, the general's brother, was killed with others while charging down the street upon the depot. Dr. E. H. Wheeler, a member of the

20th, in describing this fight, says that after the surrender General Morgan came into the depot, caught Colonel Hanson by the beard with one hand, and with a revolver in the other acted as if he would shoot. He cried out:

"You have killed my brother Tom."

They knew each other personally, both having lived in Lexington.

Colonel Hanson replied: "John, you can kill me, but cannot scare me."

Morgan let go his hold, and said to Colonel Hanson: "Charles, when you go home, if it is any source of gratification to you, tell mother you have killed brother Tom."

On the 6th of July, Hobson arrived at Lebanon with the 9th and 12th Kentucky cavalry, General Shackelford with the 8th Kentucky and a battalion of the 3d Kentucky cavalry and one section of the 22d Indiana battery. Soon after Colonel Wolford, from Somerset, came in with the 1st Kentucky cavalry, 2d Ohio, 7th Ohio and a battery of four mounted Howitzers. General Hobson was instructed by General Burnside to consolidate, and assume command of these troops, overtake Morgan if possible, cut him off and break him to pieces before he got out of the state. This command numbered about 2,500 men.

General Hobson left Lebanon on the evening of the 6th, reaching Bardstown the next morning. Morgan had taken the Shepherdsville road, and Hobson followed him. At Brown's tanyard he learned Morgan had gone to Bardstown Junction, on the Louisville and Nashville railroad, which last point the Federal commander reached in the evening. Here Morgan captured a train of cars, destroyed the United States mail and rifled the safe of the express company. After being released the train returned to Elizabethtown. Hobson received rations during the night and the next morning the pursuit was continued. On the evening of the 8th he learned Morgan had captured two boats and was crossing into Indiana, and that a gunboat and transport with troops were at Rock Haven. The morning of the 9th Hobson reached the river bank, to find the steamer Alice Dean on the opposite side in flames, and Morgan in Indiana. He had crossed the night before.

Brandenburg, where Morgan crossed is on the Ohio River. While he was passing over to the Indiana side, two pieces of artillery supported by Union troops were in full view of him, it is claimed. One gunboat and transports were not far from him. It is asserted that not a shot was fired at Morgan while he was passing over the river, and that he was permitted to ferry his men over without molestation. A night attack by the troops in that vicinity, or even a demonstration against Morgan

would have had a demoralizing effect. The conduct of the Federal forces at this time has always been sharply criticized. It has never been satisfactorily explained.

After Morgan had crossed the Ohio River, the excitement in Indiana and Ohio was intense. He was compelled to cross the river or fight the force which was pursuing him, and that to him meant defeat. He always cautiously avoided a battle. Messages flew over the wires, from the President, Governor, army officers, and many others. Morgan failed to find the sympathy in southern Indiana he had expected, and robbing stores, mills and dwellings, burning barges and destroying railroads and other public property made him no friends.

At 2:00 o'clock on the morning of the 10th, Hobson had crossed the river, following Morgan at daylight in the direction of Corydon. Morgan's line of march was blackened and marked by the burning of farm-houses, depots, bridges and mills. After destroying the railroad depots and looting the stores the enemy left Madison by way of Lexington. Hobson reached the latter place in the evening. From here Morgan went north toward Mount Vernon, threatening the latter place with a small force, while the main column moved to Versailles.

At Versailles the citizens had assembled in the courthouse to devise ways and means of defense if attacked by Morgan. Suddenly he came upon them, remonstrated with them and insisted they should behave as peaceable citizens. He took possession of their arms and other weapons of defense and burned them up. From this last point Morgan was pursued to Harrison on the state line between Indiana and Ohio. He marched to Whitewater River, and, after crossing it, burned the bridge.

In about an hour our troops appeared on the scene, and were greatly delayed in getting over the artillery and fording the river. The pursuers arrived on the 11th at Glendale and halted at Newberry at night. The next morning they marched to Batavia, the enemy taking the road leading to Portsmouth, but suddenly changed direction and moved toward Piketon.

July 14, Colonel Sanders joined General Hobson's command with the 8th and 9th Michigan cavalry and one section of the 11th Michigan battery. Colonel Kautz, with the 7th and 2d Ohio cavalry, took the advance. He was directed to bring Morgan to a stand if possible, and attack him with vigor, but did not succeed in this. At Jasper, Morgan burned the bridge over the canal, which again delayed our troops until the bridge was rebuilt.

Hobson halted at Jackson on the evening of the 17th, and found the enemy had burned the railroad depot and had moved in the direction of

Pomeroy. At this last point Morgan was repulsed. Hobson moved out at 3:00 o'clock on the morning of the 18th, Morgan moving toward Buffington Island, on the Ohio River.

While General Hobson's command was engaged as has been related, General Judah, whose former movements we have described above, returned to Elizabethtown, took cars and went by rail to Louisville, where his command was hurriedly placed on steamboats and started up the Ohio River. At Cincinnati fresh horses were received, and the fleet moved up, reaching Portsmouth on the 16th, disembarked, and at 9:00 p. m. started for Fair Oaks and Portland, a distance of 30 miles. Judah having learned that Morgan was advancing on Centralia, pushed rapidly to that point, and there ascertained he had changed his course and was moving in the direction of Keystone Furnace. On the morning of the 18th Judah continued his march toward Pomeroy. He marched on the right flank of the enemy between him and the river while Morgan was advancing toward Buffington Island. Judah and Hobson having formed a junction, both commands were closing in around Morgan and pressing him with vigor. Judah made a night march reaching Buffington Island about 5:00 o'clock in the morning of the 19th. The fog was heavy. With a small force he advanced to reconnoiter, and ran into Colonel Duke's command of Morgan's force. Duke's command took one piece of Henshaw's Illinois battery, and captured Judah's adjutant and aid and 20 or 30 men. Major McCook, paymaster and volunteer aid, fell mortally wounded. He was father of several distinguished officers in our army. We saw him as he sat upon his horse in the streets of Cincinnati, and he seemed to be eager for the fray. I have always thought his death was an unnecessary sacrifice, and that to prove himself to the world a worthy sire of brave and gallant sons he voluntarily joined the expedition.

By his side was a young man, also mounted, who it was said, was his youngest son. He was clothed in black velveteen, wore a tight fitting cavalry jacket, rode a fine horse elegantly equipped, and posed as a cavalier of modern times.

Judah's whole force soon became engaged. Morgan's men were driven into Hobson's command and the prisoners who had been captured and the piece of artillery were retaken, as well as a large number of confederate prisoners taken. The gunboat on the river opened fire on the enemy, thus aiding in his demoralization.

About the time Judah struck Morgan's forces in the early morning, Hobson's command under General Shackelford and Colonel Wolford having favorable positions, intercepted and captured a large number of the

raiders. Colonel Basil Duke and Colonel Dick Morgan, brother of the general, with others, were made prisoners. Before the war I met Colonel Duke in Rock Island.

General Judah wishing to assume command of all the Union forces on the field, General Hobson protested. Judah was the ranking officer, but Hobson had been placed in command at Lebanon of the troops he led by General Burnside, and insisted he was not subject to orders from Judah. In the meantime, all the forces which had been in pursuit, pressed Morgan closer and closer, and finally succeeded in breaking up his command. The great bulk of the raiding confederates was captured at Buffington, Indiana. About 500 succeeded in crossing the river.

An amusing controversy arose as to who was entitled to the honor of capturing three or four pieces of artillery which Morgan had abandoned. He had not time to destroy these, and there being no road over which he could take them, one of the pieces was hastily thrown over the river bank, and the other three dumped into a ravine. Captain O'Neil of the 5th Indiana, afterward famous as a Fenian leader in the invasion of Canada, claimed the guns as his trophies, while Lieutenant Fitch of the gunboat, insisted that the piece on the river bank was his trophy. Colonel Sanders' friends said he was first on the ground and should have the honor of capturing these harmless dogs of war.

When the final surrender was made it was supposed and understood that the whole of Morgan's force was included in the surrender, but General Morgan, the sly fox, escaped up the river with about 600 of his men.

On the morning of the 20th General Shackelford called for 1,000 volunteers to go with him in pursuit, and stay in the saddle without eating or sleeping until Morgan was captured. Only 500 of the entire command responded. The 14th Illinois cavalry at the head of which was Colonel Capron, furnished 157 of these. Colonel Wolford, with detachments of the 1st Kentucky, 2d Tennessee, 2d and 54th Ohio and other small numbers, joined the party. After traveling day and night and skirmishing with the enemy from time to time, we finally struck him at Washington, Ohio, on the 24th. We attacked him and killed and wounded a number of his men. As we dashed through the town the entire population lined the streets, the women especially showing great excitement, swinging their hats and cheering.

One beautiful young woman stood on a knoll in advance and elevated above the others swinging her hat and cheering gleefully. After the war I had some correspondence with the doctor she married, who insisted I should come and visit with them in Ohio, and remain with them a week.

We doubt if a cavalry charge was ever made before or since in the midst of so many brave, cultivated and charming women. We were all hungry, thirsty, sleepy, tired and dusty and the citizens, as we learned afterward were anxious and ready to supply our wants, but there was no time for comfort and repose. Morgan made a stand one mile east of the town in a dense woods. In line of battle we advanced and drove him from his cover. He fell back about two miles, tore up a bridge over a rugged stream and took a strong position on a hill. General Shackelford in alluding to this in his report, says:

"The advance moved upon his left flank, while a portion of the 14th Illinois cavalry crossed the stream just above the bridge, and moved up the hill in the face of a heavy fire from the enemy; steadily they moved up and drove him before them."

Saturday morning, the 25th, we traveled parallel roads and again ran into the enemy about a mile from Athens. Here we charged Morgan, and away he went pell-mell, into the woods. Sunday morning, the 26th, we found him near Salineville advancing toward Smith's Ford, on the Ohio River, in the hope of crossing there. Major Rue, of the 9th Kentucky cavalry, had joined us with about 375 fresh men and horses. Lieutenant Colonel Way of the 9th Michigan, also reinforced us with four companies of his regiment. He had given chase to Morgan the day before and had driven him through Richmond. This Sunday morning he again crowded him closely. Near Salineville he made a charge, captured a few prisoners, and the carriage which Morgan rode in at times. Lieutenant Fisk was wounded in this charge.*

* A further installment of Major Connelly's reminiscences will be published in the April Journal

THE OLD ILLINOIS AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.

GEORGE W. SMITH, CARBONDALE, ILLINOIS.

Morris Birkbeck, a prosperous farmer of England, emigrated to Illinois in 1817. He landed at the present site of Albion, then in White County in that year. Here he purchased fourteen hundred acres of prairie land. He immediately opened a farm and began country life as if he had always lived in the 'new west.' In conjunction with others he organized the Illinois Agricultural Society about 1821 or 1822. Mr. Birkbeck was president of the society in the latter year. Jonathan B. Turner was an enthusiastic successor of Mr. Birkbeck in the matter of scientific farming. Perhaps no man in the west has done more to advance the cause of scientific agriculture than has Jonathan B. Turner.

In 1833 there was held in Vandalia the first educational convention in the State, and from that date to 1855 there was a ceaseless effort to secure certain educational advantages for the youth of the State. Among those who were persistent in their efforts to advance the cause of education in the early days we may mention the Rev. John M. Peck, Prof. John Russell, Cyrus Edwards, John Goudy, Judge Sidney Breese, Thomas Mather, and a host of others. Governor Duncan as early as 1834 urged upon the Legislature the establishment of a State University, and in 1835 several charters were granted for the founding of colleges and seminaries.

There soon developed four lines along which the educational forces of the State seemed to exert themselves. Those were: First, a public free school system; second, a training school or normal school for the preparation of teachers; third, an agricultural college; and fourth, a State university. The normal school idea was agitated as early as 1840 by a paper published in Jacksonville. Agricultural papers were early published in the State. The *Prairie Farmer* was a power for good in the early '40s. In 1852 the Industrial League of Illinois was incorporated. This League issued an address to the people of the State in 1852 in which was pointed out the need of a State university that shall provide for departments of instruction, as follows: First, a Normal School Department;

second, a Department of Agriculture; third, a Department of Mechanics; fourth, a Department of Commerce and Business.

The Industrial League was very active in urging the consideration of at least two of these lines of education. A bill to incorporate the "Illinois University" with Jonathan B. Turner, Bronson Murray, John B. Kennicott, Uriah Mills, H. C. Johns, and William A. Pennell as trustees, was introduced into the General Assembly in 1855. The bill received a favorable consideration in the Senate, but the time was too short to get the bill through the House before adjournment, and the effort came to naught.

In all this agitation by the "Education Convention" and the "Industrial League," the literary phase of a State university was not very prominent. The method of support for these educational institutions was to use the college and seminary funds which had accumulated or might be realized from the sale of lands which had been donated by the general government for educational purposes.

In 1804 a land office was located in Kaskaskia. The Secretary of the Treasury of the United States was authorized to locate in the Kaskaskia land-office district a township of land to be given to the State of Illinois when admitted into the Union, for the purpose of founding a seminary of learning. In the Enabling Act of 1818 another township was given for the same purpose. This made 72 sections—46,080 acres. In 1829 the State Legislature authorized the sale of this college and seminary land, at the government prices, \$1.25 an acre. The total amount sold up to 1855 was 42,300 acres producing a fund of \$59,832. This money was borrowed by the State from time to time at an interest rate of six per cent. This money and some interest accumulations are now reported by the State Superintendent as a part of the permanent school fund.

There yet remained in 1861, 3,880 acres unsold—four and one-half sections of this college and seminary land. A portion of this remnant if not all of it was located in Iroquois County.

The effort of all the forces at work on the general school problem in Illinois resulted in the creation of the office of State Superintendent of Public Instruction in 1854, and in the passage of the act creating the present free school system. In 1861 the General Assembly created by a charter the "Illinois Agricultural College." The enabling section reads as follows:

"Be it enacted by the people of the State of Illinois, represented in the General Assembly, That J. W. Singleton, Thomas Quick, Wm. A. Hacker, Walter Buchanan, B. C. Renois, Harmon Alexander, Curtis Blakeman, James H. Stipp and Zadoc Casey, and all such other persons

as may become associated with them, are hereby constituted a body corporate, by the name and style of the Illinois Agricultural College, for the purpose of instruction and science in practical and scientific agriculture, and in the mechanical arts."

The capital stock was fixed at \$50,000 with the privilege of increasing the sum to \$200,000, divided into shares of one hundred dollars each, ten per cent of the subscription to be paid in cash at time of issuing of stock. Arrangements in the charter provided for an opportunity for young men who were worthy and needy to have a chance to work in the fields a portion of each day and thus meet a portion of their expense.

Section 8 of the charter reads: "That the college and seminary lands of this State be and they are hereby donated to said corporation with power to lease, sell, dispose of and convey the same, and to receive and collect the money arising therefrom for the purpose of establishing, improving and carrying on said college and farm." The lands referred to in this 8th section of the charter were the remnant of the two townships granted by the general government in 1804 and 1818, for college and seminary purposes. There were four and one-half sections yet unsold. When the board of trustees of the "Illinois Agricultural College" was organized, it disposed of the four and a half sections for \$58,000 and the money was deposited with the treasurer of the college, Mr. A. D. Hay, a banker of Centralia.

When it came time for the trustees to locate the school, the activity of Mr. Thomas Quick the president of the board, secured the location of the college at the village of Irvington, the home of Mr. Quick, some five or six miles south of Centralia, on the line of the recently built Illinois Central railroad. Land was purchased for the farm, buildings were constructed, and a corps of instructors secured.

There was some doubt whether the "Illinois Agricultural College" was a State school or a private school. The 10th section of the charter seems to establish the fact that the school was a State institution. It reads: Said corporation shall make a full biennial report to the Legislature when in session of their financial condition, their progress, the number of pupils received and discharged, stating the residence of each."

The village of Irvington was a very small collection of houses, but the location was ideal as the lands were very rich and the situation very healthful.

Although the school was chartered in 1861, there had been much irritating delay in locating the school and in providing suitable buildings. However the school opened on the 10th of September, 1866, with the following faculty: Rev. I. S. Mahan, president; Rev. James S. C. Fin-

ley; Valentine C. Rucker; Mrs. Helen Keeney; Peter Walser, and Thomas Quick. The last named gentleman was the guiding genius in the board of trustees, and while the board had changed some since the charter was issued, Mr. Quick was still on the board and its president. Mr. Quick's position on the faculty was head of the department of law when that department should be organized.

Mr. Mahan remained but one year as head of the school, and upon the opening of the second year in September, 1867, the Rev. D. P. French was the president. In 1871 the Rev. Mr. French was succeeded by the Rev. A. C. Hileman who served till 1874, when the Rev. D. W. Phillips was selected as president. He served till the death of the school some three years later.

The charter of the school made no provision for requiring a bond of the treasurer covering the funds which might come into his hands. The subscription to the stock was liberal and with this money a farm of five hundred and sixty acres was purchased lying adjacent to the Illinois Central railroad, immediately west of the village of Irvington. The \$58,000 for which the college and seminary lands were sold was placed in the bank of Mr. Hay. This bank shortly afterwards failed, and the entire sum was lost. In later years the Legislature investigated the whole matter of the loss of this college and seminary fund, but no charges of intention to defraud could be proved against Mr. Hay. It was believed at the founding of the school that the income from the college and seminary fund together with tuition and the proceeds from the farm would be sufficient to sustain the school even if the Legislature should not make biennial appropriations for its maintenance. The Legislature never made an appropriation other than the gift of the college and seminary fund. But when the bank failed and the income from this fund was gone, the only source of support was the tuition and the proceeds from the farm. These were not sufficient to keep the college going. The deferred payments on the stock could not well be collected and the college found itself handicapped for want of means to keep the school running.

The certainty as to whether the college was a "State school" is further shown by the act of the General Assembly in 1869, two years after the school was regularly opened. It appears that the treasurer had failed to make any report to the Auditor of Public Accounts of the proceeds of the sale of the four and a half sections of the college and seminary lands. He had been repeatedly asked to do so. On April 19, 1869, the Legislature therefore passed an Act entitled, "An Act to secure the Endowment Fund of the Illinois Agricultural College." This provided

that unless the treasurer of the said college make a full and complete report to the Auditor of all money, notes, interest or other things of value, as the proceeds of the sale of the four and one-half sections of the college and seminary lands, within three months, then the Attorney General should take steps to secure the said amounts of money, etc.

Section 3 of this Act is as follows: "It shall be lawful in case of the establishment of the Southern Illinois Normal University, for the said college to transfer and make over to the trustees thereof the said trust fund, upon such terms and conditions as may be agreed upon between the trustees of said college and said university, and which shall be approved by the Governor, to be used only for purposes of endowment of said university." There was at that time a bill before the General Assembly for the establishing of a Normal School at some point south of the St. Louis and Terre Haute railroad, and it was the intention of the third section of the above bill to transfer any and all money which should be recovered from the defunct bank over to the proposed normal school.

At some date prior to 1878 the State entered suit against the trustees of the Illinois Agricultural College for the recovery of the college and seminary fund. In the April term, 1878, of the circuit court in Washington County, a decree was entered vesting the title to the college farm of 560 acres in the State, and on the 31st of May, 1879, the Legislature passed an Act authorizing the sale of the college farm. The Act provided that when the lands were sold the money should be turned into the State treasury and that all liens and incumbrances on the farm should be paid and that the residue should be applied to educational purposes as may hereafter be provided by law.

There were several claims against the farm amounting to several thousands of dollars. When the lands were sold and all claims were paid there remained the sum of \$9,000 which was turned in eventually to the Southern Illinois Normal University.

The school was well attended from the different parts of the State. As many as three hundred students were enrolled at one time, and the school seemed to have the air of prosperity about it. There was a preparatory department which accommodated those students whose training had been too limited to enable them to enter the regular college courses.

A large boarding hall and dormitory was erected. This was under the direct charge of the wife of Dr. French. The demand for accommodations for students was difficult to supply in a village of only three hundred people, and so a number of houses were erected to accommodate parents who wished to move to the school and remain while school was

in session. When the school year closed the farmers would move back to their farms and the village consisted of tenantless houses.

The unfortunate loss of the funds, and the decree of the court vesting the farm in the State were blows which the school could not recover from. The number of students gradually decreased. The teachers sought new fields, and the days of a once flourishing college were rapidly passing. A Mr. Clark, a Presbyterian minister occupied the college buildings and carried on a private school there for some years following the downfall of the college. The village lost its population, and for many years it was indeed a deserted village.

Within the past few years the main college building, a wooden building of considerable size, has been occupied by the Huddleston Orphans' Home, an institution under the auspices of the Baptist Church.

RICHARD YATES
Was Governor of Illinois

THE SERVICES OF RICHARD YATES TO PUBLIC EDUCATION.

By EDMUND J. JAMES, PRESIDENT OF THE UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS.

A republic will secure continuous, unselfish, public spirited service from its citizens in the long run, only if it recognizes in some appropriate way the services which its citizens render. This recognition need not take the form, as history shows, of pecuniary rewards alone; though a republic owes it to itself not to let its benefactors starve. It need not take the form of the conferring of public office, though men who devote their time and service without immediate reward for the benefit of the State may be presumed to be able and willing to serve the State as public officials. It need not even take the form of monuments such as statues and memorial buildings, though a grateful republic may call the attention of its children in this way to the careers of men who have deserved well of the commonwealth. But it should take one or all of these forms if it expects to develop generation after generation a type of citizen whose first thought will be the common welfare.

Among the men who have deserved well of this great commonwealth stands Richard Yates, the great war Governor. His political services to the Union at a critical period in its life are so well known that they need no emphasis from me. His record upon other public questions which were of vital moment to the permanent interests of the nation is not so well known to men of this generation.

He was one of the men whose interest was enlisted in behalf of the great fundamental movements which were making for the disappearance of slavery and the founding of the American republic upon a new basis of human liberty and opportunity.

He recognized more fully than most politicians and statesmen of his time the fundamental necessity of education, not merely the so-called elementary education, consisting in the knowledge of, or opportunity to acquire the knowledge of, the three R's; but in the higher education, the further opportunity for the development of the capacities, intellectual, physical, moral, industrial, of all its citizens to the highest possible extent.

At an early stage in the movement for a system of industrial universities, Mr. Yates' attention was called to the project by Professor J. B. Turner, of Jacksonville, as a possible means of improving the system of education in the United States. The plan provided for the establishment of one such university in each state, to be supported in part by a land grant from the federal government for this purpose. This movement resulted in the passage of the land grant act of 1862, signed by President Lincoln July 2 of that year, out of which has grown a large number of institutions of higher learning throughout the United States.

Professor Turner was the first to elaborate in a way to catch and fix public attention, the thought that the true higher education of the people could be greatly assisted by a series of higher institutions of practical learning, which the nation as a whole should support by a liberal donation of public land to each state in the union. He elaborated the plan fully ten years before it was finally adopted by the federal congress, and was the life and soul of the agitation started on behalf of this idea which was never suffered to die out until it reached its culmination.

Governor Yates was a consistent supporter of this project during the time of his service in congress, as will be seen from the three letters printed below. His interest was attracted, undoubtedly, not only by the importance of the proposition itself but by the fact that Professor Turner had been his instructor in Illinois College. The Governor's reference to the Smithsonian Institute grew out of a proposition in Turner's plan that these land grant colleges should be associated in a somewhat intimate way with the Smithsonian Institute, which had been founded a few years before under the auspices of the federal government upon the basis of a grant by James Smithson of London, England.

(COPY)

WASHINGTON, June 25, 1852.

Prof. J. B. Turner:

DEAR FRIEND—I owe you many apologies for not writing to you before now. The truth is that I have postponed it from week to week with the view of writing you at length when I did write. Although the amount of business I have to perform is very great indeed, yet I cannot offer this as an apology for any unpardonable delay in writing to so valued a friend as you.

I send you by today's mail a copy of the Proceedings of the National Agricultural Convention on yesterday. The Republic does not set forth my real motion. I presented your address to the Granville Convention,

and moved that it be referred to the Committee on business with instructions to report the subject of National & State industrial Universities as one of the subjects which should be proper for the consideration of the Convention. I took occasion to refer to the plan proposed by you with proper commendations and referred to the Message of the Governor of Illinois and the action of the Legislature in relation to the same. I never recd. a full copy of your address until I recently got it in the Valley Farmer. I had seen it in detached portions before in Illinois papers. I have but little doubt that the Legislature will at the present or next session adopt the plan you have proposed.

Although but little has been done in relation to the subject of an Agricultural Bureau, I still hope something will yet be done. There is a good feeling in its behalf—and could it be got up in order (without a motion to suspend the rules, which requires a two-thirds vote) which seems impossible, it would pass the House—and the Senate also without trouble.

I recd. yours, Dr. Kennicott's & other letters in his behalf for the appt. at the head of the Agricultural Bureau, should that be established. I have not answered him for the reason that should the same be created, I have another name to present for the appointment, and had that name in my mind long before the reception of the letters. To be plain that name is yours, and you need not write declining, for my mind is made up and I will not be moved from my purpose. Your address to the Granville Convention would aid me much, and I think I could bring an influence from the West and also from the East which perhaps you are not aware of. I say I will not be moved from my purpose because I have personal reasons to influence me as well as public interests in view—the elevation of one of the instructors of my youth and one of the Professors of my Alma Mater to a post where he would receive honor and profit & the country great advantage.

I have written this in haste that it may go out in the first mail and I hope you will pardon all blunders.

Your friend

RICHARD.

P. S.—Judge Douglass who is one of the committee of the Agricultural Convention to prepare *business* told me (I having to have the Convention to vote and act on Wm. Bennett's Railroad bill) that he would try and embrace the subjects of your address. But the probability is that very little will be done in relation to that branch as I am told the main object of the present sitting is to form a Nat. Convention & to influence Congress in favor of the Ag. Bureau.

(COPY)

WASHINGTON, July 10, 1852.

DEAR SIR—If you have a spare copy of your address to the Granville Convention on the subject of a State Agricultural University I will be obliged to you if you will forward it to me. The only copy which I had was published in the Valley Farmer of St. Louis—and some one of the Committee at the Agricultural Convention took that off.

I had the promise of Wm. Ewbanks to have it published in the Patent Office Report but for fear he may overlook it, I have drawn up a request to be signed by Douglass & myself which I will forward him tomorrow. The Rept. has not gone to press yet.

Very respectfully

Your friend

RICH'D YATES.

(COPY)

WASHINGTON, April 14, 1854.

DEAR SIR—I recd your letter by this morning's mail and thank you for it. I am very glad to learn that my course on the Nebraska Bill has met with the approval of the people of my District. I took grounds against it before I had heard from one of them.

Mr. Washburne has not introduced any bill on the subject of Industrial Universities. He presented the resolutions of the Legislature—that was all.

Will you please draw up a Bill such as you think would accomplish the end desired, and forward to me. Question—Is it best that these institutions should have any connection with the Smithsonian Institute—The Officers of that Institution have very etherial notions about its objects and I believe at one of the National agricultural Conventions opposed its association with the subject of agriculture—claiming that the bequest of Smithson was for the “diffusion of useful knowledge,” it was to stand alone & separate from any particular institution.

Now had the bill better not be so shaped as to avoid opposition from the strong influences which the officers of that Institution might bring to bear? Would not an Agricultural Bureau be the proper head to which Reports, &c. could be sent?

However I have not studied this subject. You have—therefore send me at your earliest convenience a Bill—and I will present it—and do what I can to have it passed. In haste.

Very truly

Your Obt Sert

RICH'D YATES.

PROF. J. B. TURNER—

It appears, therefore, from these letters and from other events that one may well claim for Governor Yates the credit of being one of the founders of the present State University of Illinois, as this institution was the outgrowth of the movement which he advocated. The placing of a medallion portrait of Governor Yates, therefore, among the decorations of the new Lincoln Hall just erected by the University of Illinois, is fully justified, not merely by the fact that he was one of the associates of Lincoln in the great political work of saving the Union, but also because of his relation toward the movement which resulted in the establishment of this institution.

Mrs. Jennie Palmer Weber, Secretary and Treasurer, Illinois State Historical Society, Springfield, Ill.:

DEAR MAMAM—You will remember when we last met in the office of the Historical Association, and I was allowed to examine the statue of Douglas, I told you at the time that it appeared to me as if it looked smaller than he really was. I also remarked that I heard the memorable debate of Lincoln and Douglas, which was held in Alton on October 15, 1858, and, as you stated you would like to have my remembrance of the occasion, I will try and give it to you as nearly as I can. Please remember that I was then a little boy of ten years of age, although my memory of this occasion seems as bright and clear as of things that have happened recently.

It is now fifty-four years since this memorable debate took place and looking backward to that time, in my mind I can see the crowd and remember the events perfectly. The 15th day of October, 1858, was the day on which Lincoln and Douglas were to hold their seventh and final debate at Alton. Early in the morning the farmers began to arrive in the city in almost every kind of vehicle. By noon boats from St. Louis and trains from the North were beginning to arrive. It is estimated that there were from six to ten thousand people present, which in those days was considered a very large assemblage. Lincoln and Douglas both arrived early in the morning. Lincoln was quartered at the Franklin House, now called the Lincoln Hotel, and Douglas at the Alton House, destroyed by fire many years ago. This hotel was on the corner of Front and Alley streets. Each had his friends and, during the morning, there were continual receptions at both hotels.

The committee in charge of the arrangements had erected at the northeast corner of the City Hall, a speaker's platform about sixteen feet long by twelve feet wide. About 12:30 p. m. the crowd began to gather about the place. The enthusiasm was very great, many carrying

RECOLLECTIONS OF THE LINCOLN-DOUGLAS DEBATE HELD IN ALTON, ILLINOIS, OCTOBER 15, 1858.

BY EDMOND BEALL, ALTON, ILLINOIS.

Mrs. Jessie Palmer Weber, Secretary and Treasurer, Illinois State Historical Society, Springfield, Ill.:

DEAR MADAM—You will remember when we last met in the office of the Historical Association, and I was allowed to examine the statue of Douglas, I told you at the time that it appeared to me as if it looked smaller than he really was. I also remarked that I heard the memorable debate of Lincoln and Douglas, which was held in Alton on October 15, 1858, and, as you stated you would like to have my remembrance of the occasion, I will try and give it to you as nearly as I can. Please remember that I was then a little boy of ten years of age, although my memory of this occasion seems as bright and clear as of things that have happened recently.

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banners, flags, and all kinds of devices to show the strength of their side. On Market street between Second and Third, on the side of this hill as it now is, there stood at that time an old frame market house, and, during those days, all meats and vegetables were sold only from the market house. No stores were allowed to keep anything of this kind, but all had to go to the market house for provisions of all kinds excepting groceries. Around this building was a railing where the farmers and those having country produce for sale hitched their teams. At that time, being a very small boy, I perched myself on the railing on the south side of the market house, just, you might say, across the street from where the speaking was to take place. About 1:30 Lincoln and Douglas took their seats on the stand, and as they mounted the steps on to the platform, I remember I never heard so much shouting and hurrahing in my life. The ovation they received was tremendous. Douglas was first introduced, and, when he rose to speak, I thought he had been rightly named "The Little Giant." He was not, if my recollection serves me right, over five feet four inches tall. Around the platform there was a railing made of two by fours, about four feet high, and this railing reached nearly to Douglas' shoulders. Just before he began speaking he was interrupted by a certain gentleman, but no attention was paid to him, so Douglas began his speech. He spoke for about an hour or an hour and a half. I noticed at the time that he spoke his words very distinctly, but in a very blustering manner, and so to speak "frothed at the mouth" when he became excited. During the speech Lincoln sat at the rear of the platform, leaning back against the wall of the City Hall, close to the spot where the Memorial Tablet is now placed. He did not look up, nor did he make notes of any remark that Douglas was making, but after Douglas finished speaking, Lincoln rose in a dignified manner, stood in about the same place that Douglas had stood, and looked over the audience. He appeared like a giant in comparison with Douglas. I understand he was six feet three inches in height. Every one was astounded at the difference in the height of the two men. Lincoln was tall and sparely built, Douglas short and fleshy. I could not distinguish a word that was spoken, but I remember there was a peculiar twang to Lincoln's words and that he was cool and collected. His general style and appearance were the same as that of the Honorable L. Y. Sherman of this State, and he looked more like him than any one I have ever seen since, only he was taller; otherwise he cut about the same figure as Sherman. The demonstration was great and both were applauded, but in those dark times of our nation, no one predicted what was before us. From that time on Lincoln rose to the highest pinnacle of fame.

RECOLLECTIONS OF THE ASSASSINATION AND FUNERAL OF ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

BY EDMOND BEALL, ALTON ILLINOIS.

Mrs. Jessie Palmer Weber, Secretary and Treasurer, Illinois State Historical Society, Springfield, Ill.:

DEAR MADAM—Referring to recent conversation I had with you regarding my recollections of the assassination and funeral of Abraham Lincoln, and by your request, I give you below a brief letter regarding those events as nearly as I can remember them.

Looking backward a half century or more, my memory of things that happened fifty or even fifty-five years ago is better than it is of things that happened two or three years ago; although when I was a little boy and would hear people talking of things that happened twenty years ago, it seemed to me then like the life of a nation. As I have now passed three-score years, I can remember things that happened fifty-five years ago more readily than those that happened a short time ago. The following is a matter that is firmly impressed on my mind, and all the events are brought before me as clearly as though they happened yesterday.

On April 15, 1865, the news flashed over the wires that President Lincoln had been assassinated. I can not think of anything that has ever transpired in this country that the people were more excited over, in fact, everything seemed paralyzed—business ceased, no one seemed to realize what had happened. I was at that time working for the firm of J. and D. Millen. We received word about 9:00 a. m. on April 15th of the sad calamity. There was a Frenchman working for the Millen firm by the name of Beasley. He made the remark that he was glad of it. No sooner had he said this than one of the men struck him over the head with a bar of iron. They had to carry him home on a stretcher, but no arrest was made, and in St. Louis many were shot down in the streets for making like remarks—this to show you the feeling at that time. Every home was draped and the whole nation was in mourning. It seemed as though everyone wished to do something to show how much he loved our President.

Immediately after the news reached Alton, the management of the Chicago & Alton Railroad Company issued orders for all the carpenters employed by them to report at once to Springfield to decorate and do the necessary erecting of arches for the funeral. There was living at Alton at that time a man by the name of Chaffee, who had charge of all the bridge and carpenter work on this railroad. He had a son by the name of Shipley—we called him “Ship” for short. Mr. Chaffee told us if we wanted to go, he would take us with him to Springfield. We, of course, were glad of the opportunity, so left Alton on the 19th day of April, and when we arrived in Springfield, found great sorrow, in fact, the people seemed as if they had lost all heart.

The first task to which we were assigned was to drape Lincoln’s home in mourning. I, being slender and about sixteen years of age, was told to put the droopers on the eaves of the house and to fasten the droopers with rosettes about eight feet apart. I was let down the roof with a rope. Mrs. Tilton occupied the home. She came to the window near where I was working and told me to be sure and get them eight feet apart. I replied I could hardly do so, as I was lying on my stomach and could not gauge the distance. She went up into the store-room where all of Lincoln’s furniture was stored and procured a two foot rule, passing it down to me with the remark that she had taken it from Lincoln’s old desk, and I could keep it when I had completed my task. This rule I prized highly, but it was lost in after years.

After we had completed this piece of work, we were sent to the Capitol to erect a catafalque for the remains. We worked there for some time, and, with the architect, erected a beautiful temporary resting place for the President. There was quite a controversy during all this time as to where Lincoln’s remains were to finally be placed. The citizens of Springfield offered to donate or erect a tomb on what was then called the Mather place. In fact, they partially erected a vault. This plot of ground is where the present State Capitol is now located. Mrs. Lincoln would not consent to this and it looked at that time as if no suitable place would be selected. All attempts to persuade her to change her mind were of no avail, and just three days before the body arrived in Springfield, she made up her mind that Oak Ridge was the only place she desired or would consent to as place of interment. Then the trouble began. There was only a temporary vault in Oak Ridge on the side of a hill. Seats had to be built for the choir, and we all hurried off to the cemetery to erect the seats. The choir of three hundred voices must be provided for. We had to work two days and one night to complete the work in time, and, when through, we were a tired lot. Our meals were

provided by the sexton, whose residence was in the grounds on the top of the hill.

I was pretty well acquainted in Springfield, having been a soldier in the Civil War, and was on duty in Springfield quite a time before I was discharged. I had no trouble in procuring a place where my chum and I could secure a lodging during the period from April 19th to May 4th. The city was crowded from the time the news was received of the assassination until the funeral ceremonies. The funeral cortege left Washington April 21st. Frequent stops were made along the route to allow the people to view the remains and pay tribute to our martyred President. The morning of May 3rd dawned bright and clear, and from daylight until the arrival of the funeral train the streets were blocked and it was almost impossible to reach the Chicago and Alton depot. As I wore a badge which allowed me all the privileges, I took advantage of this and was on the platform where I could see all. About 8:40 the pilot engine arrived, draped in mourning, and at 9:00 o'clock the funeral train pulled into the depot. It had been on the road about twelve days since leaving Washington. It was almost impossible to keep the crowd back. A splendid hearse was waiting and after the body was placed in the hearse, the American flag was placed over the casket. This flag bore thirty-six stars, as we had but thirty-six states at that time. Pickpockets were very numerous. I remember General Joe Hooker spying one, as the pickpocket was robbing one of the spectators, and he gave the thief a kick that sent him not less than ten to fifteen feet. Fighting Joe, as he was called, was a medium sized man with a face almost as red as that of an Indian. After all was ready, the sad cortege wound its way up to the old Capitol. At 10:00 o'clock the north end doors swung open and the crowd began to come in there, winding along up a pair of steps, around the coffin, then down the south steps and out the south door. I was stationed near the foot of the casket to divide the crowd, and was on duty there all day long and part of the night. I might state here that I heard the undertaker, who came with the remains, say to a gentleman present, that the brains and viscera had all been removed immediately after his death and that the body was filled with embalming fluid. As stated above, the doors were thrown open and the immense crowd allowed to view the remains. They came in six abreast, and all that day and night until ten the next morning there was a constant stream. The catafalque was arranged so that those viewing the remains could get a full view as per diagram shown.

The morning of the 4th of May, 1865, was, I believe, the hottest day I have ever experienced. Many were prostrated with heat, among them

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 ✕
 POSITION OF CASKET.
 LINE OF VISITORS.
 SECOND STORY PLAN
 Diagram of Second Floor of Old State House, now Sangamon County Court House.

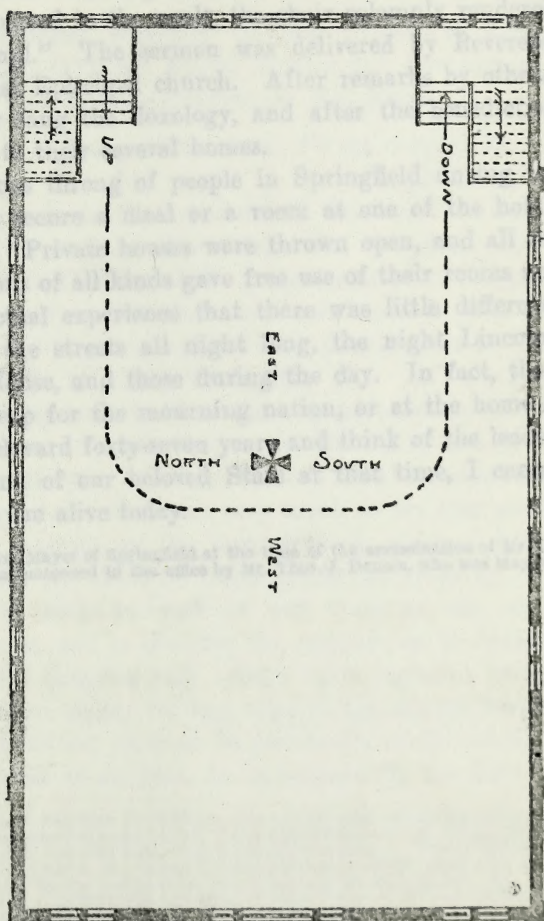
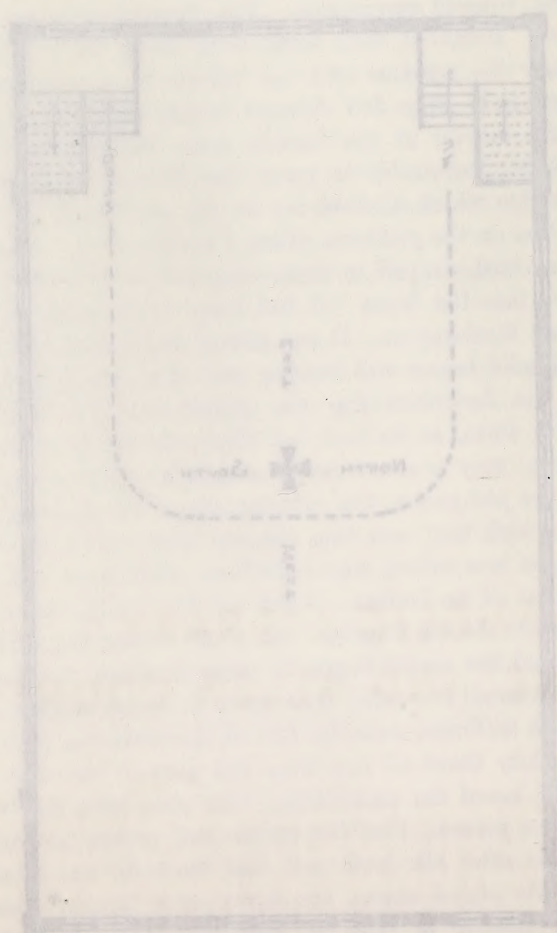


Diagram of second floor of Old State House, now Washington County Court House

--- Line of Vision

✕ Position of Chair

Second Story Plan



the mayor, whose name I think was Vredenburg.* At 10:00 o'clock the funeral cortege was formed. General Hooker, with all the high officials of the United States and the State officers, was at the head. After marching around the principal streets they went to Oak Ridge, Lincoln's final resting place. As the sad procession entered the gates, the choir, about three hundred in number, accompanied by one of the largest and best bands from Washington, sang a solemn dirge. While the remains were being placed in the vault, the choir solemnly rendered the "Dead March in Saul." The sermon was delivered by Reverend Simpson of the Methodist Episcopal church. After remarks by others, and a prayer, the choir sang the doxology, and after the benediction was given, all dispersed to their several homes.

There was a tremendous throng of people in Springfield during the funeral ceremonies. To secure a meal or a room at one of the hotels was out of the question. Private houses were thrown open, and all the churches and organizations of all kinds gave free use of their rooms and halls. I know from actual experience that there was little difference between the crowds in the streets all night long, the night Lincoln's body lay in the State House, and those during the day. In fact, there was no such thing as sleep for the mourning nation, or at the home of Lincoln. As I look backward forty-seven years and think of the leaders of the United States and of our beloved State at that time, I cannot recall any of those who are alive today.

* Mr. John S. Vredenburg was Mayor of Springfield at the time of the assassination of Mr. Lincoln, but on April 17, 1865, he was succeeded in the office by Mr. Thos. J. Dennis, who was Mayor at the time of the funeral.—Editor.

FOUR ORIGINAL LETTERS, 1820-1830.

FROM ORIGINAL LETTERS WRITTEN TO MR. PASCAL P. ENOS,¹ AND
PRESENTED TO THE ILLINOIS STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY BY MISS
LOUISE I. ENOS, THE GRANDDAUGHTER OF MR. ENOS.

SENATE CHAMBER, (WASHINGTON, D. C.)

December 4, 1820.

DEAR SIR—In reply to your letter of the 28 Oct. I have to inform you that it is yet doubtful whether or not there will be a land office established in the Sangamon Country at the present session of Congress, and that there is no vacancy at the other point mentioned in your letter.

The Missouri constitution has not yet been passed upon by Congress, and it is very uncertain what may be its fate.

I have been laboring hard to clear the way preparatory to granting relief to the purchasers of public land under the old system and flatter myself that my efforts have in some measure been crowned with success. The Secretary of the Treasury very much to his own credit, and not a little to the interests of the purchasers to which I refer—presented a report today by which he recommends the propriety of allowing the purchaser to retain so much of any tract as the money already paid amounts to, and to abandon the residue—or to deduct 25 or 37% per centum (as congress may order) upon payment being made by the 30 Sept. next or to pay for any tract in ten annual installments (without interest) provided payment be punctually made—at the option of the debtor—*Interest in all cases to be released by the Govt.* It re-

¹ Pascal Paoli Enos, pioneer, was born at Windsor, Conn., in 1770; graduated at Dartmouth College in 1794, studied law, and after spending some years in Vermont, where he served as High Sheriff of Windsor County, in September, 1815, removed west, stopping first at Cincinnati. A year later he descended the Ohio by flat-boat to Shawneetown, Ill., crossed the State by land, finally locating at St. Charles, Mo., and later at St. Louis. Then, having purchased a tract of land, in Madison County, Ill., he remained there about two years, when, in 1823, having received from President Monroe the appointment of Receiver of the newly established Land Office at Springfield, he removed thither, making it his permanent home. He was one of the original purchasers of the land on which the city of Springfield now stands, and joined with Maj. Elijah Iles, John Taylor and Thomas Cox, the other patentees, in laying out the town, to which they first gave the name of Calhoun. Mr. Enos remained in office through the administration of President John Quincy Adams, but was removed by President Jackson for political reasons, in 1829. Died at Springfield, April, 1832.

mains yet to be determined whether Congress will adopt those recommendations so important to the people of the west.

I am with much esteem *dr. sir*

Your most
obt. sert.

JESSE B. THOMAS.²

VANDALIA, 4th January, 1825.

DEAR SIR—You have doubtless learned the fate of our recent election of Judges. It has produced severe feelings here. It was the fact that there was so little combination among the representation from our Circuit, that the members from the other circuits were trying to barter off all the candidates that stood in their way, and send them to our Circuit. Hence McRoberts³ and others were run for our Circuit. I was run among the rest, but could not consent until the morning of the election owing to Mr. Matheny being a candidate.

A message was sent by a member of the Convention to the *anti* party that if the latter would take me up they would run me to which it was expressly understood they had consented. And at 8 O'clock my election was looked at as one of the certain events of the day. The Convention party to a necessary extent did support me. But it seems that my name was not announced in time to make any concert. No party seems to have known perfectly the others sentiment. The *Anti* party seem to have been panic struck at the instant, at the prospects of Turney being elected, and under the impression that Sawyer was the strongest supported him almost to a man on the first ballot although they did not like him.

I believe that election has given as much satisfaction as any other. My old friends regret it perhaps on account of personal feelings and the friends to the system regret it, because they think that I would be more

¹ Jesse Burgess Thomas, youngest son of Jesse and Sabina (Symes) Thomas, was born in Hagerstown, Maryland, 1777, where the family had long resided, and was descended from Lord George Calvert, of the Irish peerage created in 1624, to whose son, Sir Cecil Calvert, Baron of Baltimore, the Maryland patent was issued by Charles the Second on June 20, 1632. Taken west in childhood, he grew to manhood and settled at Lawrenceburg, Indiana Territory in 1803; in 1805, was speaker of the Territorial Legislature, and, later represented the Territory as Delegate in Congress. On the organization of Illinois Territory (which he had favored) he removed to Kaskaskia, was appointed one of the first judges for the new Territory, and, in 1818, as delegate from St. Clair County, presided over the first State Constitutional Convention, and, on the admission of the State, became one of the first United States senators, Governor Edwards being his colleague. Though an avowed advocate of slavery, he gained no little prominence as the author of the celebrated "Missouri Compromise" adopted in 1820. He was re-elected to the Senate in 1823, serving until 1829. He subsequently removed to Mount Vernon, Ohio. Died May 4, 1853.

² Samuel McRoberts, United States Senator, was born in that part of the Northwest Territory which afterwards became Monroe County, Illinois, February 20, 1799; graduated from Transylvania University in 1819; in 1821, was elected the first circuit clerk of his native county, and, in 1825, appointed circuit judge which office he held for three years. In 1828, he was elected State Senator, representing the district comprising Monroe, Clinton and Washington counties. Later he was appointed United States District Attorney by President Jackson, but soon resigned to become Receiver of Public Moneys at Danville, by appointment of President Van Buren, and, in 1839 solicitor of the General Land Office at Washington. Resigning the latter office in the fall of 1841, at the next session of the Illinois Legislature he was elected United States Senator to succeed John M. Robinson, deceased. Died, at Cincinnati, Ohio, March 22, 1843, being succeeded in the Senate by James Semple.

popular in the district than the person elected, and it would therefore aptly make the system more durable. But on my own account I would prefer the office for which I am now a Candidate, and to which I am Confident I will succeed if the law passes.

I am &

J. H. PUGH.⁴

GREENVILLE, Jany. 26, 1825.

Paschal P. Enos, Esq.:

DEAR SIR—I have just passed the evening with Mr. Forquer, our new Secretary. I rejoice that he was elected & Hamilton rejected, although I confess my profession & wishes would have been and are in favor of Stars.⁵ It was infamous to cast him aside after his nomination had been once confirmed & the authors of it deserve universal reprobation. One thing Mr. Forquer mentioned to me which I cannot help repeating. that if it had not been for Mr. Pugh's strenuous & unsparing exertions that the county seat of Sangamon would have been removed according to Hamilton's wishes. By the way when Pugh left Vandalia he was indebted to Ankeny for his bill \$60, and Ankeny threatened to sue him unless it was settled. Mr. Pugh came to me and rehearsed the circumstances of the case, telling me that yourself & Taylor & some others had promised to see that his expenses were paid, and wished me to sign a note with him to Ankeny upon your responsibility. Knowing something of the matter & being acquainted also with his efficiency in promoting your views I endorsed a note for that amount for him trusting to your interest & responsibility to secure me from loss—which I presume you will do. Be so good as to write me by next mail upon the subject and inform me.

I am very Respectfully

Yours &

B. MILLS.⁶

⁴ Jonathan H. Pugh, pioneer lawyer, born in Bath County, Kentucky, came to Bond County, Illinois, finally locating at Springfield in 1823, and being the second lawyer to establish himself in practice in that city. He served in the Third, Fifth, Sixth and Seventh General Assemblies, and was defeated for congress by Joseph Duncan (afterwards Governor) in 1831. Died in 1833. Mr. Pugh is described by his contemporaries as a man of brilliant parts, an able lawyer and a great wit.

⁵ Probably Henry Starr, a brilliant lawyer of Edwardsville.

⁶ Benjamin Mills, lawyer and early politician, was a native of western Massachusetts and described by his contemporaries as a highly educated and accomplished lawyer, as well as a brilliant orator. He emigrated to Illinois in 1819, and settled at Greenville, Bond County; was probate judge in Bond County in 1822. He, in conjunction with Alfred Cowles, prosecuted Palemon H. Winchester for the killing of Daniel D. Smith, in Edwardsville, in 1823. He was a member of the Legislature from Jo Daviess County in the Eighth General Assembly, 1832-1834. At this session occurred the impeachment trial of Judge Theophilus W. Smith, of the Supreme Court, Mr. Mills acting as chairman of the Impeachment Committee, and delivering a speech of great power and brilliancy. Hon. Cyrus Edwards declared that he never heard a more finished and scholarly or eloquent oration, and that it could not be surpassed. Brilliant passages from his address were quoted on the streets at Vandalia for a long time afterwards.

In 1834 he was a candidate for congress from the Northern District, but was defeated by William L. May, (Democrat), as claimed by Mr. Mill's friends, unfairly. He early fell a victim to consumption and, returning to Massachusetts, died in Berkshire County, in that state, in 1841. Hon. R. H. McClellan, of Galena, says of him: "He was a man of remarkable ability, learning and eloquence," while Governor Ford, in his "History of Illinois," testified that, "by common consent of all his contemporaries, Mr. Mills was regarded as the most popular and brilliant lawyer of his day at the Galena bar."

VANDALIA 18, December 1830.

DEAR FRIEND—You will doubtless have learned by this time all about the senatorial election. Our friends made the discovery before Kanes did, that he could not be beaten. There were several members who wanted him beaten but could not vote against him, because they had said during the August contest that they would be for him. When this was discovered by our friends they went to work to make the best of a bad business, and therefore our friends became divided into at least three squads, for it was utterly impossible to reconcile the conflicting claims of the respective candidates for the vacancy. Many of the Kane men were too mad at Robinson, Young, and Smith for their willingness to oppose Kane to be for any of them in any event, and therefore joined that portion of our friends who were for Col. Mather. Old party lines were most completely obliterated for the time being, and the word was "the longest pole knock down the percmens" and the election was conducted in the spirit of frolick, every body laughing at the confusion. Good has however resulted to the minority from the result for *much has been done* to destroy the *baneful influence* of the question in future elections. Great efforts have been made to secure a harmonious session of the Legislature. All parties seem to have met and grounded their arms used in former warfare in the Hall of legislation, and at present a political millenium exists at this place. Whether angry spirits will succeed in disturbing this calm remains (remains) yet to be seen.

Among the causes of this political millenium may be classed a recommendation got up for Mr. Kinny to be Governor of Huron Territory. He has many friends in the *Senate* and house of Representatives who were to be gratified, or appeased by the liberality of his opponents, his recommendation was therefore signed by *everybody* in the Legislature, and all the prominent men without regard to party out of it. After this was done Mr. K. acted very prudently and (left) this place yesterday for home.

I expect to be home in a week and will then tell you all about every

Yours &

GEORGE FORQUER.⁷

The apportionment at present only allow Sangamon an increase of one member. I think it will be defeated.

G. F.

George Forquer, early State officer, was born near Brownsville, Pennsylvania, in 1784, was the son of a Revolutionary soldier and older half-brother of Gov. Thomas Ford. He settled with his mother (then a widow) at New Design, Illinois, in 1804. After learning and for several years following the carpenter's trade at St. Louis, he returned to Illinois and purchased the tract whereon Waterloo now stands. Subsequently he projected the town of Bridgewater, on the Mississippi. For a time he was a partner in trade of Daniel P. Cook. Being unsuccessful in business, he took up the study of law, in which he attained marked success. In 1824, he was elected to represent Monroe County in the House of Representatives, but resigned in January of the following year to accept the position of Secretary of State to which he was appointed by Governor Coles, as successor to Morris Birkbeck, whom the Senate had refused to confirm. One ground for the friendship between him and Coles no doubt was the fact that they had been united in their opposition to the scheme to make Illinois a slave State. In 1828, he was a candidate for Congress, but was defeated by Joseph Duncan, afterward Governor. At the close of the year he resigned the office of Secretary of State, but, a few weeks later (January, 1829) he was elected by the Legislature, Attorney General. This position he held until January, 1833, when he resigned, having as it appears, at the previous election, been chosen State Senator from Sangamon County, serving in the Eighth and Ninth General Assemblies. Before the close of his term as Senator (1835) he received the appointment of Register of the Land Office at Springfield, which appears to have been the last office held by him. He died in Cincinnati in 1837. Mr. Forquer was a man of recognized ability and influence, an eloquent orator and capable writer.

He resided in the small white house on the high ground opposite the State House, which was removed to make room for the new Supreme Court building.

He married Ann Cranmer, the daughter of Dr. John Cranmer of Cincinnati.

An elder daughter of Dr. Cranmer married James L. Lamb, of Kaskaskia, who was later a prominent merchant of Springfield.

After the death of Mr. Forquer his widow married Antrim Campbell, a prominent lawyer of Springfield, and she lived to an advanced age, and was well known to the older residents of Springfield.

REPRINTS

SOME TRAITS OF JUDGE SILAS L. BRYAN FATHER OF HON. WILLIAM J. BRYAN.

A LAWYER OF ABILITY. HE HAD SOME MARKED CHARACTERISTICS.

(By Rufus Cope in *New York Tribune*, April, 1890.)

Combining the accomplishments of a popular orator with certain traits of character that command the confidence and loyalty of his followers, W. J. Bryan is an interesting personality, but Mr. Bryan's chief characteristics are inherited traits that were even more manifest in his father, the somewhat eccentric Judge Silas L. Bryan of Salem, Ill., than in the son.

Judge Bryan was a religious man, genuinely religious, and always at 12:00 o'clock each day, no matter where he might be, he bowed his head and offered up a short silent prayer, but so unostentatiously as to be observed by none who were not of the habit and took notice. At least, such was the opinion of the long members of the bar, though I never made an observation to verify this common understanding, which I never heard called in question.

REPRINTS

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Judge Bryan was zealously loyal to his clients, never exacting as to payment of fees, and always extremely moderate in his charges. Once, he was called to Mount Vernon, in Jefferson County, to try a case for an old friend who had special confidence in his integrity. As there was no railroad then connecting Salem and Mount Vernon, Bryan made the trip in his own vehicle, an antiquated buggy that had an original cover with the hat he wore. At Mount Vernon he lodged at his friend's

SOME TRAITS OF JUDGE SILAS L. BRYAN FATHER OF HON. WILLIAM J. BRYAN.

A LAWYER OF ABILITY, HE HAD SOME MARKED CHARACTERISTICS.

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house until the case had been tried. When about to depart, his client, pleased with the result of the trial and desiring to requite his services, inquired what the charges were: "Oh, nothing," said Bryan, "nothing at all. I've had a good time; there's no charge at all." "But I wish to pay you," said his client. "I don't want a man to work for me for nothing."

"Well," said Bryan, "I've nounced a pet coon around here, and I thought it would be a nice plaything for my boys. If you'll let me have that coon, we'll call it square."

The judge got the coon, but would accept nothing more. One end of a long chain was fastened about the coon's neck, the other was attached to the buggy seat, and the coon was put in behind. When well on his way, the judge looked around to see how the coon was coming on, but the coon was not in sight. When found, it was hanging by the chain at the back of the buggy, but the coon was dead.

Judge Bryan was a man of moral rectitude, scrupulous as to his word, conscientious and just, but artful. As a judge, his aim was to do what he conceived to be equitable and just to all parties; and a good many times he disagreed with the Supreme Court. He always entertained an ambition to represent his district in congress, and at last received the nomination of his party. He made an earnest canvass but was not elected. At the same time, Emmet Merritt (better known in Springfield and southern Illinois as Tom Merritt—his full name being Thomas Emmet Merritt), was a candidate for the Legislature. One day, after Merritt had returned from a canvass in the country in the interest of the ticket, he was giving the judge an account of the political situation as he had found it.

Among others on whom he had called, was Mr. D—, a member of Bryan's church and an old Democratic standby. Merritt spoke of D—to Bryan.

"Good man, good man," said Bryan.

"But," said Emmet, who was a great stutterer, "he says h-he w-won't v-vote for me."

Bryan—Won't vote for you? Why won't he vote for you?

Merritt—B-b-because he says I d-d-drink too much w-w-whiskey.

Bryan—Sorry, very sorry; but you know, Emmet, I've often admonished you about that. You ought to quit drinking; you really ought. You see now how you lose the confidence of good people. There's not only D-, but he may influence a dozen others.

Merritt—And he says he isn't going to vote for H—.

Bryan—Won't vote for H—? Well, really I'm sorry to hear that. What objection does he have to H—?

Merritt—Why, he says he d-d-din't like the way H— did when he was in office before. He says he d-d-don't believe that H— is honest.

Bryan—It's too bad. But we can't blame him very much. We must admit that things didn't look just right. People can't be too careful about their conduct, Emmet, if they are to expect the support of honest, God-fearing people.

Merritt—B-b-but he says he a-a-ain't going to v-v-vote for you.

Bryan—Not vote for me? Why, what's got into the man? What's his objection to me?

Merritt—W-w-why, he says you're a d-d-d—d old h-h-hypocrite.

Bryan—The ungrateful scoundrel! Well, its lucky. He doesn't amount to much anyway. He won't control any vote but his own. But, the infernal scalawag! I'm astonished, Emmet, I'm astonished!

One day, Merritt, who was a lawyer, was arguing before Bryan some legal proposition, which Bryan decided against him. But Merritt, not satisfied, kept on talking. Bryan, however, was not a judge to reverse his own rulings. Rapping smartly on his desk, he said: "Emmet, what's the use of pounding on the log after the coon's gone?"

* Silas Lillard Bryan was born in Culpepper County, Va., November 4, 1822; was left an orphan at an early age and in 1840, he came west, at first living with a brother at Troy, Mo. In 1841, he came to Marion County, Ills. In 1845 he entered McKendree College at Lebanon, Ills., from which institution he graduated in 1849. He settled at Salem, Ills., where he practiced law. In 1852, he was elected as a Democrat to the State Senate and served for eight years. In 1861, he was elected a judge of the Second Judicial Circuit, and served two terms (to 1873). He was a delegate to the Constitutional Convention of the State, 1869-1870, the convention which framed the present Constitution of the State. In 1872, he supported Horace Greeley for President of the United States and was a candidate for congress from his district on the Greeley ticket but was defeated. He died at Salem, Ills., March 30, 1880.

JOURNAL OF
THE ILLINOIS STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY

Published Quarterly by the Society at Springfield, Illinois

JESSIE PALMER WEBER, Editor-in-Chief

Associate Editors

J. H. Burnham
Wm. A. Meece

H. W. Cheadle
George W. Smith

Andrew Buxtel
Edward C. Page

Membership Fee in the Society, One Dollar, Paid Annually
Life Membership Fee, \$25.

Vol. V

JANUARY, 1913.

No. IV

EDITORIAL

An apology on our part may be thought due, or expected, for the tardiness in issuing this volume. The delay was due to the necessity of the publishers to obtain the special quality of paper used in printing the preceding numbers; as, for the sake of uniformity, no other grade of paper could be substituted. All the matter of the October number was prepared in time, and all set in type, the proofs were all read and corrected, and there it rested for weeks awaiting the necessary supply of paper. The length of time elapsing before the paper could be secured, and that with the tedious work of preparing the index to the volume, unavoidably postponed the issuing of this number also. But though far behindhand in date of publication, the serial integrity of the volumes has been preserved, and we will endeavor to make up lost time by hastening, as much as possible, the issuing of future numbers. And we hope, and believe, that such vexatious delays will not soon again occur.

Though slow in reaching our readers, the October number contained several papers of sufficient interest to compensate for the lateness of its arrival. Particularly that by Mr. Frank R. Stevens presenting the fragment of Senator Douglas' autobiography, with other incidents of his early career in this State, never before published. The facts told by Mr. Paul Selby of the inception and organization of the Republican party in Illinois are an appreciated contribution, and highly deserving of permanent preservation in these pages. And indeed all the other papers

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In the present (January) number will also be found some original papers, the products of careful study and thorough research, which add considerably to the sum of popular knowledge regarding our local history. We have inaugurated an exchange of the acquisition of a

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An apology on our part may be thought due, or expected, for the tardiness in issuing this number of the *Journal*, which completes its fifth volume. The delay was caused some months ago by failure of the publishers to obtain the special quality of paper used in printing the preceding numbers; as, for the sake of uniformity, no other grade of paper could be substituted. All the matter of the October number was prepared in time, and all set in type, the proofs were all read and corrected, and there it rested for weeks awaiting the necessary supply of paper. The length of time elapsing before the paper could be secured, and that with the tedious work of preparing the index to the volume, unavoidably postponed the issuing of this number also. But though far behindhand in date of publication, the serial integrity of the volumes has been preserved, and we will endeavor to make up lost time by hastening, as much as possible, the issuing of future numbers. And we hope, and believe, that such vexatious delays will not soon again occur.

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In the present (January) number will also be found some original papers, the products of careful study and thorough research, which add considerably to the sum of popular knowledge regarding our local history. We have inaugurated an earnest campaign for the acquisition of a building for the State Historical Library and Society, and want all the help obtainable. On the whole, though belated, this number will average well with the preceding three, and the four together make a very creditable volume of the series.

To maintain the *Journal* at its present standard, besides exhausting the entire appropriations usually made by each term of the Legislature, requires not only a vast amount of office labor, but a generous degree of assistance from those interested in it all over the State. Their contributions to its pages have, so far, been liberally furnished, and fully meeting the requirements. But the additional demand for historical essays at each annual meeting of the State Historical Society, and for the supplements of its annual volumes of Transactions, is having now the effect of rendering their supply more difficult to obtain. We make this statement to the members of the State Historical Society with the request that they give it due consideration, and the hope that they will suggest some change in the proceedings or publications of the Society that may tend to equalize the demand and supply of such contributions. Voluntary offerings of material for the *Journal*, and for annual meetings, and the Transactions, are always gratefully accepted; but to be compelled to importune our friends for such material is by no means pleasant.

With this in view it has been thought advisable, by some, that the annual meetings of the Society be restricted to necessary business affairs, election of officers, and addresses of the retiring and incoming Presidents—the course pursued by similar State organizations. Others have suggested that the annual volumes of Transactions be dispensed with, and the proceedings of all meetings of the Society be published in the *Journal*. Either, or both, of these plans would relieve much of the constantly increasing difficulty complained of, or apprehended. It is hoped, however, that a still more efficient plan than either of these can be advanced which does not require the sacrifice of any activity of the Society.

**SPECIAL MEETING OF THE ILLINOIS STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY TO BE
HELD IN THE STATE HOUSE AT SPRINGFIELD, FEBRUARY 18, 1913.**

The attention of the members is called to the special meeting of the society to be held in the Capitol building at Springfield on the afternoon and evening of Tuesday, February 18, 1913. The meeting in the

afternoon is to be a business meeting and short talks will be made by Directors of the society and other members who wish to take part and who have ideas and plans in regard to the proposed new building. All members are urged to attend. Meetings of committees will also be called and members of the committees and of the society and the public generally are urged to be present. The question of the new building is the most important question which has ever been presented to the society, and members ought to be interested, not only as members, but as citizens of Illinois. The state of New York is spending millions upon its new educational building. Wisconsin has for twenty years had a magnificent storehouse for its historical collections. Iowa has recently built a new building. Kansas is working toward that end. Can Illinois, which has such a wonderful history and such great material resources, remain behind these other states? Governor Deneen in his message to the present session of the Legislature points out the urgent need of such a building.

THE EVENING MEETING.

At the evening meeting, Mr. William A. Meese of Rock Island, one of the directors of the society, will present his illustrated lecture on Illinois history. Mr. Meese presented a part of his large collection of pictures to the society at its last annual meeting, but since this meeting he has added largely to his collection and he has presented the illustrated lecture to many chautauqua assemblies, and the whole makes a most valuable and interesting lecture and entertainment.

Mr. C. M. Thompson of the University of Illinois will give an address on the "Lincoln Way." Mr. Thompson has during the past summer made investigations of the supposed route of Thomas Lincoln, the father of Abraham Lincoln, and his party in their journey from Indiana to Illinois, and this route has been called the Lincoln Way.

Two years ago Governor Deneen in his message to the General Assembly recommended that the Historical Society determine this route and suggested that if this could be done that it would be proper that the State should mark it. The Board of Trustees of the Illinois State Historical Library secured the services of Mr. Thompson for this work and his experiences in attempting to do the work are most interesting.

NEBRASKA HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

The annual meeting of the Nebraska Historical Society was held in the Temple Theatre, Lincoln, Nebraska, January 14-16, 1913.

The president of the society, Hon. John Lee Webster, presided over the meetings and the principal address was made by Reuben G. Thwaites, of the Wisconsin Historical Society. The subject of Mr. Thwaites' address was the Mission of Local History.

THE CENTENNIAL OF THE STATE OF ILLINOIS.

Interest in the question of a fitting celebration of the one hundredth anniversary of the admission of Illinois to the Federal Union continues to grow. Many suggestions are being made as to the best way of observing the anniversary. The Historical Society hopes that by the centennial year, 1918, a new State building for the society and allied interests may be completed and occupied and if this is a satisfactory building it will be a worthy monument to the past century of achievement in the State.

The Journal frequently receives letters from members and friends reminding the society that it is none too early to begin preparations for the centennial celebration. We have received a letter on this subject from Mr. O. R. Williamson, managing editor of the *Continent*. Mr. Williamson is an active and interested member of the Illinois State Historical Society.

The letter is as follows:

CHICAGO, January 17, 1913.

Mrs. Jessie Palmer Weber, Secretary of the State Historical Society, Springfield, Ill.:

MY DEAR MRS. WEBER—Acting on the impulse of the moment, I wrote Governor Dunne the other day suggesting to him that the State of Illinois ought to observe the centennial of its admission to the Union, which became effective December 3, 1818. This is a matter in which the Historical Society would be interested, and I am not sure but that the subject has had your attention.

Of course I should not advocate anything so stupid as an exposition, but by careful planning in advance with such an early start, it ought to be possible to develop a celebration which would be general throughout the State without involving large appropriations.

Very sincerely yours,

OLIVER R. WILLIAMSON.

DEATH OF DR. SAMUEL WILLARD.

Dr. Samuel Willard, the oldest member of this society celebrated his ninety-first birthday at his home in Chicago on December 30, 1912. Dr. Willard has been prominent as an educator in this State, and he

was a veteran of the Civil War. He was also an active member of the Odd Fellows of this State. He was a prolific writer on educational and historical subjects.

Dr. Willard enjoyed his birthday celebration and his friends hoped for a continuance of his life for months to come, but he was called by death on February 9, 1913, and in his death the Society has lost its oldest member. A sketch of his life will appear in a later number of the *Journal*.

TEMPLE TO HONOR LINCOLN'S MEMORY.

On January 29, 1913, congress passed a bill authorizing the expenditure of \$2,000,000.00 for the erection in Washington, D. C., of a memorial to Abraham Lincoln. The House, by an overwhelming vote, adopted the joint resolution originated by Senator Cullom and passed by the Senate, and the measure was signed by President Taft.

During an afternoon of discussion opposition to the Greek temple, recommended by the Fine Arts Commission and the Lincoln Memorial Commission, slowly ebbed away.

The advocates of a highway from Washington to Gettysburg, of a memorial arch on Meridian hill in Washington, of a memorial hall and of sundry other projects, numbered only thirty-one, not enough to command a roll call, while the supporters of the temple plan numbered 153.

The feature of the discussion was the series of patriotic tributes to the memory of Lincoln delivered by southern Democrats as well as by northern Republicans. It was like a love feast of the blue and the gray.

A few minutes after the resolution was adopted Senator Cullom was the center of a throng of men and women who had dropped into his office to shake his hand in congratulation.

With tears in his eyes the venerable statesman said:

"I am profoundly moved by the action of congress in authorizing the creation of this memorial to one of the greatest men the world has known. It will be a great thing for this country and for future generations to have in the capital of the republic a patriotic shrine dedicated to Lincoln. In design and location I think the plan is the best that can be secured. Personally, as one who knew and loved Lincoln, and as the representative of the State which was his home, I am proud of having helped to achieve this splendid result."

There is a strong movement on foot to have Senator Cullom placed in charge of the work of preparing the site and erecting the memorial, a labor which will require four or five years. The Illinois delegation has taken up the proposition, as have numerous Senators and Repre-

sentatives from all sections of the country. Henry Bacon, the New York architect, left Washington to begin detailed work on the plans of the temple.

LINCOLN'S BIRTHDAY.

The Lincoln Centennial Association of Springfield, Illinois, will on Lincoln's birthday, February 12, 1913, give a banquet to which the State officers and the members of the Legislature have been invited. The principal orators of the occasion will be Count Johann Bernstorff, ambassador from Germany to the United States, and former United States Senator Joseph W. Bailey of Texas.

DEDICATION OF LINCOLN HALL AT THE UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS.

That the dedication of the Lincoln Memorial Hall, just completed, will take place on Lincoln's birthday, February 12, has been announced by President Edmund J. James of the University of Illinois.

The building was constructed at a cost of \$250,000.00, appropriated by the Illinois Legislature in 1909. It will be used for the "study of the humanities." Special attention will be given to the study of politics and economics.

President James regards Lincoln as one of the founders of the University, as the Civil War President advocated and signed the bill devoting portions of the public domain to the establishment of State universities, so it was decided to make this building a memorial to Abraham Lincoln, the first citizen of this State to be elected President of the United States, the signer of the bill which made the State University possible, and the consistent and persevering friend of higher education in State and nation.

After long and careful consideration of the needs of the University, and the possibilities of a memorial building, it was decided to call the building Lincoln Hall, and to carry out in its scheme of decoration a series of memorial panels, tablets, medallions, inscriptions, etc., relating to Lincoln and his times, so that students and professors at work in this building, or even passing along the walks about it, shall be in daily and hourly remembrance of what this man and his co-workers did for the American people.

Over the main entrance is the inscription, Lincoln Hall. Just within the memorial entrance hall and sunk in the marble floor is a copy in brass letters of the address of Lincoln at Gettysburg; while at the back, facing the visitor on his entrance, is the grand marble stairway, in a recess of which is the niche for a statue of the great emancipator.

On the outside across the front of the building and above the second story windows is a series of ten panels in terra cotta, representing scenes in the life of Lincoln, from his activity as a rail splitter to the re-establishment of peace at the close of the Civil War.

In a similar position on the two wings is a series of inscriptions containing quotations from Lincoln's speeches and writings flanked by medallion portraits in terra cotta of men prominent in State and national life who were closely associated with Lincoln in his work. These men are: Seward, Chase, Stanton, Welles, Grant, Farragut, Sumner, Adams, Greeley, Turner, Douglas, Trumbull, Yates, Oglesby, Logan, Lovejoy, Davis, Palmer, Koerner and Medill.

ILLINOIS PAYS HONOR TO HEROES WHO DIED AT ANDERSONVILLE.

With appropriate exercises the Illinois monument to the Union soldiers who died in Andersonville prison during the latter years of the great conflict between the North and South, was dedicated December 20, 1912, at the National cemetery, Andersonville, Ga. Members of the Andersonville Monument Commission, under whose direction the patriotic work was brought to completion, Governor Deneen and other public officials attended the ceremonies at Andersonville, the principal address being delivered by Governor Deneen.

Among those from Illinois who were present at the dedication were Governor Deneen, Adjutant General Frank S. Dickson and the following members of the Andersonville Monument Commission:

Aaron H. McCracken of Chicago, president, member of the Twenty-third Wisconsin; James M. Swales of Jacksonville, of the Tenth Illinois infantry; Lewis F. Lake of Rockford, of the First Illinois artillery; Gilbert J. George of Springfield, of the Fortieth Illinois infantry, and William H. Hainline of Macomb, of the Sixteenth Illinois infantry.

The program of exercises was carried out as follows:

Call to Order.....A. H. McCracken, President of the Commission
Invocation.....Comrade Frank C.

Bruner, Pastor Ogden Park Methodist Episcopal church, Chicago
"The Star Spangled Banner".....Parrott Military Band
Presentation of Monument to the State of Illinois.....

.....A. H. McCracken, President of the Commission
Song—"Illinois"

Acceptance and Presentation of Monument to the United States

Government....Honorable Charles S. Deneen, Governor of Illinois
"Red White and Blue".....Parrott Military Band

Acceptance for the United States.....
Capt. John J. Ryan, representing Secretary of War
 "Memoriam".....Lewis F. Lake, Secretary of the Commission
 Song—"America".....Audience and Band
 "Taps".....Bugler of Band

In his address, Governor Deneen said, in part:

"The act creating the commission to erect a memorial to commemorate 'the patriotic devotion, heroism and self-sacrifice of the Illinois soldiers in the armies of the Union during the Civil War, who died while confined as prisoners of war in the military prison at Andersonville, Ga., during the late Civil War, and were buried in the National cemetery at that place,' was passed by the Forty-fifth Illinois General Assembly.

"The act creating the commission provided that the monument to be erected under their supervision should be erected either in the National cemetery or on the stockade grounds. That the present site was wisely chosen will be apparent to anyone who visits the monument. In this environment the meaning of this monument impresses itself at once upon the mind of the beholder. It stands, not only as a memorial of the past, a testimonial to the 'patriotic devotion, heroism and self-sacrifice' of the Illinois soldiers who are buried here, but also as a lesson and an inspiration to those for whom their devotion preserved the blessings of a free government and a united country.

"And no less does this monument erected at this spot where man has died for man, bear in upon our minds and hearts in a form the most solemn known to human annals, the obligation upon us to maintain and perpetuate the government and the nation for which they died, for the benefit of their remotest posterity and as an example to the world of a republic conceived in liberty and dedicated to the proposition that all men are created equal.

ILLINOIS' PART IN THE CIVIL WAR.

"That Illinois bore a conspicuous part in that great struggle no one familiar with our history need be told. Not only did our State muster into the armies of the Union more troops than any other state except New York, Pennsylvania and Ohio, but our State contributed to the cause of national unity its central figure and martyr, the beloved Lincoln; its greatest general and commander, the indomitable Grant, and also its foremost citizen-soldier, the heroic John A. Logan, the 'Black Eagle of Illinois.'

The great battles of the Civil War all bore witness to the valor of the American soldier and in all of them in which Illinois soldiers participated—in the desperate struggles of Fort Donnellson, Pittsburg Landing, Corinth, Shiloh, Vicksburg, Chickamauga, Resaca, Mission Ridge, Kenesaw Mountain, Stone River and in Sherman's march to the sea, they were conspicuous among those whose deeds of soldierly heroism, no less than their endurance of hardship and suffering, have made their names forever conspicuous on the muster roll of patriotic fame and glory.

"But splendid as is this record of patriotic devotion to country, there was yet a deeper, more tragic and more trying ordeal through which Illinois soldiers, with their fellow-patriots from other states, were to pass in yielding to the Nation 'the last full measure of devotion.' Through this trial they passed with the same unwavering courage, the same unquestioning self-sacrifice, which knew but one response to the imperious call of patriotic duty, the response of service even unto death.

"This was the scene of this direst test to which the soldiers of this nation, or of any nation, were ever subjected. To the prison at Andersonville thousands of Illinois troops were brought as prisoners of war and out of it no less than 889 were carried to their last resting place when their imprisonment had been terminated by death.

LIST OF DEAD INCOMPLETE.

"Long as is this list of those who were known to have died in this prison, it is quite certain that it is far from complete, for the records kept by the prison authorities were so inaccurate as to be utterly untrustworthy. So far as I have been able to ascertain there is no extant list of the soldiers from our own State who entered here as prisoners of war and even for the incomplete list of the dead we are dependent upon the labor of a northern soldier, Major John H. Goldsmith, of the 14th regiment, Illinois volunteer infantry, one of the few men who escaped from the prison alive.

13,706 IN ANDERSONVILLE.

"Andersonville prison was in use but little more than a year. During that brief period there were altogether 44,882 prisoners of war confined in it. Of this number nearly 14,000 died in prison, or practically one-third of all those who had passed through its gates as prisoners of war. Thousands of these died after their release from the hardships suffered here.

"In this cemetery there are buried 13,706 soldiers of the union who died in Andersonville. Of these, the names of 12,780 are known. Of 926 neither the names nor the home have ever been learned. They have indeed passed to the silent majority.

"This monument bears upon its central tablet the inscription, 'Erected by the State of Illinois in grateful remembrance of the patriotic devotion of her sons who suffered and died in the Military Prison at Andersonville, Georgia, 1864-1865.'

"On one of the wings of the pedestal of this monument has been placed, as an inscription, some words of Lincoln, best beloved of all our presidents, from the speech at Gettysburg. These words were delivered upon an occasion similar to this. From their utterance they were destined to immortality. They were more than mere speech. They were the inspired utterance of one who, like the dead that lie about us here, speaks to us with an authority won by service and sacrifice, and with a wisdom gained from a life devoted to the cause of humanity no less than to that of patriotism. They are fraught with the same lesson which this field of the dead and these memorials of their heroism teach so affectingly. It is for us who have been taught that lesson by their example and by the precept and example of our martyred president, to heed their solemn injunction that 'We here highly resolve that these dead shall not have died in vain; that this nation, under God, shall have a new birth of Freedom; and that government of the people, by the people, and for the people shall not perish from the earth.'"

Governor Deneen received a "peace" telegram from Mrs. Walter L. Lamar, president of the Georgia United Daughters of the Confederacy. It read:

"Greetings from the United Daughters of the Confederacy, who rejoice that the God of battle has become the angel of peace, with healing in his wing, and pronouncing the dedication of tears and love for the gray and love and tears for the blue."

GIFTS OF BOOKS TO THE ILLINOIS STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY AND THE ILLINOIS STATE HISTORICAL LIBRARY.

The Library has received the following named valuable gifts for which it desires to make acknowledgment to the donors and to thank them in the name of the Society and Library:

COLLECTIONS OF THE NEW YORK HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

Ten Vols.: Vol. 2, 1869; Vol. 10, 1877; Vol. 23, 1890; Vols. 32, 1899 to Vol. 38, 1905. The gift of the New York Society through the courtesy of its Librarian, Mr. Robert H. Kelby.

PERSONAL RECOLLECTIONS OF EARLY DECATUR, ABRAHAM LINCOLN, RICHARD J. OGLESBY AND THE CIVIL WAR. By Jane Martin Johns.

The gift of Judge William C. Johns of Decatur. This interesting volume is reviewed in this number of the Journal in the department of book reviews.

DESCENDANTS OF SAMUEL MORSE OF WORTHINGTON, MASS. By Harriet Morse Weeks.

DESCENDANTS OF RICHARD HAYES OF LYME, CONNECTICUT, through his son Titus Hayes. By Harriet Morse Weeks, edited by Rollin Hillyer Cooke.

These two last named volumes are the gift to the Library of the author, Harriet Morse Weeks, and they form a valuable addition to our genealogical collection.

FLORA PEORIANA. The vegetation in the climate of middle Illinois. By Frederick Brendel, Peoria, 1887.

This rare volume is the gift of Mr. M. L. Fuller of the United States Weather Bureau at Peoria.

MADISON COUNTY CENTENNIAL EDITION OF THE EDWARDSVILLE INTELLIGENCER. This monumental edition of the Intelligencer furnishes a history of Madison County, as well as of the centennial celebration held at Edwardsville, September 14-21, 1912.

It is the gift to the Society and Library of the editor, and publisher, Hon. Charles Boeschstein of Edwardsville, Illinois.

COPY OF THE OLD RECORDS OF THE TOWN OF DUXBURY, MASSACHUSETTS, FROM 1642 TO 1770. Made in the year 1892.

The gift to the Society and Library of Mrs. E. S. Walker of Springfield, Illinois.

GIFT OF OLD-BRASS SCALES. Hon. E. E. Mitchell, State Treasurer of Illinois has deposited in the Library for safe keeping, a set of small brass scales, formerly used by State Treasurers in weighing gold coins of the several denominations. The scales bear the mark, patented Nov. 27, 1855, by John Allender.

GIFTS OF ORIGINAL MANUSCRIPTS TO THE SOCIETY AND LIBRARY.

ACCOUNT BOOK OF COL. JOHN WILLIAMS, FIRST COMMISSARY GENERAL OF ILLINOIS IN THE CIVIL WAR.

Mr. George Williams of Petersburg, Illinois, has presented to the Society some pages from the account book of the Commissary General of the State of Illinois, Col. John Williams. Colonel Williams was the first commissary general of the State during the War between the States. This is most interesting as it furnishes considerable information as to

the cost of equipping the regiments as they were organized. Mr. George Williams, the donor of the book, is the son of Colonel Williams, the Commissary General.

ORIGINAL LETTERS.

Miss Louise I. Enos, as the representative of her family has continued her valuable gifts to the Society, and has presented some interesting original letters from the papers of her grandfather, Pascal P. Enos, one of the founders of Springfield, Illinois.

RECORD BOOK OF THE SHOAL CREEK BAPTIST CHURCH, 1818-1844.

Original Manuscript Church (Record) Book of the Shoal Creek Baptist Church, Bond County, Illinois, from its organization January, 1818. First kept by William Roberts, church clerk; and from June 26, 1819 to April, 1844, by John Smith, church clerk.

Presented to the Illinois State Historical Society by Mrs. A. W. Sale, Springfield, Illinois, the grand-daughter of John Smith, the Clerk of the Church. Extracts from this record book will be published in a future number of the Journal.

The Society is most anxious to obtain original documents of this nature. Old account books, Record books of Churches, of Societies, letters, pamphlets, books on local historical subjects, biographies, sermons, old newspapers, etc., all will be most gratefully received and carefully preserved in the Library.

PERSONAL RECOLLECTIONS OF EARLY
DECATUR, ABRAHAM LINCOLN RICHARD
J. OGLESBY AND THE CIVIL WAR.

By JANE MARTIN JOHNS, PUBLISHED BY DECATUR CHAPTER, DAUGHTERS
OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, 1913.

REVIEWED BY EMEL JAMISON.

Coming from Circleville, Ohio, in 1849, by river, canal and a hoop-top wagon, Mrs. Johns has watched, from her home on John's Hill, the gradual growth of Decatur from a village of 400 inhabitants to a thriving and beautiful city. Brought into social contact with many of the political giants of those stirring days before and during the Civil War, when Illinois was making history of a quantity and quality that she has never since equalled, she has gathered about it the story of an epoch.

BOOK REVIEWS

The narrative is of Macon County in general, and of Decatur, in particular, and is rich in that "personal touch" which is such a marked characteristic of Max Klinger's "Wau-bun," and which arrests the attention and holds the interest of even the casual reader, linking together the dry bones of historical facts and making of history an absorbing romance.

The first division of the book outlines briefly the early days of Decatur, the advent of the railroads, the subsequent growth of manufactures, and commerce; the religious convulsions that racked the primitive community; the development of the public school system, and interesting reminiscences of some of the gay doings of early society, with a peep at the toilets worn by the participants therein.

The second part of the volume is devoted to Abraham Lincoln, with whom the authoress became acquainted when he was about forty years of age. A "Bit of Unwritten History" is given in this chapter, being the story of Lincoln's failure to be elected to the United States Senate in 1855, and the causes which led to the election of Lyman Trumbull, a little drama in which Mrs. Johns played a leading part.

Mrs. Johns claims Decatur as the birthplace of the Republican party, an honor which Bloomington has held for many years. She states

that the political infant was born and developed at a meeting of
Anti-Nebraska editors, which was held at Decatur, February 22, 1854,
and of which Paul Selby, then editor of the *Decatur Daily*, was
Chairman. Mr. Selby is probably the only delegate to it who
who is still living.

PERSONAL RECOLLECTIONS OF EARLY DECATUR, ABRAHAM LINCOLN RICHARD J. OGLESBY AND THE CIVIL WAR.

By JANE MARTIN JOHNS, PUBLISHED BY DECATUR CHAPTER, DAUGHTERS
OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, 1912.

REVIEWED BY ISABEL JAMISON.

Coming from Circleville, Ohio, in 1849, by river, canal and a hoop-top wagon, Mrs. Johns has watched, from her home on Johns' Hill, the gradual growth of Decatur from a village of 400 inhabitants to a thriving and beautiful city. Brought into social contact with many of the political giants of those stirring days before and during the Civil War, when Illinois was making history of a quantity and quality that she has never since equalled, Mrs. Johns is eminently fitted to chronicle the story of an epoch, whose stars grow brighter as the twilight of passing years gathers about it. The narrative is of Macon County in general, and of Decatur, in particular, and is rich in that "personal touch" which is such a marked characteristic of Mrs. Kinzie's "Wau-bun," and which arrests the attention and holds the interest of even the casual reader, linking together the dry bones of historical facts and making of history an absorbing romance.

The first division of the book outlines briefly the early days of Decatur, the advent of the railroads, the subsequent growth of manufactures, and commerce; the religious convulsions that rocked the primitive community; the development of the public school system, and interesting reminiscences of some of the gay doings of early society, with a peep at the toilets worn by the participants therein.

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Mrs. Johns claims Decatur as the birthplace of the Republican party, an honor which Bloomington has held for many years. She states

that the political infant was born and christened at a convention of Anti-Nebraska editors, which was held at Decatur, February 22, 1856, and of which Paul Selby, then editor of the Jacksonville Journal, was Chairman. Mr. Selby is probably the only delegate to this convention who is still living.

Another incident related in this Chapter, is the endorsement of Mr. Lincoln as a presidential candidate by the Republican convention held at Decatur May 6, 1860. An exciting journey made by Mrs. Johns to New Orleans by boat in January, 1861, at the time Louisiana seceded from the Union, and the return trip carrying the gold for which the cargo had been sold, is another story that thrills the reader.

It is in the division relative to Abraham Lincoln that the writer introduces an extract from the Illinois State Register of August 4, 1864:

"Today is 'Massa Linkum's day of fasting, humiliation and prayer.' As the REGISTER thinks, the nation has ample reason for fasting, because Lincoln has made food so high; for humiliation at the disgrace his miserable, imbecile policies have brought upon us, and for prayer that God, in His goodness, will spare us a second term of such a president." Mrs. Johns remarks in passing that such vile attacks of the press in his old home that he loved so well, must have been bitterest of all to Mr. Lincoln.

This might well be the case, but the fact should not be overlooked that this attack was made by the organ of the opposition party, and that Mr. Lincoln had been too long engaged in the rough and tumble game of politics, now and then participating, himself, in a little oratorical mud-slinging through the columns of his party organ, to be seriously affected by an attack upon him by the opposition press, even in his old home; the half-hearted support and apologetic attitude of his friends, was probably much harder to bear.

The third part of Mrs. Johns' "Recollections," deals with Richard J. Oglesby, whom she says, Decatur claims as "her most distinguished and best-beloved citizen," since he spent in that town most of his youth, and some of his maturer years.

"Six times, when I was a boy, I tried to get away from Decatur, and six times I was forced by fate to return," he stated; the attempted escape being due to the fact there seemed to be no opening in Decatur for a poor boy of soaring ambitions except manual labor, to which he was not irresistibly drawn, although he was forced by necessity to do his share of it early in life. It was the case of the round peg and the square hole, or vice versa, and when at last he found in politics, the niche into which he fitted, there was almost no pause in the onward march of his success until increasing years and the bullet he had brought

in his breast from the battle-field of Corinth, led to his retirement from active life. Four other Decatur war-heroes are also given mention in this part of the work.

The fourth division of the book contains a very complete account of the work performed by the Decatur Soldiers' Aid Society, and of the Sanitary Fair, together with many reminiscences of the Civil War. It tells of the part taken in the struggle by the women of Macon County, and of the North, generally, who stayed at home to weep, but found little time to do it, so varied and strenuous were the duties and opportunities that came knocking at their doors. It is interesting to note in this connection, that Mrs. Johns dates the emancipation, not only of the negro, but of the women, from this time. Of necessity, the man of the family relinquished his traditional grip upon the family purse when he went marching away to the strains of "The Girl I Left Behind Me." This hypothesis opens an interesting question as to whether or no there would have been fewer volunteers and more drafts had he realized then that the girl he left behind him would so speedily develop an amount of self-reliance and capability that would carry the sex into almost every avenue of business activity in the days to come, even to a raid upon the sacred masculine prerogative of the ballot!

Judging from the tenacity of the masculine grip upon the ballot-box in our own fair Illinois today, it is very probable that, after the "floating male population" had been absorbed in the first call for volunteers, those "prominent, influential and prosperous citizens" who filled the later organized regiments, instead of dropping their duties and avocations and marching to the front singing, "We're Coming, Father Abraham, With 100,000 More," would have said kindly but firmly, "Oh, no, Father Abraham, 'I have married me a wife' and therefore I must stay at home to keep her in order." It is a great pity that we are not now so much addicted to debating societies as we were in the days when they formed a large part of our entertainment after "early candle lighting," as this question might form an interesting subject for discussion.

Mrs. Johns' book closes with brief accounts of the work done by other Aid Societies in the State which responded to her request for information, these responses, unfortunately, few in number.

There are also a few sketches of life in Decatur in the early days, contributed by pioneers. Altogether the book is a very interesting one, and will well repay perusal. It would be a fortunate thing for every county in the State if it could produce so able and willing a historian as Macon County has done, to rescue the tale of its early struggles from the oblivion that is so fast closing about the unwritten past of the State.

GEN. J. H. WILSON'S REMINISCENCES.

General James Harrison Wilson was born near Shawneetown, Illinois, September 2, 1837. His grandfather, Alexander Wilson, was one of the pioneer settlers of Illinois and his father, Harrison Wilson, served in the War of 1812 and was a captain in the Black Hawk war.

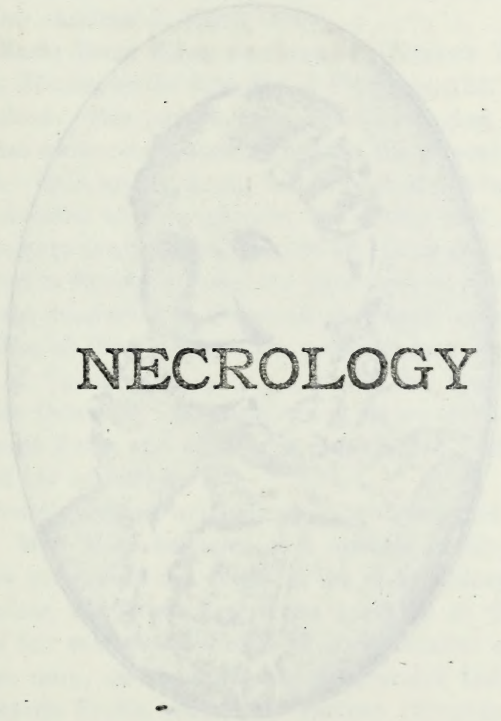
James H. Wilson attended McKendree College and later the United States Military Academy at West Point from which latter institution he graduated in 1860 and was assigned to the Topographical Engineer Corps. He served with distinction in the Civil War. He served after the close of the War in the Regular Army until December 31, 1870, when he retired to civil life, and engaged in railroad and engineering enterprises, but on the declaration of war with Spain, 1898, he promptly offered his services to the government and was appointed Major General of Volunteers and served until the close of the war. He now resides at Wilmington, Delaware.

His brother, Major Bluford Wilson served as Assistant Adjutant General of Volunteers during the Civil War.

General James H. Wilson has recently published his Recollections by the title "Under the Old Flag," [D. Appleton & Co., 1912], in which he gives his personal recollections of three wars. Being an observant man, with a retentive memory, and having lived a life of activity, it requires more than 1,100 pages of print, divided into two volumes, to record his recollections in book form. He was the friend of Lincoln, Grant, Sherman, Sheridan, Dana, McClellan and other great men of the Civil War period, whom he pictures intimately. He throws new light on many of the campaigns of that war, and many of his descriptions and comments are certain to arouse controversy. He has no hesitation in depicting the peculiarities and weaknesses of our great generals and public servants. He thinks Dana would have made a better Secretary of War than Stanton was. He says McDowell failed as a military man because he was a glutton. Admirers of John A. Rawlins will read with much satisfaction his estimate of that unassuming man. Of all Grant's military aids and advisers he ranks Rawlins as incomparably the greatest.

General Wilson served during the Spanish war as a senior Major General, and afterward helped to reorganize the Cuban government. He paints a ghastly picture of Cuba under the iron rule of Butcher Weyler.

As a narrator of graphic incident the General is both interesting and convincing. His work is not only a valuable historical document, but an unusually readable story of an active, picturesque life. We hope to review General Wilson's recollections more fully at a later date.



NECROLOGY

CAROLINE M. B. KADE

MRS. CAROLINE M. B. KANE.

Mrs. Caroline M. B. Kane died at 4:50 o'clock, Wednesday morning, October 30, 1912, at the family residence, 519 South Second Street, Springfield, Illinois. Mrs. Caroline Maria Beers Kane, was the widow of the late Rev. Andrew J. Kane.

Caroline Maria Beers Kane was born in Williams Township, Sangamon County, Illinois, on the 24th of February, 1821, four years prior to the deep snow. Her father was John Beers and Martha Stillman Beers, the first wife of John Beers. The present limits of Sangamon County. This county being a part of Madison, the marriage license was obtained at Beardsville, Kentucky. Caroline Maria Beers was the only daughter of John Beers, surviving child of the marriage. She was reared in Springfield and the public school when not yet being established, she received her education at a private school conducted in this city. One of the first teachers was Mrs. Wallace, a grand-niece of Ebenezer Wallace, signer of the Declaration of Independence from Delaware. She was a well-known and accomplished instructor; Prof. Beaumont Paul and other distinguished members of our early days, directed her education.



CAROLINE M. B. KANE.

She occasionally wrote, and her prose of modest pretensions. Mrs. Kane was a devoted family, many members of which were prominent in the history of our country. Her grandfather, John Beers, was a soldier of the Revolutionary war. One of her maternal grandfathers was a surgeon in the United States navy, and held the position of Indian agent at Ft. Clark, afterwards Peoria. Her maternal grandfather (Stephen Stillman), was one of the first justices of the peace upon the organization of Sangamon County. He was also the second postmaster at Springfield, and represented Sangamon County as State Senator in the General Assembly of Illinois, which met at Vandalia, the old capital, in 1824. An aunt became the wife of Peter Menard, son of Pierre Menard, the first Lieutenant Governor of the State, while a number of relatives, bore distinguished parts in the Civil War.

Her father, Philo Beers, was a member of the State Legislature from Washington County, and about 1830, erected the first brick dwelling house in Springfield at the corner of Madison and Fifth Streets.

Mrs. Kane was acquainted with many prominent men of the primitive Sangamon County days and delighted to talk of playing a game of marbles with Abraham Lincoln, the son of Judge Logan. At the death of her husband, she was left with a family of Judge Logan.

MRS. CAROLINE M. B. KANE.

Mrs. Caroline M. B. Kane died at 4:50 o'clock, Wednesday morning, October 30, 1912, at the family residence, 820 South Second Street, Springfield, Illinois. Mrs. Caroline Maria Beers Kane, was the widow of the late Rev. Andrew J. Kane.

Caroline Maria Beers Kane was born in Williams Township, Sangamon County, Illinois, on the 20th day of February, 1827, four years prior to the deep snow. Her parents were Philo Beers and Martha Stillman Beers, the first white couple married within the present limits of Sangamon County. This county, being then a part of Madison, the marriage license was obtained at Edwardsville, the county seat. Caroline Maria Beers was the only daughter and the last surviving child of the marriage. She was reared in Springfield and the public school system not yet being established, she received her education at private schools conducted in this city. One of these schools was presided over by Mrs. Wallace, a grand-niece of Caesar Rodney, a signer of the Declaration of Independence from Delaware. Mrs. Anderson, an accomplished instructress; Prof. Beaumont Parks and other well remembered teachers of our early days, directed her education.

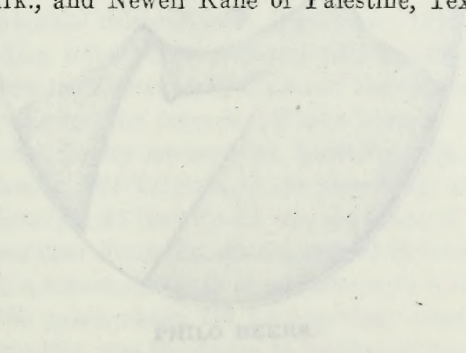
She occasionally essayed original work in rhyme and prose of modest pretensions. Mrs. Kane belonged to a historic family, many members of which were prominent and active in the early history of our country. Her grandfather, Zachariah Beers, was a soldier of the Revolutionary war. One of her maternal uncles held a commission as surgeon in the United States navy, and another was government Indian agent at Ft. Clark, afterwards Peoria, while still another (Stephen Stillman), was one of the first justices of the peace appointed upon the organization of Sangamon County. He was also the second postmaster at Springfield, and represented Sangamon County as State Senator in the General Assembly of Illinois, which met at Vandalia, the old capital, in 1824. An aunt became the wife of Peter Menard, son of Pierre Menard, the first Lieutenant Governor of the State, while a number of relatives, bore distinguished parts in the Civil War.

Her father, Philo Beers, was a member of the State Legislature from Washington County, and about 1830, erected the first brick dwelling house in Springfield at the corner of Madison and Fifth Streets.

Mrs. Kane was acquainted with many prominent men of the primitive Sangamon County days and delighted to talk of playing a game of marbles with Abraham Lincoln, in company with the children of Judge Logan. At the age of 14, she united with the First Christian Church of Springfield and was a member of that congregation at the time of her decease. She was allotted the honor of taking the initial step in the erection of the magnificent church building on the corner of Sixth and Cook Streets—casting the first spadeful of earth on the church site.

Her charities were abundant and many unfortunate and afflicted have cause to bless her memory. She was connected with the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution, and Springfield Chapter of the same order, and the Illinois State Historical Society distinguished her by conferring upon her an honorary membership.

In 1847, Caroline Beers was united in marriage to the Rev. Andrew J. Kane, a prominent minister of the Christian Church, or Disciples of Christ, and from this union seven children survive her: Judge Charles P. Kane, Miss Julia E. Kane, Miss Isabel Kane, and Eugene S. Kane of Springfield, Mrs. T. DeQuincy Tully of Brooklyn, Henry B. Kane of Little Rock, Ark., and Newell Kane of Palestine, Texas.



BENJAMIN J. WEST.

The funeral of Benjamin J. West, retired Belleville business man, farmer and banker, who celebrated his one hundredth birthday anniversary at his summer home, Minneapolis, Minn., August 23, last, was held at the First Methodist Church at Belleville, at 2:00 p. m., Saturday, November 1, 1913.

The body of Mr. West arrived in Belleville Friday night. It was taken to the home of Robert C. West, son of the deceased, antenarian, and later was moved to the First Methodist Church. The funeral was in charge of Rev. T. C. Lagaden, pastor, and Dr. W. H. Clark of East St. Louis, a lifelong friend of Mr. West.

Dr. Clark delivered a funeral address and paid Mr. West a high tribute. At the close of Dr. Clark's address, Benjamin J. West, Jr., a son, spoke.

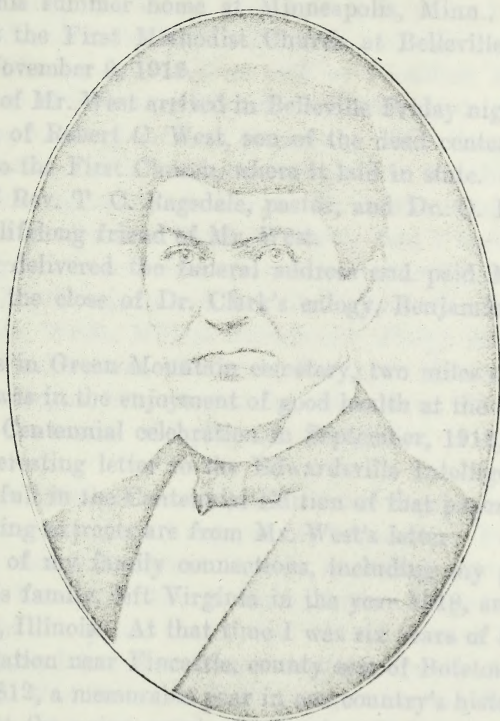
Burial was in Great Monument cemetery, two miles east of Belleville.

Mr. West was in the enjoyment of good health at the time of the Madison County Centennial celebration at Edwardsville, September, 1911, and he wrote a long and interesting letter to the Edwardsville Enterprise which was published in full in the November issue of that paper.

The following is a portion from Mr. West's letter to the Enterprise:

A number of my family connections, including my grandfather, my father and his family, left Virginia in the year 1780, and located in St. Clair County, Illinois. At that time I was six years of age, born on my father's plantation near the county seat of Bolivar County, Va., August 23, 1812, a memorable date in our country's history. One of the reasons, if not the prime reason, for their comfortable estate in the old Dominion state, was the desire to become citizens of a free state.

My first visit to and knowledge of Edwardsville and acquaintance with its inhabitants was in the year 1821, then it was but a little village. The few houses, as I remember, were mostly built of logs covered with hand split clapboards cut from the oak trees which were abundant. Many of these unpretentious cabins were later weatherboarded which in those days gave the appearance of more attractive and comfortable homes. At this early day, however, the village and county were inhabited by



PHILO BEERS.

noble and worthy pioneers. Edwardsville was one of the most important points in that vast section of country as most of the territory north of that point was occupied, inhabited and claimed by the Indians as their hunting grounds.

My brother, Edward M. West, married Miss Julia Atwater of Edwardsville in the year 1812. She was the daughter of Joshua Atwater, one of the first settlers of Edwardsville, and I will here

BENJAMIN J. WEST.

The funeral of Benjamin J. West, retired Belleville business man, farmer and banker, who celebrated his one hundredth birthday anniversary at his summer home at Minneapolis, Minn., August 23, last, was held at the First Methodist Church at Belleville, at 2:00 p. m., Saturday, November 9, 1912.

The body of Mr. West arrived in Belleville Friday night. It was taken to the home of Robert C. West, son of the dead centenarian, and later was moved to the First Church, where it laid in state. The funeral was in charge of Rev. T. C. Ragsdale, pastor, and Dr. O. H. Clark of East St. Louis, a lifelong friend of Mr. West.

Dr. Clark delivered the funeral address and paid Mr. West a high tribute. At the close of Dr. Clark's eulogy, Benjamin J. West, Jr., a son, spoke.

Burial was in Green Mountain cemetery, two miles east of Belleville.

Mr. West was in the enjoyment of good health at the time of the Madison County Centennial celebration in September, 1912, and he wrote a long and interesting letter to the Edwardsville Intelligencer which was published in full in the Centennial Edition of that paper.

The following extracts are from Mr. West's letter:

A number of my family connections, including my grandfather, my father and his family, left Virginia in the year 1818, and located in St. Clair County, Illinois. At that time I was six years of age, born on my father's plantation near Fincastle, county seat of Botetourt County, Va., August 23, 1812, a memorable year in our country's history. One of the reasons, if not the prime cause, for leaving their comfortable estate in the old Dominion state, was the desire to become citizens of a free state.

My first visit to and knowledge of Edwardsville and acquaintance with its inhabitants was in the year 1821, then it was but a little village. The few houses, as I remember, were mostly built of logs covered with hand split clapboards cut from the oak trees which were abundant. Many of these unpretentious cabins were later weatherboarded which in those days gave the appearance of more attractive and comfortable homes. At this early day, however, the village and county were inhabited by

noble and worthy pioneers. Edwardsville was one of the most important points in that vast section of country as most of the territory north of that point was occupied, inhabited and claimed by the Indians as their hunting grounds.

My brother, Edward M. West, married Miss Julia Atwater of Edwardsville in the year 1835. Miss Atwater was the daughter of Joshua Atwater, one of the pioneer merchants of that section, and I will here note the fact and incident that Mr. Atwater brought to southern Illinois the first cooking stoves ever seen in that part of the country.

Among the early friendships that I formed in the little village was with that good and noble Ninian Edwards who was the first territorial Governor of Illinois, appointed in 1809 by President Madison. I was a great admirer of Governor Edwards and although he was many years older, I always found pleasure in his society. The Governor afterwards moved to Belleville and it was my privilege to be with him often during his last sickness and was with him at his deathbed in 1833. Among the many other good men of Madison County that I knew in those early days I will mention Isaac Prickett, a merchant; the Gillhams, Whitesides, Rev. Samuel H. Thompson and Rev. John Dow, the Randles, Moores, Skidmores, Jobs, Wicks, Millers, Barnsbacks, Joseph and Matthew Gillespie, Judys, Buckmasters, Morrisons, Krafft, Dr. Wier, A. W. Metcalf, and Rev. John Hogan, who married my sister Mary. To the Whitesides and Gillhams the credit of laying the foundation of Madison County was due.

Judge Joseph Gillespie was a jurist of fine legal mind and natural talents, and for many years I enjoyed his friendship. During the Civil War he and I visited President Lincoln at Washington whom we had known well in his earlier life in Springfield. Judge Gillespie served with Lincoln in the Black Hawk war. I had visited Washington in earlier days where I had met Presidents John Quincy Adams, Andrew Jackson, Martin Van Buren, and the great statesmen, Henry Clay and Daniel Webster. It was my pleasure to attend the inaugural ceremonies of President William Henry Harrison and hear his inaugural address at the capitol March 4, 1841. President Harrison upon that occasion caught a severe cold and died one month later.

My brother Edward M. West, was born in Botetourt County, Virginia, May 2, 1814. He left St. Clair County soon after his marriage. I would be pardoned in the expression that my brother possessed a strong and forceful character. Casting his lot in Edwardsville merchandising for some years, then engaged in the banking business, to which he seemed naturally adapted. His moral worth, success and record in life

is well known to the present generation of Madison County. Of his immediate family but two daughters survive him, Mrs. Mary West Hadley, of Edwardsville and Mrs. O. L. Taylor, of St. Paul, Minn.

In speaking of the early days of Madison County, I must not forget that historic settlement of Goshen; a short distance south of Edwardsville, which was settled in 1802. It was here that the first camp meetings were held on the premises of a Mr. Good, in 1807. These meetings were early presided over by that gifted and good man, Bishop Wm. McKendree and later assisted in this religious work by my grandfather, Rev. Edward Mitchell, and his brother, Samuel Mitchell, both conscientious Christian men who gave much of their time and services to the betterment of their fellowmen.

English descent, she being a cousin of Patrick Henry. The family came to Missouri in 1836 to St. Charles County, where the father was a county judge and where he died in 1853.

In his youth Prof. Broadhead did not have the advantage of schools, but at an early day was proficient in mathematics, Latin and other studies. Later he was a student in the University of Missouri, and the Western Military Institute of Kentucky, in which latter he studied civil engineering. In 1852 he entered the service of the Pacific Railroad of Missouri and for more than five years he was in its employ, while the road was being built westward from St. Louis. Only three days before his death he gave the Missouri Historical Society a paper on his reminiscences of the building of that road. In 1857 he was appointed Assistant State Geologist of Missouri and served till 1861, doing field work in the summer and preparing his reports in the winter. Again in 1860 he was employed by the Pacific Railroad, and lived at Pleasant Hill until 1877. In 1868 he was appointed Assistant Geologist of Illinois, and was so engaged for two years. In 1873 he was made State Geologist of Missouri. From 1879 to 1881 he again was engaged in railroad survey work, and in 1884 became a member of the Missouri River Commission.

From 1887 to 1897 he was professor of geology and mineralogy in the Missouri State University. He was a voluminous writer, and his papers have been published by state and general government, and by various institutions and societies. Prof. Broadhead has at various times contributed to the publications of the Illinois State Historical Society of which he was a member. Prof. Broadhead was married in 1864, at Pleasant Hill, Mo., and after the death of his wife he was again married, June 16, 1890, to Miss Victoria Regina Royall, who survives him. He died December 15, 1912.

GARLAND CARR BROADHEAD.

Garland Carr Broadhead, civil engineer, educator, scientist and a member of the Historical Societies of Illinois and Missouri, was born near Charlottesville, Albemarle County, Virginia, October 30, 1827. His parents were born in Virginia, the father of English parentage, and his mother of Scotch-English descent, she being a cousin of Patrick Henry. The family came to Missouri in 1836 to St. Charles County, where the father was a county judge and where he died in 1853.

In his youth Prof. Broadhead did not have the advantage of schools, but at an early day was proficient in mathematics, Latin and other studies. Later he was a student in the University of Missouri, and the Western Military Institute of Kentucky, in which latter he studied civil engineering. In 1852 he entered the service of the Pacific Railroad of Missouri and for more than five years he was in its employ, while the road was being built westward from St. Louis. Only three days before his death he gave the Missouri Historical Society a paper on his reminiscences of the building of that road. In 1857 he was appointed Assistant State Geologist of Missouri and served till 1861, doing field work in the summer and preparing his reports in the winter. Again in 1866 he was employed by the Pacific Railroad, and lived at Pleasant Hill until 1877. In 1868 he was appointed Assistant Geologist of Illinois, and was so engaged for two years. In 1873 he was made State Geologist of Missouri. From 1879 to 1881 he again was engaged in railroad survey work, and in 1884 became a member of the Missouri River Commission.

From 1887 to 1897 he was professor of geology and minerology in the Missouri State University. He was a voluminous writer, and his papers have been published by state and general government, and by various institutions and societies. Prof. Broadhead has at various times contributed to the publications of the Illinois State Historical Society of which he was a member. Prof. Broadhead was married in 1864, at Pleasant Hill, Mo., and after the death of his wife he was again married, June 16, 1890, to Miss Victoria Regina Royall, who survives him. He died December 15, 1912.

For a few years he taught school, serving one year at the Wesleyan University at Bloomington as teacher of the president's classes. In 1840 he entered the traveling ministry of the Methodist Church, likened by him, as being at that time similar to the duties of circuit rider, his duties compelling him to travel over a large amount of territory. After twenty-nine years of service, he was united in wedlock with his first charge.

DEATH OF REV. W. N. McELROY.

After an illness of one week, the Rev. Dr. William N. McElroy, venerable preacher of the gospel and active worker in the Methodist Church, succumbed to pneumonia, at 5:30 o'clock in the afternoon, Monday, January 6, at his home, 1125 South Second Street, Springfield, Illinois.

Last June, the Rev. Dr. McElroy celebrated his eightieth birthday anniversary. At that time he was hale and hearty and preached a wonderful sermon on Methodism in the First Methodist Church of Springfield, where for years he served as pastor. For twenty-nine of the forty-seven years, that the Rev. Dr. McElroy served in the Methodist Church, he was in charge of various pastorates. For eighteen years, he served as presiding elder or district superintendent. His service as pastor took him to ten different cities in central Illinois. In addition to his services as pastor and district superintendent, the Rev. Dr. McElroy has been a delegate to the general conference of the Methodist Church six times; a delegate to the general conference and a delegate to the first Ecumenical conference held in England in 1881. His knowledge of church affairs in Illinois was second to no one and this he has left for all members of the church by writing a history of Methodism in Illinois, covering the entire State, from the installation of the church in the State to its present position and development.

The death of Rev. Dr. McElroy comes as a shock to Methodists in all parts of the State.

Born in Harrison County, Ohio, June 10, 1832, of farmer parentage, the rugged Scotch-Irish ancestry of the veteran minister will always be shown by his written words and by the memory of his deeds.

His father was Robert McElroy and his mother Mary McElroy. The father removed from Ohio to Illinois with his family in 1840, settling on a farm in Pike County, near Griggsville. In 1852, W. N. McElroy, in company with his elder brother, Hamilton McElroy, crossed the plains to California, from whence he returned to Illinois in December, 1854, by way of the Isthmus of Panama, Cuba and New Orleans, and on October 7, 1856, was united in marriage at Griggsville with Miss Stasira M. Pasteur.

For a few years he taught school, serving one year at the Wesleyan University at Bloomington as teacher of the president's classes. In 1860 he entered the traveling ministry of the Methodist Church, likened by him, as being at that time similar to the duties of circuit rider, his duties compelling him to travel over a large amount of territory. After twenty-nine years of active service in the ministry, beginning with his first charge at Naples, he served in order at Havana, the First church at Shelbyville, and twice at the First church in Bloomington. Then followed two services at the First church at Champaign, then came the First church at Danville, followed by the First church at Decatur, Grace church at Jacksonville, from whence he came to the First Methodist Church of Springfield, and also served as pastor of the Kumler and Laurel Methodist churches.

During his eighteen years as presiding elder he served in the Champaign, Bloomington, Jacksonville and Springfield districts. In 1898, with only eleven members as beginners, he organized the Douglas Avenue M. E. Church which has since grown to be one of the strongholds of Methodism in Springfield, and also during his pastorate of the Laurel Methodist Church the present edifice was constructed.

The many pastorates covered was explained by Rev. McElroy by the fact that when he first entered the ministry the limit of pastorate was two years. In 1880 it was changed to three years, in 1888 to five years, and in 1900 the time limit was taken off entirely.

Few men in the ministry, either in the Methodist or any other church, have extended their years of continuous active service over a longer period than had Rev. McElroy. Hundreds of thousands have listened to the word he had to tell, hundreds have been united in wedlock, by this veteran in the service of the Master, and he has christened thousands of children and brought the final message of comfort and consolation into many a grief stricken home.

On October 7, 1912, the Rev. Dr. and Mrs. McElroy celebrated their fifty-sixth wedding anniversary.

There were five children born to them, three daughters and two sons. The three daughters preceded their father in death.

The deceased is survived by his wife and two sons, Charles G. and Robert McElroy, both residing in Springfield.

PUBLICATIONS OF THE ILLINOIS HISTORICAL LIBRARY
EDWIN O. GALE.

The funeral of Edwin O. Gale, one of the oldest residents of Chicago and a veteran druggist, who died January 23, 1913, was held from the late residence, 347 Lake Street, Oak Park, on January 26, 1913. Burial was at Forest Home Cemetery, Dr. R. F. Johonnot, formerly pastor of the Unity Church of Oak Park, of which Mr. Gale was a member, came from his home in Maine to conduct the funeral.

Mr. Gale came to Chicago with his parents in April, 1835, from New York City. They had earlier lived in New England. His father, Abram Gale, entered land and prospered. His mother, Sarah Silloway Gale opened the first millinery store in Chicago. Edwin O. Gale was a young child when he came to Chicago and he saw its growth from a pioneer village to a great city. He wrote an interesting account of his recollections of early Chicago, which was published in book form. In 1908 he read a paper before the Illinois State Historical Society entitled "Chicago as It Was and Is." This paper was published in the Society's annual transactions for that year. Mr. Gale was a very companionable and lovable man and his family life was most beautiful. He was a life member of the Illinois State Historical Society.

Illinois Historical Collections, Vol. I. Edited by Clarence W. Alvord. CLVI and 500 pages, 2 vo., Springfield, Ill., 1897.

**Illinois Historical Collections, Vol. 2. Lincoln-Douglas Debates of 1858. Lincoln Series, Vol. 1. Edited by Edwin Eric Sparks. Pp. D., 627 pages, 3 vo., Springfield, Ill., 1901.*

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**Illinois Historical Collections, Vol. VI. Bibliographical Series, Vol. I. Newspapers and Periodicals of Illinois, 1814-1875. Revised and enlarged edition. Edited by Franklin William Scott. CIV and 610 pages, 3 vo., Springfield, 1910.*

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*Circular Illinois State Historical Library. Vol. 1, No. 1, Nov., 1905. An outline for the study of Illinois State History. Compiled under the direction of the Board of Trustees of the Illinois State Historical Library, by Jessie Palmer Weber. Librarian of the Illinois State Historical Library and Secretary of the Illinois State Historical Society, assisted by George L. ...

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No. 2. *Information Relating to the Territorial Laws of Illinois, passed from 1809 to 1812. Prepared by Edmund J. James, Ph. D. 15 pages, 8 vo. Springfield, 1899.

No. 3. *The Territorial Records of Illinois. Edited by Edmund J. James, Ph. D., professor in the University of Chicago. 170 pages, 8 vo. Springfield, 1901.

No. 4. *Transactions of the Illinois State Historical Society for the Year 1900. Edited by E. B. Greene, Ph. D., secretary of the society. 55 pages, 8 vo., Springfield, 1900.

No. 5. Alphabetic Catalog of the Books, Manuscripts, Pictures and Curios of the Illinois State Historical Library. Authors, Titles and Subjects Compiled under the direction of the Board of Trustees of the Library, by the librarian, Mrs. Jessie Palmer Weber. 363 pages, 8 vo., Springfield, 1900.

Nos. 6-15 inc. Transactions of the Illinois State Historical Society for the years 1901-1910 inclusive. 10 volumes. Numbers 6 to 11 inclusive are out of print.

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*Illinois Historical Collections, Vol. 2. Virginia series, Vol. I. Edited by Clarence W. Alvord. CLVI and 663 pages, 8 vo., Springfield, Ill., 1907.

*Illinois Historical Collections, Vol. 3. Lincoln-Douglas Debates of 1858. Lincoln Series, Vol. 1. Edited by Edwin Erle Sparks, Ph. D., 627 pages, 8 vo., Springfield, Ill., 1908.

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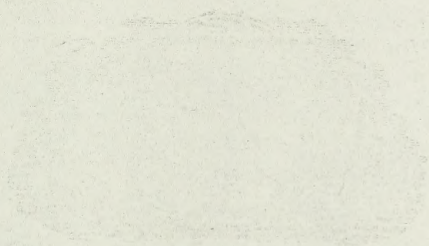
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